Russian Economic Developments as They Affect Canada—Page 17

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Canadian Mining News Department Page 18

The Nation's Business

Another Experiment in Price-Fixing Falls Down
Plight of B. C. Apple Growers
Ottawa's Place in Insurance Control

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO DEFY ECONOMICS.

CO-OPERATIVE marketing has for years shone on the horizon as a great objective to be achieved by farmers the world over. Co-operation may, under certain circumstances be merely a mirage. Some very successful co-operative marketing experiments are on the records. Some very poignant, costly failures can also be mentioned. Where co-operation in agricultural marketing has failed it has been, almost always, because there has been an attempt to substitute monopoly, or price-fixing or some other experimental or theoretical factor for the ordinary common sense ways of doing business. We in Canada have contributed our share of the failures due to such foolish and futile attempts to dictate economic laws.

While Canada as a whole is suffering from embarrassments that have been acutely emphasized by attempts to control economic movements through co-operative monopoly in wheat, a more concentrated but highly important business area is going through exactly the same sort of trouble in regard to fruit.

* * *

A FEW years ago the failure of various half - hearted attempts to bring business methods into the marketing of British Columbia fruits led to the establishment of a price-fixing pool, set up by the British Columbia government. A sales dictator in the person of F. M. Black, formerly minister of finance in John Bracken's Manitoba farmer government, was given supreme powers in regard to fixing prices of and selling all the famous British Columbia apples and other fruit. The scheme followed suggestions of Aaron Sapiro who had at least a popular reputation in regard to similar movements in California and who aided Western farmers in establishing their grain pools.

The marketing plan, with its effort to fix prices by monopolistic control, has proved a miserable failure as any merchandising or business authority would have forecast. Seeking independent advice, Prime Minister S. F. Tolmie, himself a farmer, appointed W. Sanford Evans, an authority on the marketing of agricultural products, to survey the situation and make recommendations. Mr. Evans is known for his pointed views in opposition to all attempts to control the law of supply and demand by monopoly or artificiality. Possibly Mr. Black and his associates, in charge of British Columbia fruit marketing, knew that and guessed that their system would not stand Mr. Evans' investigation. Before his report was ready they came out with recommendations for a central selling agency set up by legislation to which all fruit growers would be forced to belong. Their particular type of monopolistic co-operation having failed they sought to remedy the situation by making independence in marketing impossible. This is exactly what is being attempted in Saskatchewan. The failure of voluntary co-operation in each instance is leading to demands for compulsory co-operation.

* * *

MR. EVANS' report is now out. He takes the stand that the business of marketing British Columbia fruit can only be successfully conducted on a business basis. He avers that a monopoly cannot alter the fundamental laws of supply and demand and suggests that the growers dismiss the idea of attempting artificially to control prices. He suggests that salesmanship be substituted for provincial socialism; that storage and merchandising facilities be increased and that ways and means should be studied of improving yields on British Columbia fruit farms.

Mr. Evans' report is, in the main, a slashing attack on the principle and operation of co-operative selling as practiced in British Columbia. "There is serious objection," he says, "to putting everything into one pool. One of the greatest needs is regulation of production. The natural regulators are saleability and price. Under a system of central selling these would be obscured and ineffective."

More aggressive sales methods are also urged by Mr. Evans, who points out that the Wenatchee district in the adjacent State of Washington ships to twice as many countries as British Columbia and that the production per acre in Washington is also much greater than in British Columbia.

* * *

THE suggestions are too simple, too business-like, too conservative to appeal to the growers. In convention assembled they have rejected them. They wanted a panacea and merely got horse sense.

Naturally the growers' rejection of the Evans suggestion again throws the question of fruit marketing into the area of provincial politics. A mere business man cannot now forecast the outcome.

* * *

THE whole incident illustrates a dangerous tendency that has developed in some phases of Canadian economic life; the seeking for economic panaceas as a substitute for hard work, business-like efficiency, higher standards of quality, improved yields and lower production costs.

In time we will learn the lesson that there is no substitute for good management and aggressive sales-

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

NORANDA'S GOLD IS NOW PAYING ALL ITS COSTS

Say December Precious Metal Valued at $400,000

DIVIDENDS IMMINENT

Copper Production Could Be Thrown Away and Profit Still Shown, Says Murdoch

Shares of Noranda Mines remain strong on the market despite the fact that dividends have been temporarily passed, which reflects the position the company occupies in the present weak copper market.

While Noranda is ostensibly a copper producer, the present production of gold and silver, principally gold, is such that the recovered value of these precious metals, is paying for the entire operating costs and leaving a small margin. To use the words of J. Y. Murdoch, K.C., president of the company, they can dump the copper now produced into the lake and still show an operating profit.

$220,000 Last Year

The total value of the precious metal production in 1930 was approximately $2,650,000 and the copper production was approximately 80,000,000 pounds, or a monthly average of $220,000 in precious metals and 6,660,000 pounds of copper. Under the curtailment programme of the copper producers inaugurated last November, the production of copper was reduced approximately 15 per cent from the then prevailing output. Following this curtailment it became necessary to supplement its revenue by increasing its gold output, if the company was to retain its earning position.

Owing to the flexible nature of the company's ore deposits, it is in a very fortunate position, and is able to so adjust its mining and milling programme to suit changing market conditions. Some of its ore bodies are high in copper and relatively low in gold, others are high in gold and relatively low in copper, with greater iron content while still others are siliceous or fluxing ore bodies carrying various values in gold.

Get Most From "H"

When copper prices are high, the higher grade copper ore bodies are mined, and about 25 per cent of the siliceous ore added as a flux. With copper prices low, as at present, the principal copper ore comes from the lower grade copper ore bodies with the higher iron content. At the present time the "H" ore body is supplying the most of this ore. This demands additional fluxing ore, around 35 per cent of the total ore smelted.

This situation has the happy result of minimizing the copper production and increasing the gold

(Continued on page, 2, col. 6)

Sudbury Refinery Recovering Silver

Production of silver started last week from the treatment of International Nickel blister copper at the Ontario Refining Co.'s plant.

The new silver refinery operated in connection with the new electrolytic copper refinery of the Ontario Refining Co. last week shipped 100 bars of silver through its selling agent, the American Metals Co., of New York. This marks the first production of refined silver in Ontario from the Sudbury ore. Previously it was contained either in the matte shipped to Port Colborne or Clydach, Wales, where it was recovered in the form of precipitates or by the copper refinery treating the blister copper.

BEST YEAR YET FOR DE FOREST FUTURE BRIGHT

Company Will Announce Shortly Important Plans For Diversification

De Forest Crosley Radio Co. will finish on March 31, 1931, the best year in its history both from the standpoint of volume of sales and profits. In the first nine months of the fiscal year to January 1, 1931, the company earned its annual dividend of 80 cents a share on the 139,168 no par value common shares outstanding with a large margin to spare. The report for the full year will show better profits than for the 15-months period which immediately preceded it.

The stock of the company has been advancing recently. At 13 it shows a higher level than at any time in 1930 or 1931. This is not only a reflection of present large-scale earnings but growing confidence that in the future the company will be able to live up to this record. In 1930 the company secured its results by producing at reduced prices radio sets of superior quality to anything it had ever sold before. Profits were maintained through a reduction in operating costs and raw material prices. The company is not burdened with inventories and though it sold double the 1929 production it is still behind in filling orders.

The company will shortly make a most important announcement with reference to future plans looking toward a greater diversification of the company's product and interests.

It may be pointed out that even at present prices of 13 a share, this only represents the equivalent of 52 a share on the old stock before the four-for-one split whereas the old stock reached a high point of 89 in 1929. Yet 1930 earnings have run beyond earnings at the time when this high point was reached.

Canada Investment Abroad Is Nearly $2,000,000,000

Increase During 1930 Estimated at $72,500,000 According to Financial Post Business Year Book—Now $190 Per Capita

Canadian Investments Abroad have now reached a total of $1,904,500,000, an increase of $72,500,000 during 1930, according to estimates prepared by K. W. Taylor, M.A., Associate Professor of Political Economy, McMaster University, for The Financial Post Business Year Book. Canadian investments abroad are, therefore, $190 per capita.

Per capita foreign investments of the principal capital exporting countries are approximately as follows: Great Britain, $460 (excluding war debts owing to the British Government); Holland, $315; United States, $220 (including allied war debts); United States, $140 (excluding allied war debts); Canada, $190; France, $100; Japan, $20.

CANADIAN INVESTMENTS ABROAD

	Total	In Great Britain	In United States	In Other Countries
	$	$	$	$
January 1, 1926				
Govt. credits & balances	59,695,000	658,000	22,549,000	36,488,000
Balances of chartered banks	196,231,000	39,246,000	117,739,000	39,246,000
Securities held by banks	102,420,000	57,151,000	22,495,000	22,774,000
Insurance Co. investments	245,890,000	15,491,000	151,222,000	79,177,000
Direct industrial investments	260,000,000	1,700,000	152,071,000	106,229,000
Miscellaneous	275,179,000	10,000,000	160,179,000	105,000,000
Total	$1,139,415,000	$124.246,000	$626,255,000	$388,914,000
January 1, 1930				
Govt. credits & balances	40,000,000	2,000,000	7,000,000	31,000,000
Balances and chartered banks	98,000,000	19,500,000	59,000,000	19,500,000
Securities held by banks	95,000,000	42,500,000	35,000,000	17,500,000
Insurance Co. investments	354,000,000	18,000,000	226,000,000	110,000,000
Direct industrial investments	357,000,000	2,000,000	190,000,000	165,000,000
Miscellaneous	888,000,000	14,000,000	530,000,000	344,000,000
Total	$1,832,000,000	$98,000,000	$1,047,000,000	$687,000,000
January 1, 1931				
Govt. credits and balances	40,000,000	2,000,000	7,000,000	31,000,000
Balances of chartered banks	125,000,000	25,000,000	75,000,000	25,000,000
Securities held by banks	97,500,000	45,000,000	35,000,000	17,500,000
Insurance Co. investments	395,000,000	19,000,000	251,000,000	125,000,000
Direct industrial investments	383,000,000	7,500,000	192,500,000	183,000,000
Miscellaneous	864,000,000	15,000,000	500,000,000	349,000,000
Total	$1,904,500,000	$113,500,000	$1,060,500,000	$730,500,000

The annual increase in Canadian investments abroad in recent years are as follows: 1924, $74,000,000; 1925, $198,000,000; 1926, $191,000,000; 1927, $248,000,000; 1928, $167,000,000; 1929, $86,000,000; 1930, $72,000,000.

Forty Foreign Issues in 1930

During 1930 some forty non-Canadian issues in the New York market were publicly advertised for sale in Canada by Canadian investment houses. The total par value of these issues was about $1,000,000,000, and it is estimated that about $60,000,000 were sold in Canada. Of this sum, $40,000,000 were American corporation issues, and $20,000,000 various South American, West Indian, European, and Australian issues.

Direct industrial investments increased by about $26,000,000. The larger item in this total was fresh acquisitions of foreign power securities and properties by Canadian individuals and holding companies.

Balances of the chartered banks abroad in connection with their foreign business recovered from their low point of a year ago, but are still much below the average levels of the past five years.

Holdings of Foreign Securities Lower

Miscellaneous investments, which include holdings of non-Canadian securities by Canadian individuals and companies, are believed to have declined in 1930. It is impossible to estimate, except within very wide margins of error, the net balance of the hundreds of foreign stock market transactions that occur daily on behalf of Canadian clients. It is estimated, however, that the net withdrawals and actual cash losses have amounted to $50,000,000. This is believed to be a reasonable though conservative

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

REPORT MASSEY PROFITS COVER BOND INTEREST

Delayed Report May Not Show Any Earnings on Preferred

SHARES AT NEW LOW

Immediate Future Gloomy But Company Inherently Sound; Many Confident of Future

Massey-Harris Co. report for the year ended Nov. 30, 1930, is not expected to show earnings in excess of bond interest after depreciation and sinking fund requirement of $600,000. For the year ended Nov. 30, 1929, bond interest was earned 3.9 times after depreciation. The total of debentures outstanding is in the neighborhood of $9,700,000. There also are outstanding first mortgage bonds of the Racine company; these totalled $735,600 at the end of the previous year.

The annual report, which normally is due about February 10, probably will be later making its appearance this year.

There is no information from an official source as to what the report will show but the passing of the 5 per cent preferred dividend, which was payable February 16 to cover the first quarter, is taken as conclusive evidence that the dividend was not earned and there are a number of reports in circulation, as to important details of the annual statement, which have not been denied.

Receivables are Greater

It is well known that accounts receivable will show a material increase over last year. Inventories also will have advanced. Consequently, the bank loan will be much greater than is usual.

It has been the custom for this company to show its current liabilities in one item reading "accounts and bills payable, including bank advances." Last year this item amounted to $5,604,951. This year the item will include between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 in a bank loan with accounts payable for about the usual amount.

The official anouncement of the passing of the preferred dividend stated that this action was decided by the directors "owing to the general depressed conditions in agriculture which have adversely affected the volume of the business of Massey-Harris Co. in common with other implement companies."

Underwriters Hold Preferred

Few individuals are affected by the passing of the preferred dividend, although the total outstanding is $12,089,900. The bulk of the stock is in the hands of an investment banking house.

It will be recalled that in 1929, the holders of the 7 per cent cumulative preferred of Massey-Harris Co. were offered a share for share exchange, the new stock being a 5 per cent cumulative convertible issue. The conversion is share for share into common. About that time, the market value of the common began to fall away, with the result that most holders of the old preferred took the $110 cash redemption price for their stock, and the new stock, which had been underwritten, was left mostly on the shelves of the underwriters, where it remains.

Market is Gloomy

While Massey-Harris has finished a poor year owing to conditions beyond its control, and while there is no doubt that the statement will compare most unfavorably with that of a year ago, when earnings were $2.68 per common share, some gloomy surmises which are in circulation regarding the company are not justified by the facts.

The common stock in the current week sold down to 6⅝, a price which,

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

McColl Year Draws to Close With Profit Up

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — McColl-Frontenac Oil Co.'s fiscal year comes to an end this month and it is said that the financial statement for the twelve months will reveal a moderate increase in net earnings. Last year the company reported profits from operations and investments totalling $2,171,394, which was the equivalent of $1.92 a share after taking care of all prior charges.

The extensive development programme, which was the feature of 1929, was virtually completed at the opening of 1930, so that earnings for the current year should more closely reflect the heavy capital expenditures of the past twenty-four months. It is believed that the gross value of sales for 1930-31 will not be as high as the volume would indicate, owing to the low prices prevailing.

Wider Stock Interest

During the past several weeks there has been considerable stock market interest in the shares of this company. The principal cause for the activity is ascribed to the unofficial reports that American producers were interested in buying control. The management has not issued a statement on this rumor, but this lack of official confirmation has had little effect on the speculation interest in the stock.

As far as can be ascertained, overtures have taken place between the company and representatives of American producers. Negotiations, however, have been somewhat distant from the point where a firm offer was made. It is further understood that the price which would interest the interests now in control is beyond that which prospective purchasers might be willing to pay.

TEXTILE MILLS MAY SLACKEN OPERATIONS

Inventories Show Gain Following Increased Activity

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Due to increased plant operations following announcement of the new tariff schedules in September, inventories of some of the cotton companies have reached a relatively high peak and it is possible that activities at the mills will have to be slackened down.

Sales have not shown the upward trend that might have been anticipated and until business conditions in general show a more definite improvement there seems little likelihood of the cotton manufacturers realizing appreciable benefits from the new tariff.

Buying is still of the hand-to-mouth variety, but one of the bright spots in the outlook is that when demand improves the wholesaler will have to stock up with a large supply to meet his requirements. In the meantime the market is called upon to absorb both the increased output of some of the cotton mills and the large surplus brought into Canada prior to enforcement of the present tariff regulations.

See Benefits in Future

The inclination to regard the new tariff schedules touching the textile industry as a sort of "open sesame" to a general improvement in operations and immediate profits is misleading. While there was an immediate response to the announcement of a revised tariff through increased plant operations and the employment of additional workers, it is doubtful if the actual position of the industry fully justified widespread expansion of operations.

Practically the only result of the speeding up of activities in the textile mills has been to increase inven-

(Continued on page 3, col. 4)

Bennett to Ask Legge Why Price-Fixing Failed?

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—Announcement that Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett will visit Washington has given rise to reports that he intends to discuss an hundred and one questions with the Hoover administration. There has been a tendency to define his mission to the south as embracing every item of business now under negotiation between the two countries, from the St. Lawrence Waterways to the commuter problem in the Border Cities.

No doubt Mr. Bennett will touch on many topics when he sees President Hoover, but the chief object of his visit is to confer with Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board on the wheat policy which has been pursued in the Republic. The Farm Board has endeavored, by the expenditure of public money, to peg the price of wheat around 70 cents. Huge stocks of grain remain in the possession of the board, and there seems no prospect of liquidation without weakening prices.

On the whole, the United States experiment in pegging prices has failed. Mr. Legge, in person, has admitted the failure. Mr. Bennett, realizing that a demand for a fixed price will arise at the forthcoming session of parliament, will endeavor to get all the information possible on the experience of the Farm Board, and will be in a position to refuse to agree to any similar experiment in this country, and to justify his position.

Will Establish Air Mail From Saint John to West

On February 2 a contract between the Post Office department and the United States Post Office for the transport of Canadian air mail from Detroit to a point south of Winnipeg will go into effect which will prove itself to be the most helpful advance in communications between Eastern and Western Canada since the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed. This will complete a daily air mail service between Saint John, N.B., and Calgary and will save a full day by mail between Montreal and Toronto and Western cities.

The Financial Post is informed that this is a preliminary to a service which will leave Montreal late in the afternoon, Toronto three hours later and which will land mail in Winnipeg early the following afternoon. The principal hitch to this plan at the present time is the lack of proper airport facilities for night flying at Toronto.

This arrangement will enable the Post Office Department to build up a substantial volume of revenue between Eastern and Western Canada before undertaking the heavy expense of building and operating a lighted airway across Northern Ontario.

CAN. BRONZE EARNINGS OVER $3 ON COMMON

Dividend Needs Covered by Substantial Margin

PLANTS MORE ACTIVE

Reduced Traffic Movement Pulls Profits Below High Level of 1929

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The annual report of Canadian Bronze Co., which will make its appearance early in February, is expected to reveal earnings in excess of $3 a share. The company earned its entire dividend requirements of $2.50 a share on the common in the first eight months of last year so it is possible that profits will be well above the $3 mark.

In addition to this the report is expected to show a satisfactory liquid position and a further redemption of preferred stock. It is understood that about $100,000 of the 7 per cent preferred was redeemed in 1930 which would leave $745,000 outstanding.

Profits Below Previous Year

Though profits will fall below those of 1929, in which year per share earnings were $4.60, results in 1930 are deemed satisfactory by those who follow the company's affairs closely. Railways are among the first divisions of industry to feel the effects of a business depression and the company's close affiliation with Canadian roads renders it vulnerable to a slowing up in traffic conditions.

While railway earnings for 1930 are a direct indication of the difficult conditoins under which they have operated, car loadings also demonstrate the point. In 1930 car loadings approximated 3,524,000 cars as compared with 3,524,000 cars in the previous year. Idle equipment means less business for Canadian Bronze.

Costs at Low Point

While the company occupies a strong position in the industry it serves, Canadian Bronze supplies about 70 per cent of Canadian railways' needs in castings, bushings and bearings — it is only able to maintain its business through cutting costs to a low point in times of depression.

It has been said that the company makes its profits out of metal filings in the shop floors and to a certain extent this is literally true. Costs have been shaved to the bone and though every wheel that turns on the railroads indicates eventual business for Canadian Bronze, all idle equipment conversely affects the company's operations.

During 1930 Canadian Bronze

(Continued on page 3, col. 5)

B. C. Salmon Pack Made New Record

Latest and revised figures issued by the canned salmon section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association show the British Columbia salmon pack in 1930 at 2,221,819 cases, an increase of 823,049 cases over 1929. The pack broke all previous records for the industry. The 1926 pack was the highest until last year but was exceeded in 1930 by 156,629 cases.

The bulk of the 1930 pack consisted of pinks, with 1,110,837 cases. Other varieties were as follows: Sockeye, 477,678; fancy red springs, 16,059; standard springs, 9,398; white springs, 11,069; bluebacks, 42,023; steelheads, 1,577; cohoes, 150,168; chums, 401,900.

'LANTIC SUGAR STOCK ACTION STILL PUZZLES

Sharp Advance Does Not Appear Warranted by Facts

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—From a value of a few dollars a share, the common stock of Atlantic Sugar Refineries has advanced in the last few weeks to a current level of around 24—the highest point since 1928.

As far as can be learned from official and other sources, there is no reason for the activity in these shares, other than the report that earnings of the company during the past year showed a substantial gain. It is said—the report cannot be confirmed—that profits on the common stock in 1930 were equal to $1.50 a share.

Auditors are now engaged in preparing the statement covering operations for the twelve months ended December 31, 1930. It is expected that the statement will be available in about two weeks time. The income account, as already pointed out, is expected to reflect favorable operations in the raw sugar market, which netted the company a good profit.

Industry Not Progressing

Judging by the Federal Government's report on the sugar industry for the past year, operations of Atlantic Sugar, and the other refineries for that matter, were on about the scale as recorded in 1929. That being the case, Atlantic Sugar can hardly report any substantial increase in earnings from manufactures, especially in view of the fact that the difference between production costs and selling price still remains negligible.

While it may be that the common

(Continued on page 3, col. 2)

Market Predicts Default On Canada Power Bonds

Debentures Under 20 Indicate Widespread Belief July Payment Not Forthcoming; Preferreds Being Watched

With debentures of Canada Power & Paper Corp. currently changing hands around 19 (and a few have sold at 10½ per $100), there are predictions that the debenture interest due July 1, 1931, will not be paid except in the improbable event of a very marked improvement in conditions in the newsprint industry meanwhile.

As at December 31, 1929, (the last report available), Canada Power & Paper had working capital of $27,339,341. Cash amounted to $890,558. Bills receivable were $5,842,615, investments $13,259,920 and inventories $19,968,685, making total current assets of $39,961,778.

Current liabilities totalled $12,622,437, of which $7,903,750 was in bank loans, $2,880,252 in accounts payable, $1,627,935 in accrued interest, etc., and $206,500 in accrued dividends on minority companies' preferred shares.

Holds 100,000 of Shawinigan

Among the investment holdings are 100,000 shares of Shawinigan stock, acquired when Canada Power & Paper sold the Laurentide Power Co. The market value of this investment has declined.

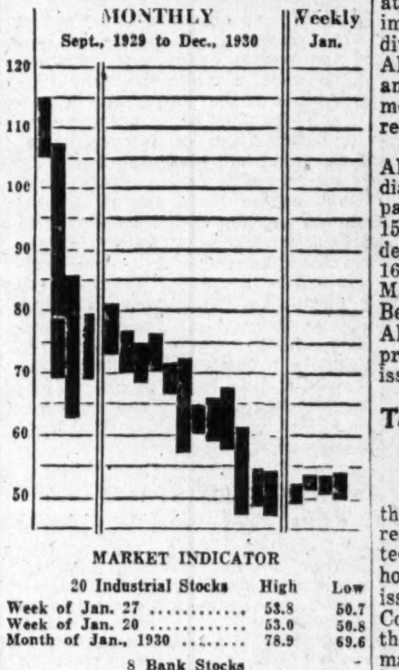
There are two series of Canada Power & Paper debentures. The "Laurentide" series, specifically secured by the deposit of the Laurentide company's stock (a first charge on that property) totals $28,800,000, while the "Wayagamack" series, a floating charge on all other assets of the corporation (subject to prior charges), amounts to $6,666,700. The 5 per cent half-yearly interest requirement thus is $886,667.

With the bond market quotations on the debentures indicating a widespread belief that the debenture interest will not be met in July, the position of the preferred stocks of several of the subsidiaries of Canada Power & Paper is receiving some attention. In this connection, it is important to note that quarterly dividends on these four issues—Port Alfred, Belgo-Canadian, St. Maurice and Anticosti—is due in the next month or six weeks. The quarter's requirements total $420,000.

Dividends of $105,000 on Port Alfred and $87,500 on Belgo-Canadian are due on March 1. St. Maurice payment of $175,000 is due on March 15. Anticosti Corp. preferred dividend of $52,500 is due on February 16. There is $10,000,000 of St. Maurice preferred, $5,000,000 of Belgo-Canadian, $6,000,000 of Port Alfred and $3,000,000 of Anticosti preferred outstanding. All these issues are 7 per cent cumulative.

Stock Market

20 INDUSTRIAL STOCKS



MARKET INDICATOR

20 Industrial Stocks	High	Low
Week of Jan. 27	53.8	50.7
Week of Jan. 20	53.0	50.8
Month of Jan., 1930	78.9	69.6
8 Bank Stocks		
Week of Jan. 27	246	244
Week of Jan. 20	246	244
Month of Jan., 1930	273	255
10 Public Utilities		
Week of Jan. 27	82	79
Week of Jan. 20	80	78
Month of Jan., 1930	101	94

Talk Protective Committee Canada Power Debentures

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—It is understood that steps have been taken by Montrealers to form a protective committee to look after the interests of the holders of the Laurentide debenture issued by Canada Power & Paper Corp. Since the original issue of these securities there has been a marked depreciation in their value, having touched a low last week of 10½ and being currently quoted around 18.

Considerable doubt exists of the ability of the company to cover fully all charges on its own and underlying securities.

SHAWINIGAN SHARE PROFIT GAINS IN 1930

Expect Report to Show $2.65 on Common Stock

YEAR OF EXPANSION

System Expands and Power Resources Are Larger—Funded Debt Added to Last Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Shawinigan Water & Power Co. is expected to show share earnings of $2.65 in its forthcoming annual report covering operations in the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1930. This compares with $2.34 a share reported in 1929.

In view of the fact that at the beginning of the year the company increased its common stock dividend from $2 to $2.50 a share, there has been considerable speculation of the ability of the company to increase its earning power sufficiently to cover the higher charges.

Report of higher earnings, moreover, will be doubly welcomed at this time, especially in view of the substantial depreciation which has taken place in the value of the company's stock.

Publish Interim Earnings

While no figures are available at the moment, interim statements published last fall, would indicate that gross revenue for 1930 will be higher than in 1929 when $13,475,863 was reported. For the twelve months ended August 31, 1930, gross income totalled $14,802,406. After taking care of operating expenses, but before depreciation or income tax, there remained a net of $9,746,085. This compared with a corresponding item of $8,765,733 in the calendar year 1929.

Interest charges have grown during the past twelve months, which will have the effect of limiting earnings applicable to the common stock. The anticipated showing of $2.65, however, indicates a net revenue in excess of the $5,107,979 shown in the 1929 statement.

Add to Debt

Over the past year numerous and important changes have taken place, full particulars of which will no doubt be given in the annual report. In the first place the capital set-up of the company has undergone a change. In the early part of 1930 a bond issue of $15,000,000 was floated. This was followed up in October by another issue of $20,000,000. Offsetting this increase in funded debt was the calling in of the bond debt of the Laurentide Power Co., an obligation assumed by the company when it took over the other concern.

Accordingly the capital set-up of the company as at Dec. 31 last will show a funded debt of $86,107,500, as against $58,974,000 (including Laurentide issues) at the end of 1929. The amount of common stock outstanding remains unchanged at 2,178,250 shares of no par value.

Wire Mileage Gains

Considerable growth has also been recorded in the physical assets of the company. At the beginning of October last, the company reported 1,510 miles of high transmission lines, a gain of 25 miles over the figure shown in the 1929 statement. Mileage of distribution lines owned or controlled has been increased from 2,053 to more than 2,330. At the end of 1929, 368 towns and municipalities were served, as against 387 nine months later.

Substantial gains have been made in the number of customers served. At the present time over 125,000 customers are on the company's

(Continued on page 3, col. 5)

Investor's Index

INDUSTRIALS, UTILITIES, ETC.

Amalgam. Elec. . . 3
Alliance Paper . . 16
Alcoa Power . . . 4
Atlantic Sugar . . 1
Beld.-Corticelli . . 11
Brit. Mtge. . . . 11
B. C. Pulp & Pap. 9
Brazilian 9
Brazilian 3
B. C. Power . . . 9
Building Prod. . . 8
Canada Life . . . 15
Capital Trust . . 11
Can. Hydro-Elec. . 9
Consol. Invest. . . 9
Can. Cement . . . 9
Can. Pow. & Pap. 9
Can. Term. Syst. . 10
Can. Dairies . . . 10
C. N. R. 5
Can. Bronze . . . 1
Crown Life . . . 15
Crown Trust . . . 8
Consol. Invest. . . 3
Carling Brew. . . 3
Dominion Coal . . 14
Donnacona Pap. . 16
Dryden Paper . . 16
Div. Stan. Sec. . 11
Dom. Alloy Steel . 9
DeForest Cros. . . 1
Det.-Can. Tunnel . 2
Detroit Int. Bridge 5
Durant 2
Excelsior Life . . 15
Gen. Stl. Wares . 2
Hudson Bay . . . 11
Huron & Erie . . 8
Imperial Bank . . 14
Internat. Copper . 9
Kansas City Pow. 5
Lake o' Woods . . 11
Montreal Power . 4
Monarch Life . . 15
Minn. St. P. & Soo 4
Matthews S.S. . . 3
Mon. Knitting . . 8
Massey-Harris . . 1
Moirs 3
McColl-Front. . . 1
Montreal Trust . . 11
Manuf. Finance . 11
National Life . . 15
N. B. Elec. . . . 4
Noranda 1
Northwest. Power 4
Ontario Loan . . 8
Ont. Refinery . . 1
Page-Hersey . . . 13
Pedlar People . . 9
Perfection Glass . 13
Peruvian Bonds . 9
Power Corp. . . . 10
Producers Royalty 9
Provincial Paper . 13
Pub. Util. Invest. . 10
Rolland Paper . . 16
Reliance Grain . . 3
Riverside Silk . . 5
St. John Power . 2
Sask. Co-op. Cream. 9
Service Stations . 9
Shawinigan . . . 1
Sher.-Williams . . 11
South. Can. Power 4
Spillers Canadian 9
Standard Paving . 9
Stanford's 2
Stimson 13
Stobie-Forlong . . 9
Tor. Gen. Trust . 11
Thrift Stores . . . 16
Twin City 13
Unt. Bakeries . . 10
Viau Bisc. 10
Victory Bldg. . . 5
Weyburn Sec. Bk. 14
Winnipeg Elec. . 4

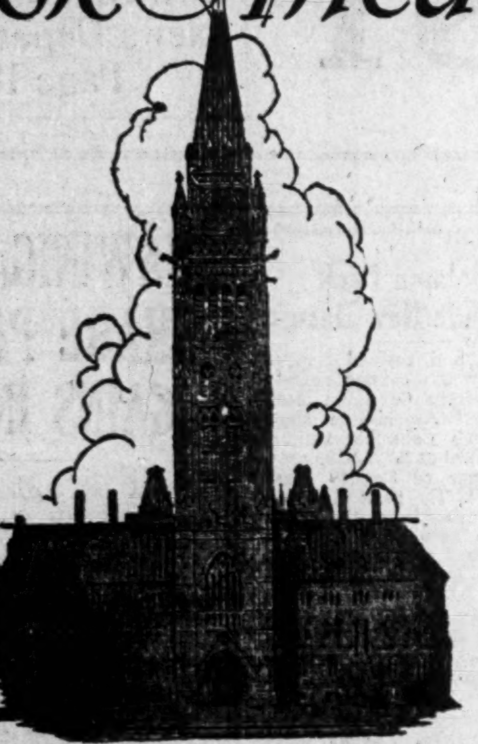
MINES AND OILS

Acme G. & O. . . 18
Ajax Oil & Gas . 18
Bunker Hill . . . 18
Chemical Research 18
Dome 18
Granada Rouyn . 18
Hollinger 8
Home Oil 19
Howe Sound . . . 18
Int. Nickel . . . 18
Illinois-Alta. . . 19
Kirkland Lake . . 18
Lake Shore . . . 18
Nor. Can. Mining 18
Nordon 18
Premier 18
Regent Oil . . . 19
Sylvanite 18
Spooner Oils . . 18
Tough Oakes . . 18
Teck-Hughes . . 18
Turner Valley . . 19
Wright Harg. . . 18

REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

Banking 14
Business 7
Editorial 6
Enquiries 9
Insurance 15
Mining 18
Pulp and Paper . 16
Utilities 4

Look Ahead



The Peace Tower, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa

MEN enjoy a good laugh at their childhood fears. One confesses he was afraid of the bogeyman, another was afraid of the dark, the next was always afraid of a policeman. They laugh about those old fears now.

Last year some of the grown-up children who had not studied too closely the history of business throughout the ages, and more especially the history of the Dominion, were frankly scared at the abrupt interruption of boom times.

Business depressions have always followed widespread, reckless speculation. The readjustment period is a trying time for even the wisest and most stout-hearted.

But while Canada has been in the doldrums occasionally, a review of its history should make even the most pessimistic person optimistic. The prosperity which follows hard times comes sounder and stronger and the country keeps on growing richer.

It is no more sensible to worry over gloomy predictions concerning the business future than it was to worry about the bogeyman.

From the time this country was founded men have worried about its future. But deep in their hearts, always, has been an abiding faith in the Dominion, its resources, and its people. Perusal of our economic history reveals how fully that faith has been justified. There is no reason today, on the threshold of a New Year, why Canadians should not "carry on".

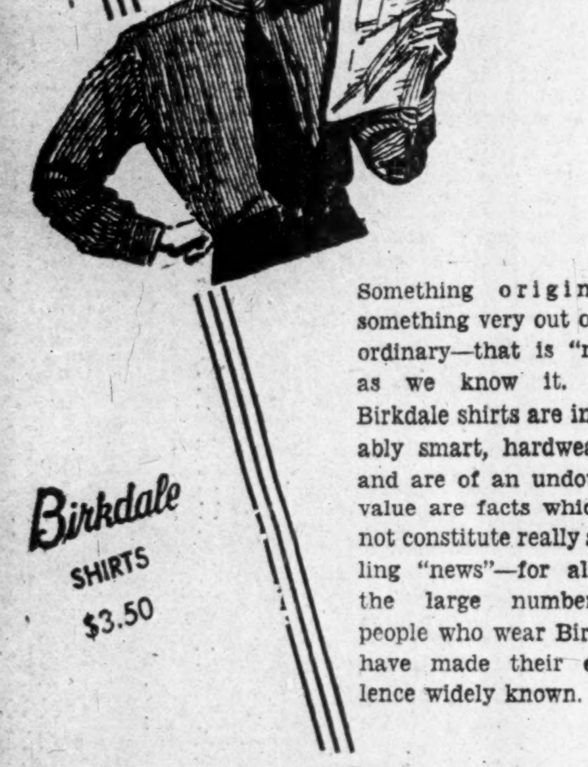
In the past, periods of depression have been followed by mounting levels of prosperity, with higher wages and shorter working hours. History will repeat itself because Canada is fundamentally sound, and her future undimmed by passing clouds.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
FREDERICK H. ECKER, President
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE • • OTTAWA, CANADA

International Milling Adds New Stock

Common shares of International Milling Co. have been increased from 100,000 to 150,000 shares in each case being of no par value. In March, 1929, when the last increase in common shares was made to 100,000 from 50,000, the common shareholders received two new shares for each share of old stock which was issued when the present company was incorporated in March, 1923.

What We Mean By "News"



Something original—something very out of the ordinary—that is "news" as we know it. That Birkdale shirts are invariably smart, hardwearing, and are of an undoubted value are facts which do not constitute really startling "news"—for already the large number of people who wear Birkdale have made their excellence widely known.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED

STANFORD'S SALES ARE MAINTAINED AT SOUND LEVEL

Right to Borrow Money on Property Not Exercised

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Sales of Stanford's Ltd. are being maintained on a satisfactory basis; Christmas business in the company's stores is stated to have been encouraging. As yet the company has not exercised its authority to borrow $150,000 by placing a mortgage on the property. First preferred shareholders granted directors this right in November, 1930.

Current figures on sales are not yet available but it is likely that the company will issue a progress report in the near future. Business in October showed an increase of $28,488 over September and sales in November showed an increase of 29.1 per cent over September.

Large Loss Last Year

The last report issued by Stanford's covered the fiscal year ended August 30, 1930. After payments of dividends operations resulted in a loss of $134,851. Further write-offs were made covering depreciation and sinking fund for the two previous years which resulted in a total deficit of $200,780.

The drastic write-offs, however, were part of the plans of a new management which took over the company's affairs early in August, 1930. New policies of accounting have been introduced together with more up-to-date methods of merchandising brought into effect with a view to strengthening the company's position.

Operates Chain Stores

Stanford's operates a chain of retail meat and grocery stores in Montreal. The company was formed in 1927 with a capitalization of $500,000, 7 per cent, first preferred; $200,000 7 per cent, second preferred and 20,000 shares of no par value.

Dividends on both classes of preferred stocks were maintained until August, 1930, when dividends were discontinued. An initial dividend was paid on the common in December, 1927, and was maintained at the rate of 25 cents quarterly up to March, 1929.

NATION'S BUSINESS

(Continued from page 1)

manship. But it is costing the country as a whole untold millions to learn the lesson.

* * *

WHO CONTROLS INSURANCE?

WHILE insurance company officials are divided on the question of whether they would like to be ruled by Ottawa or by the provinces, they view with satisfaction the definiteness of the judgment handed down this week by the courts of Ontario in regard to insurance jurisdiction in Canada. This decision is perhaps the most important addition yet made to a string of provincial victories gained over a period of 50 years, but the most important point is, that it finally promises a permanent settlement between these two jurisdictions which have been battling for the privilege of insurance company control in Canada for so many years.

There is no doubt that the insurance business in Canada has suffered materially in recent years through the failure of the federal and provincial governments to agree as to a definition of their powers in the insurance field. There is equally no doubt that only a clear cut legal decision by the highest legal authority such as the Privy Council will set the matter at rights. Granted such a decision, which it is to be hoped is now definitely on the way, every effort should then be made to find a working basis upon which insurance companies can be licensed and controlled in this country. Without such a decision, the situation will continue virtually hopeless.

* * *

UNDOUBTEDLY there is a strong feeling both at Ottawa and among insurance companies that there is an important phase of insurance jurisdiction which can be performed more effectively and economically by federal authorities than by the authority of individual provinces. This point is clearly brought out by V. Evan Gray, eminent insurance counsel and former superintendent of insurance for Ontario, who this week commented on the Garrow judgment as follows:

"This judgment adds another to a considerable list of constitutional victories for the provinces in insurance matters. On every occasion when the issue has reached the courts, from 1881 to 1931, the provinces have won substantial victories. Nevertheless, the Dominion insurance supervising authorities continue to struggle against the results of the decisions.

"I think this is due, in part, to a belief in parliament and in the business that there is an important phase of insurance jurisdiction which can be performed more effectively and economically by federal authority than by the authority of individual provinces. This phase is the supervision of the financial security of insurance corporations doing business throughout Canada, and the necessary examinations and inspections to safeguard such security."

* * *

THIS is an objective to be aimed at. However, it is idle to talk of the merits of various divisions of jurisdiction while the very fundamentals of the matter are in conflict. There must be a final and clear cut adjudication of the points at issue which will give each authority exclusive rights in its own defined fields, before there can be a permanent solution of the problem, and before the merits of federal versus provincial control of insurance matters can be discussed. But that such a discussion must come is fairly widely recognized. Federal supervision in insurance has been too valuable in Canada to be lightly destroyed and we feel that this will be frankly recognized by the provinces once they have won their final legal victory on the matter.

General Steel Wares Pays Preferred Dividend

A circular letter accompanying cheques for the preferred dividend, sent out by the General Steel Wares, Limited, announces that earnings were insufficient to provide for the dividend, but directors had authorized an appropriation from the reserve to meet the current payment. The letter added that the liquid position of the company was excellent, with assets exceeding liabilities in a ratio of nine to one, but that until business improved no further dividends would be paid.

Canada Investment Abroad Is Nearly $2,000,000,000

(Continued from page 1)

figure. This sum is in part offset by individual and investment trust purchases of about half of the $60,000,000 of new foreign issues sold in Canada in 1930. The other half has been placed provisionally as new investments by Canadian insurance companies.

The following table summarizes the changes in Canadian investments abroad during the past two years:

CHANGES IN CANADIAN INVESTMENTS ABROAD

	Total $	In U.K. $	In U.S.A. $	Other Countries $
During 1929				
Participation in new issues	46,400,000	....	42,830,000	3,570,000
New direct investments	36,300,000	1,000,000	12,000,000	23,300,000
Purchases of old secs. (net) ..	94,000,000	4,000,000	70,000,000	20,000,000
Total new investment	176,700,000	5,000,000	124,830,000	46,870,000
Decrease in bank balances	90,600,000	3,000,000	69,480,000	18,120,000
Net new investment	**$86,100,000**	**$2,000,000**	**$55,350,000**	**$28,750,000**
During 1930				
Participation in new issues	60,000,000	....	40,000,000	20,000,000
New direct investments	26,000,000	5,500,000	2,500,000	18,000,000
Increase in bank balances	27,000,000	5,500,000	16,000,000	5,500,000
Purchases of old secs. (net)	9,500,000	4,500,000	....	5,000,000
Total new investment	122,500,000	15,500,000	58,500,000	48,500,000
Redemptions and losses	50,000,000	....	45,000,000	5,000,000
Net new investment	**$72,500,000**	**$15,500,000**	**$13,500,000**	**$43,500,000**

DURANT MOTORS TO REPORT LOSS FOR LAST YEAR

Roy D. Kerby, President Durant Motors, Deprecates Stock Advance

Durant Motors of Canada common stock, which has been advancing markedly in market valuations recently, is reflecting long-term confidence rather than the company's experience in 1930 or the prospects for 1931. In fact, Roy D. Kerby, president and general manager, feels that the stock is high enough and possibly too high at 6.50 a share in view of the fact that operations for 1930 will show a loss and those for 1931 will probably fare no better when adequate deductions have been made for depreciation.

"I share the confidence of the shareholders in the long view prospects of this company, but at present it is having exactly the same experience as practically every other unit in the automobile industry," said Mr. Kerby. "I do not know the Ford situation but the rest have been manufacturing cars in my opinion below cost and it is a situation that cannot continue. When the public stopped buying to the extent shown in the peak years, manufacturers have tried to tempt them into the market with considerable reductions. The public were getting better value in motor cars before these reductions went into effect than in any other single commodity. Now they are really getting their cars below cost, and they have not yet come into the market in sufficient numbers to permit of quantity production which might reduce costs still further.

No Quick Change

Durant Motors of Canada is in a very strong financial condition at the present moment, it is now independent of the parent company in the United States and is owned and managed in Canada. Its operating and selling policies have been uniformly successful in recent years and these will be continued until better times come. The showing at the annual meeting will be good so far as the balance sheet position is concerned, but higher earnings will await the return of the public as buyers of motor cars on a large scale. As shown above, Mr. Kerby does not anticipate a quick change this year; the company is, however, amply financed to stand losses for a few years, if necessary, and even to pay dividends as well. The precedents being given by automobile companies in the United States, however, must necessarily lead to uncertainty with regard to dividends being paid when not earned for any considerable period.

It has been suggested by some that the rise in the stock represents an attempt by outside interests to begin the accumulation of a large block, looking for control. Mr. Kerby, however, says he knows of no reason for the recent strength, but he feels that many who originally bought the stock at higher levels do not wish to sell even at recent prices.

Detroit & Canada Tunnel Traffic Report is Issued

Gross income of $172,629 from traffic only is reported for the Detroit & Canada Tunnel Co. during the nine weeks period from November 3, 1930, to January 4, 1931. The tunnel was opened for traffic on November 3 and during the nine weeks, was used by 189,585 vehicles and 726,620 bus passengers.

Gross earnings during the first year of operation from bus operations, passengers and vehicles have been estimated by the company's engineers at $2,203,000.

SAINT JOHN POWER COMPLETES PLANS IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Grand Falls Plant Now Brought Up to Full Capacity

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Saint John River Power Co., subsidiary of Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp., has brought to completion its hydro-electric development at Grand Falls, N.B., through the installation of a fourth unit of 20,000 h.p., bringing the total installation up to the designed capacity of 80,000 h.p.

The waterwheel of this unit was built by Canadian Allis-Chalmers, and the generator by Canadian General Electric Co. Both waterwheel and generator are duplicates of the others now in operation in the power house.

Provided For Unit

No extension to the power house was required for the new unit as it was originally built to house four generators. Only the cost of the machinery of the new unit was thus involved, resulting in comparatively low additional cost per horsepower.

Power from Grand Falls is now utilized, under long-term contracts, by Fraser Companies, at Edmunston, and by New Brunswick International Paper Co. at Dalhousie. In addition, Saint John River Power Co. supplies Grand Falls and Dalhousie with wholesale power, owns the distributing system at St. Leonards, and supplies retail power in that community.

Adds to Resources

The starting of the fourth generator in the Grand Falls station raises to 645,519 horsepower the total installed capacity of the hydro-electric plants of Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp. Another 34,000 horsepower is being added by the installation of the seventh unit in the Paugan generating plant on the Gatineau River. The Corporation's station can house, without expansion of their structures, a further 129,800 horsepower, which will be installed when required by the growing demand for electric energy.

REPORT MASSEY PROFITS COVER BOND INTEREST

(Continued from page 1)

in the opinion of many who have known the company for years, discounts excessively the forthcoming report and the prospects for the next year or two.

Just when the turn for the better will come is a matter of conjecture. The problem of the company is the problem of the farmer, not only in Canada, but in all the other wheat-growing countries.

Bad Debt Reserve is Large

While collections were poor in the last half of the last year, the company over a period of years has built up substantial reserves for bad debts and it is known that even in the worst years no very great proportion of the reserves have been required. Moreover, in the past, the company's experience with delinquent debtors has been gratifying. There have been occasions when farmers have paid debts years after the company had written them off as uncollectable. A similar experience reasonably may be expected if and when those customers who have suffered in the last two or three years rehabilitate their finances.

Still Hunt for New Manager

Although bank loans at the moment are at a high figure, it is pointed out that the total is but a small proportion of the bills receivable and inventory. Fixed assets are carried at a conservative figure. Reserves are large and the equity remaining for the various classes of the company's securities is substantial.

At the moment, Massey-Harris is handicapped in that it has neither a president nor a general manager, since Thomas Bradshaw resigned both those offices. T. A. Russell, vice-president, is acting as president but his many other interests prevent his giving more than a few hours daily to the Massey-Harris affairs.

It is known that several executives of outstanding ability have been approached with a view to one of them becoming general manager but so far no one with the necessary qualifications has been found to be available. In at least two instances, executives were found to have contracts with other companies which could not be broken although it is understood that negotiations are under way with one of these in the expectation that his existing connections can yet be severed.

The plant of the Massey-Harris Co. at Racine, Wis., is operating at about 74 per cent of the level established during January, 1930. The plant is employing 570 men, compared with 775 during January of last year.

Production is reported to be still in progress on an order of 2,500 tractors for the Soviet Government.

NORANDA'S GOLD IS NOW PAYING ALL ITS COSTS

(Continued from page 1)

output, so much so that in December the gold production was approximately $400,000 and the copper production approximately 5,000,000 pounds. It is possible to sustain a gold production between $350,000 and $400,000, monthly so long as the present copper situation prevails, and it is the intention of the company's officials to pursue this policy.

Double Smelter Output

The smelter treated approximately 830,000 tons of ore during 1930, as compared with 428,221 during 1929, which is equivalent to a monthly average of 69,200 tons or a daily average of 2,300 tons. The present tonnage has been reduced somewhat from this average, but not in the ratio indicated by the present copper output, as the principal curtailment of copper produced has been effected by adjusting the source of supply, the lower grade ore bodies, with the higher gold content. The increase in the gold production comes partially from the higher gold content of the copper ore, but mainly from the high gold content siliceous or fluxing ore, which is now required in greater quantities owing to the increased iron content of the copper ore treated.

From this it will be seen that the extreme flexibility of the Noranda ore deposits permits of a precious metal output equal or greater in value than the value of its copper production.

With current operating costs not exceeding the value of the precious metals produced, an indication is given as to what Noranda is doing in the way of current earnings. Five million pounds of blister copper monthly the approximate current production at eight cents per pound is $400,000, equivalent to $4,800,000 annually, or $2.18 per share. Allowing for write-offs of 76 cents per share, the same as in 1929, current earnings would be equivalent to $1.42 per share.

Dividends Imminent

Noranda paid an initial dividend of 75 cents on January 1, 1930, and after making quarterly distributions of 75 cents, 50 cents and 50 cents, on April 1, July 1, and October 1, respectively, passed the quarterly dividend normally due on January 1, 1931. No announcement has been made by officials as the future dividend policy of the company, but it is evident from current earnings, that dividends might well be restored again at the next regular dividend date, April 1. What rate of dividend would be justified is indicated by current earnings; at least 25 cents per share could be paid without impairing the company's cash position.

The added interest in Canadian mining stocks, particularly the gold stocks, has prompted the listing of Noranda on the New York Stock Exchange to facilitate trading in that city. No announcement has been made in this connection and probably will not be until arrangements are completed, but it is known that there have been negotiations to this end.

Helpful

The Bank of Montreal is in constant and helpful contact with hundreds of thousands of customers throughout Canada and in other parts of the world.

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817
TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF $800,000,000

Atlantic Sugar Refineries
LIMITED
Lantic Sugar
General Offices
485 McGILL STREET
MONTREAL
Refineries - Saint John, N.B.

DOMINION TEXTILE CO., LIMITED
PRUE
MANUFACTURING
ALL LINES OF WHITE AND GREY COTTONS, PRINTS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, PILLOW COTTONS, LONG CLOTHS, CAMBRICS, DUCKS, BAGS, TWILLS, DRILLS, QUILTS, BUREAU COVERS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING, YARNS, BLANKETS, RUGS, TWINES, NARROW FABRICS AND NUMEROUS OTHER LINES USED BY MANUFACTURERS IN RUBBER AND OTHER TRADES.
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

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Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange
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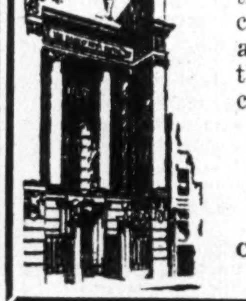


For Nearly 100 Years
This bank has been serving industry and helping to extend the commerce of our country. Enquiries are invited from those considering the formation of a new banking connection.
THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
Established 1832
Capital, $12,000,000. Reserve, $24,000,000.
Total Assets over $265,000,000.

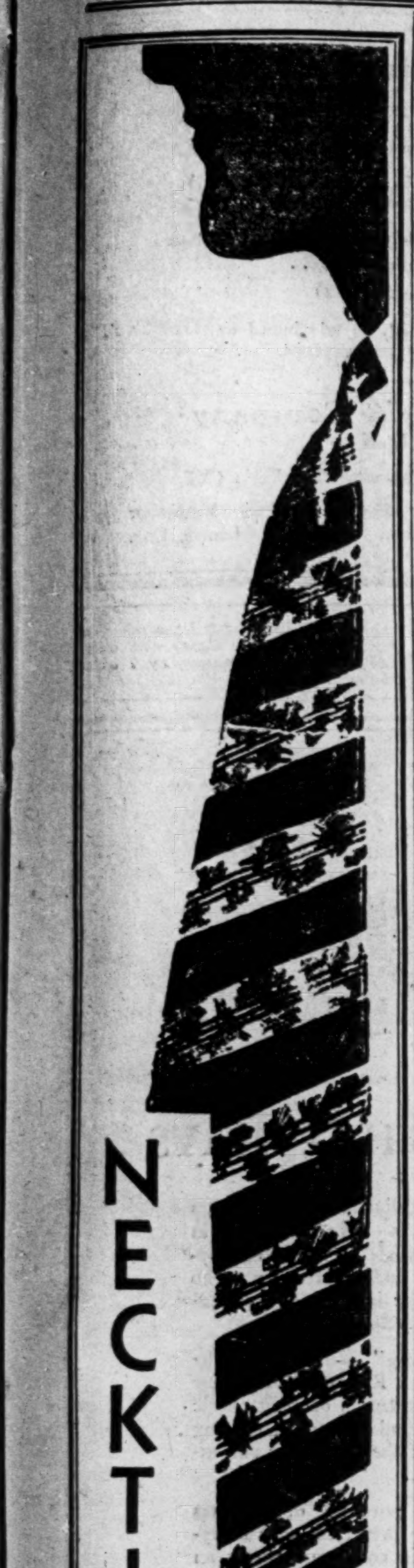
Crown Life Growth

The following figures taken from the Annual Statements of the past ten years are evidence of a healthy and steady progress:

1920 1925 1930
Insurance Issued
$6,832,325 $18,566,755 $29,185,619
Insurance in Force
$25,745,826 $60,404,541 $134,337,107
Assets
$3,389,960.94 $7,427,821.08 $15,387,895.26
Payments to Policyholders
$215,816.72 $578,650.55 $1,480,219.98
Cash Income
$1,030,614.05 $2,376,423.39 $4,842,009.38

"The Crown Life has well maintained the splendid record to which so many past years bear witness."
—From President's Address at Annual Meeting.

CROWN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1900
Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, President
H. R. Stephenson, General Manager
HOME OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA


NECKTIES from England and the Continent

Macclesfield ties from England—cut from the famous Macclesfield squares—known everywhere for their appearance, neat tieing and durability—new small patterns. Also imported neckties from the continent—All pure silk in novelty stripes and patterns.

$3.50 or 3 for $10.

Street Floor Store for Men

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED

STOCK DIVIDENDS BRAZILIAN TRACT. ARE QUESTIONED

Shareholders Differ on Value of Disbursement Adding No Value

MAY CONTINUE

Uncertainty of Brazilian Exchange Makes Directors Desire to Give Something Negotiable

Action of Hugh D. Paterson, inspector of income tax for Toronto district, in stating that Brazilian Traction stock dividends of 2 per cent will be taxable on a basis of $25 a share for the March 31, 1930 dividend and at $20 for the stock dividend paid December 1, 1930, has raised in many minds the whole question of the advisability of stock dividends at all.

"Stock dividends are the bunk," said one large shareholder emphatically to The Financial Post. "They do not add one jot or tittle to the value of my or anybody's shares. The company has the money in Brazil but it cannot bring it out of Brazil under present conditions of exchange and trade dislocation. If the company pays me a stock dividend, I will have 51 shares of Brazilian for every 50 shares I had before but it will present exactly the same assets that the 50 shares would. If they passed the dividend, the money would really still belong to the shareholders and the 50 shares would have their value enhanced. It is a bookkeeping operation solely, except that it gives the income tax department an excuse to tax me."

Gives Ready Money

Another shareholder differed. "The shareholder does not necessarily keep the share which is given to him in a stock dividend," he said. "He can sell it to the general public and in that way he is practically still getting dividends. Yet he would not want to sell his old shares piecemeal in this fashion. Especially in the case of a country like Brazil where exchange fluctuations are hard to gauge for any considerable time ahead, it is valuable to have something which has negotiable value given out every quarter. I would rather have cash but I would rather have a stock dividend than nothing at all."

The era of stock dividends is not likely to pass soon in the view of the last speaker. The fact that Brazil shows a willingness to listen to reason, to budget according to the advice of Sir Otto Niemeyer sent from the Bank of England at Brazil's request and to reconstitute the Bank of Brazil as an orthodox central bank along independent lines, gives reason for hope but not for great confidence as yet, he argues.

Time is Needed

"Brazil has called in the financial doctors before now and has shown similar signs of repentance," he continued. "Miracles should not be expected. There is still a coffee glut at unremunerative prices, and that is a stubborn fact which it will take years to work out. The plan under which the Coffee Realization loan of £20,000,000 was made in the spring of 1930 appears to be working according to schedule. That is hopeful but time is needed there, too. With depreciated exchange Brazil would have difficulty in meeting its debt obligations abroad punctually. If exchange can be maintained, that is best for Brazil. Yet she will need fresh money and probably will get it if she can show that she can really do all the sound, sensible financial things which now are required of her. Sir Otto's mission cannot be completed before the end of March, and nothing definite in the way of results can reasonably be hoped for before next summer.

"All this explains why I like to have these stock dividends coming along quarterly telling me that Brazilian Traction is really earning the money and giving me a chance to get my dividends from the public in the meantime by selling stock when I need the money."

SAYS MATHEWS SHIPS WILL PASS INTEREST

G. T. Clarkson Has Been Appointed Trustee for Bondholders

Mathews Steamship Co., it is understood, will pass payment of interest due February 1 on $1,700,000 of 6½ per cent first mortgage serial bonds outstanding in the hands of the public. The payment due August 1, 1930, was paid but the company has been in difficulty for some time and G. T. Clarkson is now acting as receiver for the bondholders in an attempt to reorganize the company. A petition that the company be placed in bankruptcy has been stayed pending present plans for rehabilitation.

Decrease in package freight and grain shipments on the Great Lakes has seriously affected the company. No statement has been issued since 1928 but it is understood that the liquid position is weak and that there has been difficulty in meeting current obligations. The fleet of steamships operated by the company was about a month late in getting under way during the 1930 shipping season and a vessel has been held in Clayton, N.Y., for a payment of a bill of some $5,000.

The first mortgage bonds were originally issued in August, 1927, to the amount of $2,000,000 and are secured by 13 steamships having a total tonnage of 75,150. With the holding of the vessel at Clayton the trust deed was violated and it is understood that the trustees took action to protect the interests of bondholders.

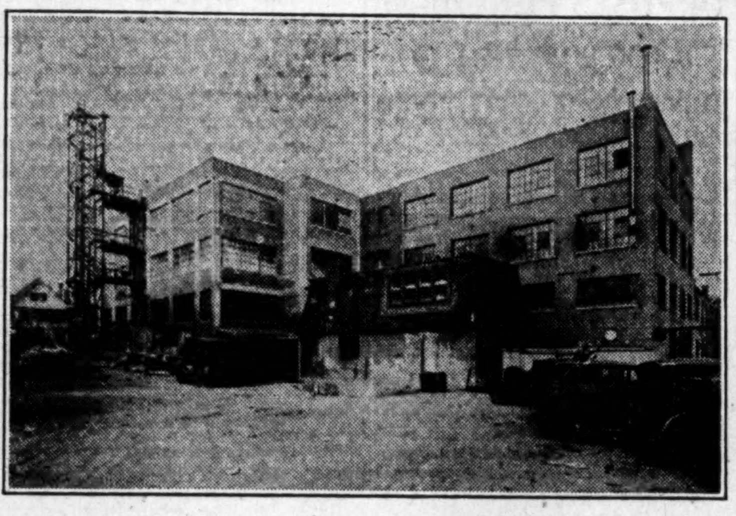
In addition to the first mortgage issue, for which the Montreal Trust Co. is trustee, there is an additional $1,000,000 of bonds outstanding. The latter issue is held by creditors of the company as collateral. The National Trust Co. is trustee. Stock of the company is closely held.

Monarch Knitting Co. Passes Current Dividend

Monarch Knitting Co. passed the quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent due February 2, 1931, at a recent meeting of directors. When dividends were resumed on May 1, 1929, there were four years arrears.

Textile companies in recent years have had rather difficult sledding on account of foreign competition. It is hoped that recent tariff help will be a benefit to the industry, but it has been accompanied by a large price decline. Comments of the company in the annual report expected in February and at the annual meeting later as to prospects will therefore draw more than ordinary interest.

Building Expansion Continued Despite Depression



Throughout Canada many industrial concerns have gone ahead with plant expansion during the past few months of subnormal business. This is a photograph of work in process on the new wing of the Sangamo Electric Co.'s plant in Toronto.

Moirs Sales Last Year Create Company Record

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Sales of Moirs Ltd. in 1930 were the highest in the company's history. The financial statement covering last year's operations will be available shortly and is expected to show satisfactory earnings. Additions undertaken in 1930 will be reflected in property account which stood at $2,617,153 at the end of 1929.

Expansion in 1930 included construction of a new building for the service department, with a modern bread and cake bakery. There was also a substantial addition made to mill room and chocolate grinding facilities. In December 1930 the company started work on a $180,000 warehouse.

The last available statement of Moirs was satisfactory. In 1929 the company net earnings were $273,959 and after all deductions there remained a net profit of $64,323 or the equivalent of $4.25 a share on the common stock. Capitalization consists of $1,324,000 6½ per cent first mortgage bonds and 15,133 shares of par common.

Though earnings on the common have averaged about $3.75 a share since incorporation of the present company in 1925 no dividends have been paid. In 1926 earnings were equal to $4 a share; $3.49 in 1927 and $3.01 in 1928.

'LANTIC SUGAR STOCK ACTION STILL PUZZLES

(Continued from page 1)

at 4-5 was selling out of line with its actual value, considerable doubt exists in investment circles here as to the present price. It is said that it can only be justified in the event that the restrictions surrounding the capital stock are done away with through the media of refinancing or sale of the company. Neither of these factors appear likely at the moment.

To understand the situation surrounding Atlantic Sugar it is necessary to go back to 1920, when the raw sugar market broke involving the company in very heavy losses. At the beginning of 1926, the company ratified a plant to fund a debt to raw sugar creditors, caused by the drop in values six years previously. The proposal adopted authorized the conversion of the common stock of $100 par value into shares of no par value and the issue of 30,000 additional shares of no par value at $25 each.

A new issue of five per cent 15-year general mortgage bonds of an aggregate value of $3,927,000 was created and issued to raw sugar creditors in full payment of their claims.

Severe Bond Restrictions

The trust deed covering this issue carries certain restrictions in respect to the capital stock, a knowledge of which is necessary in order to understand the mystification created by the recent sharp advance in the value of the common shares.

According to the trust deed no dividends can be paid on the capital stock until the aggregate of funded debt is reduced to $3,000,000; also no dividends will be declared which will bring quick assets down to a level below $750,000; furthermore, if dividends are paid, a sum equal to the amount disbursed has to be applied to a sinking fund for the purpose of redeeming the general mortgage bonds.

Funded Debt $4,016,246

At the end of last year Atlantic Sugar had outstanding $320,000 of first mortgage bonds and $3,696,246 of general mortgage bonds, an aggregate funded debt amounting to $4,016,246.

Capital stock outstanding included $1,111,100 of 7 per cent, cumulative, convertible preferred stock, and 78,889 shares of no par value common stock.

With the funded debt over the $3,000,000 mark, it has not been possible to declare any dividends on the stock. Consequently the preferred stock is now 71¾ per cent in arrears.

During the last few years there has been a steady improvement in the company's financial position. Bonds have been regularly redeemed and ample reserves set up for depreciation and other charges. The amount earned on the preferred stock has increased from $4.93 in 1927 to $5.84 in 1928 and $10.57 in 1929. In the latter year earnings on the common stock were equal to 50 cents a share, without taking into consideration the arrears on the preferred stock.

TEXTILE MILLS MAY SLACKEN OPERATIONS

(Continued from page 1)

tories in face of an already heavily loaded market. The decision of the Government to allow imports under the old schedules until November 30 naturally brought a large influx of goods from abroad. Manufacturers in other countries were anxious to take advantage of the old tariff and shipments prior to November 30 bulked large.

Substantial Surplus Appears

The result was that stocks of textiles in Canada attained substantial proportions to which was added the output of mills busily engaged in demonstrating their ability to speed up operations under the new tariff regulations. The inevitable happened and some companies are faced with the prospect of operating their mills at a lower rate of capacity until demand catches up with the increased supply.

Whatever benefits the new tariff may bring to the cotton industry it is hardly likely that they can become apparent before business conditions as a whole improve. The textile industry throughout the world is still faced with many problems due to overproduction and new Canadian customs laws cannot bring a change in the world situation.

Larger Share of Market

The new tariff has been designed to enable the Canadian companies to secure a greater volume of business in the domestic market. It is stated that the textile industry has been suffering from burdensome competition; and that if the new schedules shut out dumping or sale of imported goods below cost of production, it will have accomplished much.

But until the domestic market shows a greater demand, Canadian cotton companies can hardly hope to benefit to an appreciable degree. There is indication that when business takes an upswing, the market for textiles will show an improvement and the Canadian companies will be able to secure a greater share of the business offering due to the additional protection afforded to the industry.

One Mill Was Closed

Not all the cotton companies have increased their rate of plant operations. Canadian Cottons Ltd., actually closed down one of its high cost mills in the Maritimes, an action which drew considerable opposition from local interests. The president of the company, A. O. Dawson, pointed out that the shut down was unavoidable and operations of the closed mill were consolidated with those of another local unit.

Dominion Textile Co., following publication of the new tariff, announced substantially increased operations. Weaving activities were increased from about 50 per cent to of normal capacity to around 80 per cent and the Magog mills were reported to have been placed on full time. Sales, it is understood did not increase proportionately, and stocks on hand have showed a tendency to pile up.

Consolidated Investment Maintains Ratio of Bonds

Revenues of Consolidated Investment Corp. are stated on excellent authority to be far in excess of the interest requirements on the $15,000,000 of 4½ per cent bonds outstanding. It is stated, further, that at no time has the market value of the securities deposited with the trustee, the Montreal Trust Co., been less than the 125 per cent of the face value of the bonds outstanding. This 125 per cent is required by the trust deed.

The corporation, it is understood, has additional collateral which it is prepared to deposit in the improbable event of a further drop in prices in the class of securities held by the corporation.

The position of the $10,000,000 of 5 per cent preferred in this company is not so well defined. There is no Canadian investment interest in this issue, however, the entire amount having been distributed in Great Britain.

London Canadian Investment Corp., which was sponsored by the same underwriters, is understood to be in a similar position to that of Consolidated Investment, though deposit of securities with the trustee is not required. Capitalization of London Canadian consists of $6,000,000 of debentures, bearing 4½ per cent interest, $4,000,000 of 5 per cent preferred and 350,000 shares of common. Of the preferred, 10,000 shares are held in Canada and the rest in England.

As at December 31, 1929, London Canadian's assets were 22 per cent in bonds, 16 per cent in preferred stocks, 59 per cent in common stocks and the balance in cash or call loans. The distribution in Consolidated Investment has not been made public.

Carling is Withdrawn from Montreal Curb

The Montreal Curb market announces that the stock of Carling Breweries has been withdrawn from trading privileges. More than 90 per cent of this stock has been deposited under the terms of the merger plans with Brewing Corp. of Canada. It is therefore probable that as exchange goes on Carlings will also be taken off the Toronto list as well.

Stock of Brewing Corp. will probably not be listed until present exchange plans have been effected almost entirely. Balance sheet of merged companies is not expected before March.

RELIANCE GRAIN EARNINGS SHOW MARKED GAINS

Half Year Profits Cover Bond and Preferred Needs for Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Earnings of Reliance Grain Co. in the first six months of its current fiscal year were sufficient to cover bond interest and preferred dividend requirements for the entire year after allowing for depreciation for the six months period, according to official information.

Both country and export business showed improvement over the previous year's operations and prospects for the balance of the fiscal year, which ends July 31, 1931, are considered encouraging. The company's terminal handlings have also showed gains.

Earnings Are Tigher

Annual bond interest and preferred dividend requirements of Reliance Grain amount to $247,600. The improvement in operations is seen in the fact that total profits for the last fiscal year were $110,000. No depreciation was written off in that period.

After payment of fixed charges and preferred dividends last year there was a deficit of $138,478. A balance of $890,909 was brought forward into the current fiscal period. In the preceding year the company earned $5.11 a share on its common stock. Indications are that operations this year, if continued on the present basis, will be sufficient to leave a fair margin applicable to the junior stock, of which there are 100,000 shares outstanding.

Reliance Grain Co. owns line elevators with a total capacity of 6,100,000 bushels, and operates a terminal elevator at Port Arthur with capacity in excess of 10,000,000 bushels. Capitalization consists of $1,960,000, 6 per cent, first mortgage and collateral trust bonds and $2,000,000, 6½ per cent, preferred stock, in addition to the common shares.

CAN. BRONZE EARNINGS OVER $3 ON COMMON

(Continued from page 1)

felt the full benefits of operations of the Winnipeg Brass Co. which it acquired in October, 1929. This unit gave Bronze a second plant in Winnipeg as it also operates there through another subsidiary, Northwestern Brass, Ltd.

Other plants are operated in Montreal, St. Thomas, Calgary and Lyndonville, Vermont. The latter plant was purchased in 1928 and handles the company's United States business in the east. This subsidiary formerly obtained most of its business from the United States lines of the C. P. R.

Expands Industrial Lines

In addition to its railway business Canadian Bronze is steadily expanding its production of industrial bronze. Operations in this division tend to give the company a valuable back log and it is understood that revenue from this source plays an increasingly important part in earnings.

Stockholders feel that the company's record during the past difficult year augurs well for future progress. Equipment orders placed by the railroads during the past few months have resulted in further plant activities while the outlook for an improvement in traffic conditions is not unsatisfactory in the current year.

The slow movement of wheat was one of the chief factors in the lethargy in car loadings, but this situation has shown some betterment in recent months while a gradual improvement in general traffic is anticipated by railway executives.

The stock has reflected the company's position and has moved up slightly on the Montreal Stock Exchange in recent trading. The low for 1930 was 31 and the common shares are currently quoted around 35. The high last year was 57.

Has No Funded Debt

Canadian Bronze has no funded debt. The 80,000 common shares, which represents a two for one split undertaken in 1928, are junior only to the preferred shares. At the end of 1929 the latter was outstanding to the extent of $845,000 while this sum will likely be reduced by $100,000 last year.

The last balance sheet published showed a working capital of $875,525 with a ratio of 4 to 1 between current assets and current liabilities. Marketable securities at cost or less than market value amounted to $418,960. There were no bank loans outstanding.

SHAWINIGAN SHARE PROFIT GAINS IN 1930

(Continued from page 1)

books. This compares with 99,354 at the end of the previous year.

Part of the money raised in 1930 through bond issues, is being devoted to the company's power developments centring around Shawinigan and on the Upper St. Maurice River.

At the end of 1929 Shawinigan produced, controlled or purchased 803,650 h.p. This has since been increased to 855,650 h.p., distributed as follows: Shawinigan Falls, 333,500; La Gabelle, 150,000; Grand'-Mère, 189,000; other plants, 32,800; controlled by Quebec Power, 43,350; purchased from Duke-Price, 100,000; purchased from Southern Canada, 10,000.

Present plans assure that the company will have sufficient power to meet its needs for many years to come. During this spring the La Gabelle plant capacity will be increased by the installation of a further unit of 30,000 h.p.

The most important development, however, is the initial work on the Upper St. Maurice River. A few years ago Shawinigan secured the rights from the Quebec Government to develop this waterway. Surveys were carried out in 1929 and work commenced in 1930 on the first plant at Rapide Blanc, which will have an initial installation of 160,000 h.p., and an ultimate capacity of 240,000 h.p. This unit will likely begin operations toward the end of next year.

In addition to the Rapide Blanc, there are five other sites on the Upper St. Maurice which are capable of development. As a result of the ground and aerial surveys made, it is estimated that the company can develop over 1,000,000 h.p. on the Upper St. Maurice.

Control New Additions

Contrary to the general impression, Shawinigan is not obligated to undertake the development of all these sites within any set period, an impression gained from an earlier statement that the company would spend $80,000,000 or more on hydro-electric plants on the Upper St. Maurice within the next ten years.

This power will be brought into use as conditions warrant, so that the company will not have to contend with any particular problem either in regard to power supply or finding a market for the output.

In respect to markets for power, Shawinigan is now understood to be marketing its full load. Within the past month a new contract was entered into with the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consol, which provides for the purchase of 60,000 kw. annually until 1967. It is understood that a clause in this contract provides for increasing deliveries of power to be brought into being in the next two or three years, it will be recalled that in The Financial Post last November, Julian C. Smith, president of Shawinigan, was officially quoted as saying that the company did not anticipate any particular trouble in marketing the new power.

During the past several years Shawinigan's power sales have increased at an annual rate of about 50,000 h.p. This was largely due to the tremendous growth of the pulp and paper industry in the territory served by the company. During November last it was stated this industry accounted for about 20 per cent of the company's total output.

In estimating future requirements, the management has taken into consideration the unsatisfactory situation in the newsprint industry, which precludes the possibility of any major demand from that source for some time to come. On the basis of a normal growth from other sources, the company does not feel that it will be burdened with an over-supply of power.

Subsidiaries Carry On

Operation of Shawinigan's subsidiaries are not expected to figure very prominently in the report for 1930. Operations of Shawinigan Chemicals were on a relatively low basis during the greater part of the year, but late in the fall it was officially announced that the company had made firm contracts for a very substantial proportion of its various products for 1931.

Other companies in which Shawinigan has control or stock interest include Quebec Power, United Securities (Canadian Light and Power and Montreal Tramways) Duke-Price Power Co., etc. These concerns are understood to all have had a relatively good year in 1930.

Stock of Shawinigan has settled down to a level of around 50. On one or two occasions it dropped fractionally below that point, but has usually recovered on a small turnover.

Amalgamated Electric Cash Position Strong

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — While earnings of Amalgamated Electric Corp. in 1930 were lower than in the previous year, the forthcoming annual report is expected to show a strong liquid position with current assets equal to about 15 times current liabilities. This will be an improvement over the preceding year when the ratio was 8 to 1.

The company is gradually improving its position. Preferred dividends have been maintained to date though their payment in 1930 necessitated inroads into surplus. Sales have been gaining in recent months and the difficulties which have confronted the company are understood to have been ironed out.

Sales, however, showed a marked drop last year and it is reported that they were between 20 to 30 per cent lower than in 1929. Earnings, also, were affected adversely by conditions in the building trade generally.

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Utilities and Transportation

CALGARY POWER HAS PURCHASED VULCAN SYSTEM

Company's Output Showed Sharp Gain in Last Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Calgary Power Co. has acquired the Vulcan Light & Power Co., serving Vulcan, Alta. Hitherto this system has been supplied in bulk by Calgary Power; acquisition will allow the new owner to expand activities in this locality.

Extensions to Calgary Power's system undertaken last year are reflected by the growth of production in 1930. Last year the company's output was 136,794,000 kw.h., as compared with 123,903,000 in 1929 and 100,199,000 in the year before that.

Hydro Production Increases

Operation of the Ghost plant, which was put into service in October, 1929, has resulted in a sharp increase in hydro power generated in proportion to total output. In 1929 steam gas and oil plants in the Calgary Power system generated 19,168,000 kw.h. while in 1930 only 1,826,000 kw.h. was produced from these stations.

Earnings in 1930, though not yet available, are expected to show a gain over those of the previous year. Gross earnings for the first nine months were $1,260,566 an increase of about 30 per cent over those of the same period in 1929. In the twelve months ended September 30 net profits available for dividends were $600,056 as compared with $525,774 in the calendar year of 1929. Official estimates for 1930 place net earnings at around $1,250,000 as compared with $856,932 in 1929.

Issues Additional Securities

In 1929 Calgary Power earned $11,55 a share on its common stock. During the last year the company issued $2,000,000 of additional 5 per cent first mortgage bonds and $1,000,000 of 6 per cent preferred stock.

This financing reimbursed the company for the purchase, through the wholly-owned operating company, Montreal Engineering Co., of a light and power system serving 52 communities in the area surrounding Regina. Revenue from this source should be reflected in operations during the current year.

SOUTHERN CANADA TERRITORY ACTIVE

Power Company Reports Wide Industrial Activity in Area Served

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Increase in the company's business for the last quarter of 1930 continues, according to a circular letter put out by Southern Canada Power Co. to its shareholders. After referring to the results achieved in the twelve months ended November, 1930, which showed increases in net earnings and output, the circular goes on to report the establishment of several new industries in the territory served, while those already established have, in the majority of cases, continued their production. From all indications the district has not suffered seriously from unemployment.

Granby Secures Branches

At Granby, four new industries have established branches. The Esmond Mills Inc., of Esmond, Rhode Island. manufacturers of blankets and other material, have rented space and have set up looms for the manufacture of these goods. The Stedfast Rubber Co., of Mattapan, Boston, Mass., manufacturers of Kafsted, a rubber product used very extensively in the shoe trade, hase also leased premises and has set up extensive equipment for the manufacture of its product. Another well-known company to establish there is the Altorfer Brothers Co. of Peoria, Illinois, manufacturers of A. B. C. electrical washing machines, who are setting up an assembly plant in that town. The Gallagher Handle Co. has moved its plant from West Shefford to take care of growing demands. The Carl Stohn Co. which has been operating in Granby for some years, manufacturing silk fabrics, has built a large extension to its plant, to accommodate double the number of looms now in operation.

Other Towns Favored

At St. Hyacinthe, a Canadian plant has been established under the joint management of the Bridgeport Coach Lace Co. of Bridgeport, Conn., and the A. J. Donahue Corp. of Milford, Conn. This plant will be known as the Donahue Corp. of Canada, and will manufacture elastic web and garters and similar products made from elastic web

Canadian Celanese, at Drummondville, is just completing two large extensions to their plant, to take care of the growing demand for their product. The Bruck Silk Mills in Cowansville, is also arranging to increase its production.

At Farnham, The Barry and Staines Linoleum Canada have about completed construction of its plant and the installation of machinery is well under way. They have built ten houses for their employees.

Alcoa Power Co. Plans Progressing

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The first step has been taken in what is ultimately planned to be a 1,000,000 horsepower development on the Shipshaw River, by the Alcoa Power Co., through the installation of a 77,000 horsepower hydro-electric unit in the new plant at Arvida, P.Q. Present plans call for the installation of 260,000 horsepower this year by Alcoa Power, in which Aluminum Corp. holds substantial interest.

In respect to the initial installation, the unit is reported to be of all-Canadian manufacture, consisting of an electric generator manufactured by the Canadian Westinghouse Co., of Hamilton, and a water-wheel by the Smith-Inglis Co., of Toronto.

Montreal Power Reports Record Gross Earnings And Expansion for 1930

Profits on Share Basis Total $2.19—Up from $2.14

BIG GAIN IN ASSETS

New Capital from Stock Offering Reflected in Large Increase in Investments

From Our Own Correspondent

Montreal—Montreal Light, Heat & Power Cons. continues an almost unbroken record of nearly thirty years by reporting increased gross revenues for the year ended December 31, 1930. At the same time net income was up, and the amount applicable to the common stock was equivalent to $2.19 a share, as against $2.14 (on the same basis) in the preceding year.

The financial statement for the past twelve months is one of the best ever presented to the shareholders. Despite a period of acute industrial depression, the company was able to show all-round expansion, strengthening of its financial position, and an increase of over 25 per cent in its assets.

Gross Gains $1.200.000

Gross revenue from all sources during the past twelve months amounted to $23,484,080. This compares with $22,286,284 in the preceding year. Larger amounts were charged to depreciation reserves and taxes, while fixed assets were also higher. Net income for the year, however, was $8,943,584 as against $8,737,638 in 1929.

Full particulars of the profit and loss account for the past two years follow:

	1930 $	1929 $	1928 $
Gross rev.	23,484,080	22,286,284	21,235,991
Deduct:			
Oper. exp.	7,493,940	7,099,642	7,059,811
Taxes	1,559,546	1,416,966	1,258,101
Depr. res.	2,348,407	2,228,628	2,123,599
Net rev.	12,082,185	11,541,047	10,794,978
Fixed chgs.	3,138,600	2,803,408	2,928,516
Net inc.	8,943,584	8,737,638	7,886,462
Divds.	5,837,779	4,890,470	4,354,650
Yr's surp.	3,105,804	3,847,168	3,511,812
Pension fd.	20,000	20,000	20,000
Cont. fund	....	250,000	465,977
Ins. fund	....	250,000	....
*Balance	3,085,805	3,347,168	3,025,814
Earn. on stk.	a2.19	4.28	3.85

*Transferred to capital and surplus.

a Based on shares outstanding at close of fiscal year, after giving effect to 2 for 1 split.

New Capital Received

During the past year the company sold additional stock. Altogether 993,687 shares were taken up by customers and shareholders, payment of which was spread over a period. Installments started to come in last July and by the end of the year $17,019,840 had been received.

Primarily due to the receipt of this additional capital, assets of the company are shown on the consolidated balance sheet of Dec. 31 last at $132,322,572. This compares with $106,575,670 at the end of the preceding year.

Strong Working Capital

It is to be noted that the working capital position of the company underwent a marked improvement during the year, excess of current assets over current liabilities at the end of the period being $30,476,650, as compared with $22,003,532 at the end of 1929.

Report "Allied" Interests

Principal assets of the company consist of stock, bonds and interest in subsidiary and allied companies, less depreciation reserves, amounting to $96,100,564. This item was shown on the balance sheet of the preceding year at $79,686,748.

An important change in the reading of this item in the 1930 statement is the addition of the word "allied." This is inserted to cover the company's investment in the Beauharnois Power Corp. The increase of roughly $16,000,000 in this item, is due to placing $5,000,000 in Quebec—New England Hydro-Electric Corp., a large sum in Beauharnois Power Corp. and in subsidiary organizations.

Investment Account Up

Investment securities held by the company now have a value of $29,443,209, up from $19,925,716. These securities are shown at market as at Dec. 31 last. The large increase is principally due to the reinvestment of funds received from the sale of stock to customers and shareholders.

Bills and accounts receivable at $2,219,242 compare with $1,799,027 reported a year ago. Inventories have been kept at a low figure and are valued at $326,622, while cash and call loans are shown on the statement at $4,232,936. This is roughly $500,000 less than shown in the 1929 report.

Funded Debt Higher

On the liability side of the balance sheet the funded debt of the company is shown at $34,051,000, up from $29,306,000 a year ago. Increase was due to a new issue of Series "B," first refunding and collateral trust bonds amounting to $5,000,000, which were issued to discharge the company's indebtedness in connection with the purchase of the Quebec New England Hydro-Electric Corp.

There were no appropriations during 1930 for the contingent and insurance funds, which remained at $1,250,000 each.

Stock Payments Heavy

Receipt of subscriptions to new capital stock totalled $17,019,840. Altogether the company will receive from this account approximately $45,000,000.

Capital and surplus is now shown at $73,006,374 up from $69,884,280 a year ago.

Good Showing Made

In his remarks to the shareholders Sir Herbert Holt, president, had the following to say, in part:

"The revenues for the year should be considered satisfactory in view of the liberal reduction in rates (estimated at $600,000) hereinafter referred to, and the acute industrial depression that has prevailed throughout the period. It is also satisfactory to note, notwithstanding these conditions, that there has been practically no increase in the ratio of expenses to revenue.

"The increase in gross revenue is exclusively accounted for by additional revenue from investments and residential business in new districts into which the company has recently extended its gas and electric mains, indicating the continued growth of the city and suburbs. Due to world-wide unsettled conditions industrial business, as intimated, has been more or less at a standstill in local territory as in other parts of the country.

Pay Heavy Taxation

"Incidentally your company will this year pay the Federal Government income tax on its business for 1930 amounting to upwards of $800,000, which is of necessity included in our rates for service and suggests if there were no income tax to pay our present maximum rate of 3c per kw.h. for electric lighting could be reduced to 2.63c. per kw.h., or, if applied to our gas business, the present maximum rate of $1.05 per thousand cubic feet could be reduced to 91c. per thousand cubic feet.

Referring to the new stock issues, Sir Herbert says: "Our offer was enthusiastically received, our shareholders subscribing 405,500 shares, and our employees and customers 588,187 shares, together 993,687 shares. The customers' participation (numbering upwards of 57,000 subscriptions) is particularly gratifying and striking evidence of the esteem in which your company is held in the community, and in this connection your directors feel that the policy of ownership by customers and employees is the only consistent and practical form of public ownership.

Issue New Bonds

"During the year your directors disposed of, on advantageous terms, $5,000,000.00 of the company's first refunding and collateral trust gold bonds, the proceeds of which were used to discharge our indebtedness in connection with the purchase of the Quebec-New England Hydro-Electric Corporation.

"There has been redeemed during the year $471,800.00 of mortgage debt, as constituted by $255,000.00 bonds of this company, $142,800.00 bonds of the Cedars Rapids Manufacturing and Power Company, $32,000.00 bonds of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company (Lachine Division) and $42,000.00 bonds of the Provincial Light, Heat and Power Company.

Large Building Programme

"We have had extraordinary capital expenditures during the year for new sub-stations, transmission and distributing lines (overhead and underground) and gas mains, to reinforce our system and to take care of the development in our territory. Notable among the additions (some of which are unfinished) are (a) Vallee sub-station 22,500-kva.; (b) Beaumont sub-station 22,500 kva.; (c) Montreal east sub-station (new) 30,000-kva.; (d) transmission lines on steel towers, Cedars via Beauharnois to Atwater sub-station, Montreal, to serve as an auxiliary route for Cedars power and to transmit Beauharnois power when ready; (e) Gas holder, 10,000,000 cubic feet capacity; (f) water gas generating equipment, 12,000,000 cubic feet capacity; (g) additional story front section Power Building for use as executive offices, incidentally releasing the present executive offices for occupation by other departments constantly expanding; (h) thirty miles of gas distributing mains in new territory — these mains, while unproductive in part at the present time, are hopeful for the future, meantime extending an essential utility to many people heretofore without service of the kind.

New Power Supply

"Power supply: During the year your directors contracted with the Shawinigan Water and Power Company for 60,000-kw. in renewal of expiring contracts; the new contract is for a term of thirty-six years effective January 1st, 1931.

"Electric Rates: In pursuance of our adopted policy to share our prosperity with our customers and to sell our products at minimum rates consistent with good service, we reduced the rate for electric lighting service during the year to 3c per kw.h., diminishing to 1.5c per kw.h. for quantity consumption. This reduction, we estimate, will save our customers approximately $600,000.00 per year.

"It is significant as regards electric lighting service that during the year we only received, on the average, from our domestic customers $19.36 or $1.61 per month; that this amount includes the lighting of the home and the use of all domestic appliances (vacuum cleaners, washing machines, refrigerators, coffee percolators, toasters, irons, etc.)—that this amount means no more in the daily expenditure of the average family than the value of one street car ride or the day's newspapers, despite all that the many modern applications of electricity offer in comfort, convenience, utility and economy."

Northwestern Power To Build Terminal

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Northwestern Power Co., a subsidiary of Winnipeg Electric Co. will spend $300,000 this year on a terminal and sub-station in Winnipeg. Construction, which will be started in the spring, is expected to furnish 3,000 eight-hour work days.

Northwestern Power Co. is constructing a hydro-electric development on the Winnipeg River at Seven Sisters Falls. The plant will have an ultimate capacity of 225,000 h.p., of which it is expected that the initial development of about 42,000 h.p. will be completed in January, 1932.

Power will be delivered to the parent company in Winnipeg over a steel tower transmission line 63 miles long.

Montreal Power and Lachine Discuss Evaluation Reports

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Before Lachine renewed its contract with Montreal Light, Heat & Power Cons. or before the city's electric plant is sold to the company, valuation reports will be discussed.

At present Montreal Power is making an evaluation of the city's plant, while municipal authorities have promised to do the same with a view to discussing terms for sale of the plant.

CIVIC COMMITTEE OPPOSES PURCHASE WPG. TRAMWAYS

Endorsement Calls for Automatic Extension of Franchise

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A special committee has recommended to the city council that the city of Winnipeg give no notice to buy the Winnipeg Electric Company's street railway system this year.

One year's notice of intention to take over the system is necessary under the by-law, and, if the council accepts the committee's recommendation, Winnipeg Electric's franchise automatically is renewed for five years. The present franchise expires February 8.

It is understood that the company expects that the franchise will be renewed. On top of that the decision is awaited of the provincial utility board in respect to the establishment of a new permanent schedule of fares for the tramway system.

Position Still Obscured

Whether the company will continue to stagger under the load of the street railway, or will be able to put it on a paying basis, depends largely upon the concessions made by the utility board.

Not long ago Edward Anderson, president of Winnipeg Electric, stated that drastic adjustments would have to be made in the tramway operations if the city did not give the company relief in respect to taxation and increased fares.

For several months past various temporary rate schedules have been put into force to determine their effect upon revenues. The results have not been too encouraging.

Bankers Offer Open

Another development in connection with Winnipeg utility problem is the offer of Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. to take over the civic power and lighting system. Open letters have been addressed through the daily newspapers to the ratepayers of Winnipeg pointing out the advantages that would accrue to the municipality if the whole utility business was centred in one organization.

This matter is still somewhat in a nebulous state and it is unlikely that any definite action will be taken for the time being. The bankers have offered $30,000,000, subject to certain conditions, but the city has held off committing itself to the scheme.

"SOO" RAILWAY EARNINGS DECLINE

Results in Past Year Fall Short of Returns in 1929

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie System, including Wisconsin Central, (controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway) in a preliminary statement for the year ended December 31, 1930, shows net loss of $2,978,322 after taxes and charges. This compares with net income of $1,925,249, equal, after allowance for 7 per cent preferred dividend requirements, to $4.14 a share on 252,069 common shares in year ended December 31, 1929.

December net loss after taxes and charges was $849,099, comparing with $268,445 in December, 1929.

Statement for December and 12 months compares as follows:

	1930	1929	1928
Dec. gross	$2,419,134	$3,313,629	$3,649,949
Net op. loss	260,317	*317,629	*558,939
Def. aft. chgs.	849,099	268,445	32,710
12 mos. gross	39,892,858	48,663,650	50,291,653
Net op. inc.	3,906,613	8,589,181	9,006,173
Def. aft. chgs.	2,978,322	*1,925,249	*2,097,686

*Income.

Preliminary statement of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie, excluding Wisconsin Central for year ended December 31, 1930, shows net loss of $690,953, after taxes and charges, compared with net income of $2,042,026 in 1929.

December net loss was $515,601, after taxes and charges, against net loss of $65,158 in December of preceding year.

Statement for December and 12 months, excluding Wisconsin Central, compares as follows:

	1930	1929	1928
Def. aft. tax & chgs.	$516,601	$65,158	*$176,443
12 mos. def. aft. tax & chgs.	690,953	*2,042,026	*2,919,998

*Surplus.

Wisconsin Returns Poor

Preliminary report of Wisconsin Central Railway Co. (controlled by Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co.) for year ended December 31, 1930, shows net loss of $2,287,369 after taxes and charges, against net loss of 116,775 in 1929.

December net loss was $332,498 after charges, compared with net loss of $203,287 in December, 1929.

Statement for December and 12 months compares as follows:

	1930	1929	1928
Dec def. aft. tax & chgs.	$ 382,498	$203,287	$209,153
12 mos. def aft. tax and chgs.	2,287,369	196,775	822,302

Construction Progresses on N. B. Power Plant

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Construction of the steam-electric generating plant of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission at Grand Lake is progressing and building operations are reported to be well up to schedule. Erection of the transmission line from Fredericton to Minto has been started; construction will involve around $150,000.

The initial power installation at the Grand Lake plant is to be two 2,500 kilowatt machines developing about 6,500 h.p. The unit will utilize powdered coal from the Minto fields.

Fortier Elected to Board Shawinigan Water & Power

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—J. H. Fortier, of Quebec City, has been elected to the Board of Shawinigan Water and Power Co. to fill the vacancy created by the death of Hon. J. L. Perron.

Mr. Fortier is president and general manager of P. T. Legare Co. and is also on the directorate of the Banque Canadienne Nationale. Canada Steamship Lines, Canadian International Paper, Provincial Transport, Quebec Power and other concerns.

Public Utility Earnings

East Kootenay Power

	1930 $	1929 $	Decrease $
November:			
Gross earn.	44,423	47,335	2,912
Oper. exps.	13,230	19,004	5,774
Net earn.	31,193	28,331	*2,862
8 Mos. end. Nov. 30:			
Gross earn.	361,550	396,856	35,306
Oper. exps.	112,741	133,831	21,090
Net earn.	248,809	263,025	14,216

*Increase.

Manitoba Power

	$ 1930	$ 1929	$ Decrease
November:			
Gross earn.	103,409	117,610	14,201
Oper. exp.	22,688	27,018	4,330
Net earn.	80,721	90,592	9.871
11 Mos. end. Nov. 30:			
Gross earn.	1,215,097	1,201,083	*14,014
Oper. exp.	268,904	272,322	3,418
Net earn.	946,193	928,761	*17,432

*Increase.

Winnipeg Electric

	1930 $	1929 $	Decrease $
November:			
Gross earn.	501,184	572,250	71,066
Oper. exp.	376,954	402,032	25,078
Net earn.	124,230	170,218	45,988
11 Mos. end. No. 30:			
Gross earn.	5,517,450	5,795,497	278,047
Oper. exp.	4,172,304	4,220,840	48,536
Net earn.	1,345,146	1,574,657	229,511

Inaugurate New 'Plane Service

An overnight air mail service between Calgary and Winnipeg, serving intermediate points including Lethbridge, was inaugurated the other day. The 'plane leaves Calgary at 9 o'clock and arrives at Winnipeg by 7 o'clock the next morning.

Seaboard Public Service Company
CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK
Price: To yield about 6.91%
Circular on request
INSULL, SON & CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
ROYAL BANK BUILDING — MONTREAL

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HALIFAX QUEBEC TORONTO WINNIPEG
LONDON, ENGLAND
HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL
Assets under Administration exceed
$480,000,000
992R
NO ESTATE TOO SMALL FOR OUR ADMINISTRATION

STEADY PROGRESS in SERVICE and GROWTH
That the Capital Trust Corporation serves its customers well is conclusively proved by the steady growth of this institution.

	Capital and Surplus	Estates under Administration	Savings Accounts	Total Assets
1918	$434,492	$1,060,680	$ 448,335	$1,959,793
1922	639,819	3,688,338	1,282,328	5,610,486
1926	719,294	5,908,285	2,708,655	8,336,648
1930	933,690	9,138,215	5,146,249	15,218,670

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Under Dominion Government Inspection

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4%
Interest
PER ANNUM COMPOUNDED HALF YEARLY SUBJECT TO CHEQUE.
EST. 1855
CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
COR. BAY & ADELAIDE STS. TORONTO
Assets exceed $66,500,000

Canadian National Railway Company
4½% Bonds, due February 1st, 1956
(Guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada)
Price: At the Market, yielding about 4.60%.
(Plus Transfer Tax)
Orders may be mailed, or telephoned or telegraphed at our expense.
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Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Regina Calgary Vancouver
London, Ont. Hamilton Ottawa New York London, Eng.

A PARK THAT PAYS
"Garaging Canada's Automobiles — either on a parking or storage basis — is an enterprise in which private capital finds profitable employment" — This is the finding of experts who have studied the garage industry in its relation to modern civic development.
"The Dominion Garage" — shortly to be erected by the Princess Realty Co. in Saint John — will be an institution of great public utility. Business men find convenient parking facilities pay because of the increase in patronage and ultimate profit.
We recommend the purchase of Princess Realty 7% cumulative preferred stock carrying a bonus of 50% in common stock as an attractive opportunity for capital investment.
Inquiries addressed to Princess Sales Company will receive courteous and prompt attention.
THE PRINCESS SALES CO.
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Head Office: 355 St. James St. Montreal
Successful Corporate Financing
It has been our privilege to play an important part in the development of Canada's water power resources through the financing of a number of hydro-electric Companies.
In this way we have been instrumental in promoting the expansion of many varied industrial enterprises which depend for their success upon adequate and reliable power service.
Following are some of the power and light Companies whose financing we originated, for which we are the fiscal agents and whose securities we recommend:
Power Corporation of Canada Limited
Manitoba Power Co. Limited
Northern Ontario Power Company
Northwestern Power Co. Limited
Canada Northern Power Corporation Ltd.
Northern B. C. Power Company
Montreal Island Power Company
B.C. Power Corporation Limited
East Kootenay Power Co. Limited
Winnipeg Electric Company
Southern Canada Power Company Ltd.
NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY LIMITED
Royal Bank Building, TORONTO
Montreal Quebec Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont.
Winnipeg Saskatoon Calgary Victoria Vancouver
Paris (France)
886R

News of Investment Markets

Government
Municipal
and
Corporation
Securities

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Incorporated
240 St. James St. W., Montreal
(ESTABLISHED 1901)
E500

Nova Scotia Lobster Catch

Nova Scotia fishermen landed during the season over 530,000 pounds of lobster, which represents a record catch. Of the total 126,800 pounds were shipped in the shell while 2,024 cases of canned lobster were packed.

EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, ADMINISTRATORS
Guardians, Transfer Agents, Bond Mortgage Trustees
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CHARTERED TRUST
and Executor Company
34 King St. W., Toronto

Hodgson Bros. & Dunton
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES
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61 Broadway - New York
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CANADIAN BANK NOTE
COMPANY OTTAWA LIMITED
Montreal — Branch Sales Offices — Toronto

C.N.R. BOND ISSUE IN KEEN DEMAND; IS QUICKLY SOLD

Manitoba Issues Two Year Bonds to Canadian Group

Offering of $50,000,000 Canadian National Railway Co., Dominion guaranteed, 4½ per cent bonds due Feb. 1, 1956, on January 22 met with such a keen demand from both institutional and private investors that the syndicate took up an option on an additional $20,000,000. Offered at 98.25 to yield 4.60 per cent, the entire issue has been subscribed and sales between dealers are reported at 98.25. Of the $70,000,000 it is believed that 50 per cent has been placed in Canada, while some estimates state the Canadian portion as high as $50,000,000.

Of the $30,000,000 Ontario 4½'s, offered on January 14, there yet remains a portion unsold but since Ontario bonds are always in good demand and have an extremely high rating it is expected that the remainder of the issue will be absorbed shortly. Demand for this offering was chiefly from institutions. The same syndicate that bought the Ontario issue was successful in securing the C. N. R. issue, although the latter syndicate was increased to ten by the inclusion of three of the Canadian banks and Bankers Co. of New York.

Sells Short Term Bonds

Manitoba has just funded bank loans through private sale of $2,444,000 4 per cent bonds due Dec. 15, 1932, to a Canadian syndicate headed by Wood, Gundy & Co. Sale of these short term bonds in New York at 99.75 would indicate that the price paid the province was near the price paid in the last Manitoba sale in December, 1930, when $3,714,000 4 per cent two-year bonds were sold on a cost basis of 4.30 per cent.

New municipal issues definitely in prospect are few with $330,000 20-installment 5's of Kitchener coming up on January 29 and $100,000 Jonquiere 5's maturing serially to October 1, 1960, on February 2, the only definite items. London may enter the market with $1,400,000 5's if prices are satisfactory and Simcoe, Ont., is understood to have an issue ready. There are a number of cities which are postponing financing until conditions appear better and new councils have settled down to routine.

During the present week Georgetown and Brampton have financed on a cost basis of 5.07 per cent, while Stouffville, rejecting bids, sold $62,000 5's locally at par. The city and county of Saint John, N.B., has rejected all bids on $1,300,000 4½ per cent 40-year debentures. The high bid would have given the city a cost basis of some 4.871 per cent.

Canadian bond prices have changed but slightly during the past week with some fractional gains and several quarter of a point losses in Dominion bonds. C. N. R. 4½'s of 1957 and 1968 have advanced a quarter. Manitoba 5's of 1959, New Brunswick 4¾'s of 1960 and Ontario 4½'s of 1944 have dropped half a point with Alberta 4½'s of 1956 down a quarter. Industrial issues on the whole showed more strength than weakness. Bell Telephone 5's of 1957 up three-quarters, Abitibi 5's gained three points and C. P. R. 5's of 1954 were up three quarters. Of a list of 37 representative issues there were 12 gains, 11 losses and 14 unchanged on January 27 as compared with prices on January 21.

Elected Vice-president

J. B. McKECHNIE
General manager of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co., who has been elected vice-president.

Newbold C. Jones Brian Heward
John D. Macpherson
Richard F. Angus Sydney C. L. Scobell

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Members:
Montreal Stock Exchange
Montreal Curb Market
PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTIONS
Montreal - Toronto New York
249 St. James Street, Montreal
HArbour 6131*
Toronto Branch: 38 King St. West

Bond Tenders

4 o'clock, Jan. 29. Kitchener—$330,000, 5%, 20-installment debentures. W. W. Foot, treas.

7.30 o'clock, Feb. 2, Town of Jonquiere, Que.—$100,000, 5 per cent bonds redeemable serially from Oct. 1, 1931 to Oct. 1, 1960. Capital and interest semi-annually, 1st April and October, payable at any offices of Banque Canadienne Nationale, in Province of Quebec. Purpose of the loan: Rebuilding of a dam on the Riviere au Sable, etc. J. M. Lacroix, clerk.

London, Ont.—It is understood that London, Ont. may enter the market with an issue of $1,400,000 5's providing that bids on municipal issues coming up for decision in the next week or so are considered satisfactory.

Authorizations by the Board of Public Utility Commissioners of Alberta:

The Village of Elnora, Alta., has been empowered to borrow $2,000 for drilling a well, purchasing pumping equipment and building a village office.

Springwell S. D. No. 4454 has been authorized to borrow $1,500 for a new school.

Gould S. D. No. 4392 has been authorized to borrow $1,200 for a new school.

Saskatchewan authorizations granted by the local government board from Jan. 3 to Jan. 17:—Dravland S. D. No. 947, $800; Cookson S. D. No. 4810, $500; Ulric S. D. No. 2432, $700; McLaren R. T., $6,000; East Borden R. T. Co., $500; Connaught R. T. Co., $1,400; Disley R. T. Co., $2,800; Great Deer R. T. Co., $1,600; Beatty R. T., $2,000; Annaheim R. T., $2,062; Fillmore R. T. Co., $2,000; Crocus Vale R. T. Co., $3,200; Wartime R. T., $600; Star City R. T. Co., $1,000.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues—	Rate	Due	Redeem.	Price
Minneapolis Heat Regulator	*5%	1932	Feb. 1	100
Hamilton By-Products Coke	*7%	1943	Feb. 1	104
B.C. Telephone ...	4½%	1962	†Nov. 1	105
Stock Issues—				
National Grocers Ltd. 1st pfd.	8%	....	Feb. 14	110
Foreign Issues—				
Danish Cons. Mun. Loan	8%	1946	Feb. 1	107½
Rep. of Finland ..	*5½%	1958	Feb. 1	100
Belgium (ext.) ...	8%	1941	Feb. 1	107½
Norway	*6%	1944	Feb. 1	100
Rep. of Greece	*6%	1968	Feb. 1	100
Argentine Govt. .	*4½%	1888-9	Apr. 1	100
Norway	*6%	1943	Feb. 15	100

*Called in part.
†Or before.

FALL IN PROFITS OF RIVERSIDE SILK REPORT SHOWS

Inventories Lower, More Accounts Owed, Bank Loan Appears

Riverside Silk Mills, in line with the falling profits shown by other textile and silk mills, had net profits in 1930 of $54,079 as compared with $130,162 in 1929, both being after provision for depreciation and Federal income taxes.

On 30,000 Class A cumulative preferred shares paying $2 a share annually this amounts to $1.80 a share as compared with $4.33 a share in 1929 or $2.60 a share when the participating feature with 20,000 shares of Class B stock is taken into consideration.

As Class B does not participate until $2 a share is paid on Class A shares, nothing at all was earned on Class B shares and therefore in 1931 shareholders cannot expect the 50-cent dividend paid in March for the last two years out of the previous year's earnings.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended December 31

	1930 $	1929 $	1928 $
Net earnings*	54,079	130,162	159,424
Less: "A" divids..	60,000	60,000	45,000
"B" dividends ..	10,000	10,000	......
Surplus for year ..	‡15,921	60,162	114,424
Add: Prev. surplus	484,585	424,423	†331,294
Less: Tax adjust.	.....	......	10,623
Org. exp. & adj.	.....	......	10,672
	468,664	484,585	424,423

*After providing for depreciation and Federal income tax.
†Adjusted.
‡Debit.

As the $10,000 Class B dividend was applicable to 1929 earnings on March 1, 1930, one may say that the surplus really dropped from $474,585 to $468,664 during the year after paying $60,000 in Class A dividends, or a drop of less than $6,000.

Working capital is down from $320,730 to $254,328. Current assets dropped from $357,054 to $334,538, the drop being accounted for by a falling off in cash from $24,727 to $4,188 and a drop in inventories from $209,745 to $135,980. Advance in accounts receivable from $119,583 to $190,869 and in prepaid insurance from $3,000 to $3,500 did not make up for the loss in other items.

The increase in current liabilities during the year from $36,323 to $80,209 was mainly due to a bank loan of $40,000 which has been absent from the previous balance sheet.

Real estate and buildings still stand at $235,198 but machinery and equipment rose from $319,810 to $395,702 and depreciation reserve from $91,065 to $116,565. During the last two years the company has increased the size of its factory by about one-third and it has added considerably to its machinery and equipment.

WORKING CAPITAL

	1930 $	1929 $	1928 $
Curr. assets	331,037	354,054	409,981
Curr. liabs.	80,209	36,323	83,428
Working capital ..	250,828	317,731	326,553
Ratio	4.12—1	9.74—1	4.94—1

Kansas City Power Bonds Sold in Canada

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Headed by Guaranty Co. of New York, an American syndicate is making a public offering at $27,000,000 of first mortgage bonds, 4½ per cent series to 1951, of Kansas City Power & Light Co. This organization does the entire central station power and light business in Kansas City, Mo., and also sells electric current used in portions of 26 surrounding counties.

Details of the issue follow:

$27,000,000
Kansas City Power and Light Co.
1st Mortgage Gold Bonds,
4½% Series due 1961

Business: Operates power and light business in Kansas city and tributary territory. Properties include two generating plants with an installed capacity of 225,250 kw., 56 sub-stations with a total installed transformer capacity of 177,784 kva., 700 circuit miles of transmission lines and 3,685 circuit miles of distribution lines.

Purpose of Issue: For refunding bond issue due in 1952 and to provide funds for other corporate purposes.

Capital: First mortgage bonds:

4½% series B due 1957	$6,000,000
4½% series due 1961	27,000,000
1st pref. series B $6	40,000 shs.
Common stock	525,000 shs.

Security: Direct first lien on all fixed property of the company.

Earnings: Net earnings, before depreciation, for 12 months ended November 30, 1930, totalled more than 5.4 times annual interest charges on total funded debt. After depreciation to more than 4.7 times such annual charges.

Listing: Application will be made to list on New York Stock Exchange.

Offer: Guaranty Co. of New York, Otis and Co., Bonbright and Co., Halsey, Stuart and Co., the Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, Continental Illinois Co., at 102¾ and accrued interest to yield over 4.33 per cent.

ASKS PERMISSION TO SELL VICTORY BDG.

Royal Trust Co. Takes Further Action Behalf of Bondholders

Action has been taken by the Royal Trust Co., in the interests of the bond holders, to secure court sanction for the sale of the Victory Building, a semi-completed office building in Toronto owned by 80 Richmond St. West, Ltd. Work on the building was discontinued in November, 1929, due to inability to complete financing.

Action taken by the trust company would permit action on any plans for financing the building to completion. It is understood that the present company can not secure a loan for this purpose and to date the bondholders' committee has not been successful in securing the needed assistance although at least one deal was near completion. The committee consisting of John W. Gordon and W. Riddell of St. Catharines and J. G. Hutcheson, Toronto, have agreed to sale of the property.

During 1929 an issue of $1,200,000 6½ per cent first mortgage 20-year bonds of the company was offered. It is understood that there is some $546,800 outstanding including an underwriting charge of 10 per cent. Bond interest has been passed since May 1, 1930. There are also liabilities amounting to some $150,000 against the property of which $100,000 is protected by liens and the remainder is unsecured.

Sinking fund consisted of $600,000 of 20-year endowment life insurance policies placed on the lives of two of the officers of the company and it is reported that the underwriter of the bonds has paid premiums up to May, 1930.

Bridge Companies Merge To Span Vancouver Narrows

Mergers of interests of Lions Gate Bridge Co. and First Narrows Bridge Co. is reported from Vancouver. Each company was formed in 1927 and held a provincial charter to span the first narrows with a bridge that would bring Vancouver and New Westminster closer together.

Financing of First Narrows Bridge Co. will be undertaken and plans of the proposed bridge have been completed.

Bond Sales

MANITOBA

A syndicate composed of Wood, Gundy & Co., Dominion Securities Corp., A. E. Ames & Co., Canadian Bank of Commerce and Royal Bank has purchased privately an issue of $2,444,000 4% bonds of the province of Manitoba, due December 15, 1932. The bonds are payable in Canada and New York and are being offered at 99.75 in New York. It is reported that the sale was made to fund bank loans.

TOWN OF BRAMPTON, ONT.

Wood, Gundy & Co. has been awarded $115,000 5% 15-installment debentures of the Town of Brampton, Ont., at 99.589; cost basis 5.07%. The debentures are dated February 1, 1932. Alternate bids were asked on a 5% and 5½% coupon rate. Bids were as follows:

	5½%	5%
1 Wood, Gundy & Co.	.....	99.589
2 Dominion Securities Corp.	.....	99.45
3 C. H. Burgess & Co.	102.27	99.37
4 Gairdner & Co.	102.42	99.27
5 A. E. Ames & Co.	102.37	99.17

GEORGETOWN, ONT.

J. L. Graham & Co. has been awarded $18,500 5% 20-installment debentures of Georgetown, Ont., at 99.35; cost basis 5.07%. Bids were as follows:

1 J. L. Graham & Co.	99.35
2 A. E. Ames & Co.	99.31
3 Dyment, Anderson & Co.	99.15
4 Gairdner & Co.	99.05
5 C. H. Burgess & Co.	98.83

LEVIS, QUEBEC

Gairdner & Co. has been awarded $25,000 5½% 20-year serial installment debentures of Levis, Quebec, at 102.272; cost basis 5.20%. Debentures are dated January 1, 1931. Bids as reported are as follows:

1 Gairdner & Co.	102.272
2 C. H. Burgess & Co.	101.23
3 Beaubien & Co.	99.28

STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

Bids asked on an issue of $62,000 5% 20-installment debentures of the town of Stouffville, Ont., for consideration on January 26 were rejected and it is reported that the debentures have been bought locally at par. The repected bids were as follows:

1 Stewart, Scully & Co.	99.378
2 J. L. Goad & Co.	99.37
3 Harris, McKeen & Co.	99.16
4 Wood, Gundy & Co.	99.14
5 C. H. Burgess & Co.	99.07
6 Dominion Securities Corp.	99.057
7 Fry, Mills, Spence & Co.	99.02
8 Dyment, Anderson & Co.	99.00
9 A. E. Ames & Co.	98.83
10 Gairdner & Co.	98.823
11 Matthews & Co.	98.761
12 Can. Bank of Commerce	98.65
13 J. L. Graham & Co.	98.53
14 McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.	98.47
15 H. R. Bain & Co.	98.46
16 Bell Gouinlock & Co.	97.78

WIARTON, ONT.

Council has rejected all bids received on an issue of $15,000 5½% 20-installment debentures of Wiarton, Ont., on January 26. It is understood that the highest bid was 102.17.

SAINT JOHN, N.B.

The finance committee of the city and county of Saint John, N.B. has rejected all bids made on January 20 for an issue of $1,300,000 4½% 40-year bonds, due January 2, 1971. The issue was payable in Saint John, Montreal, Toronto and New York. The highest bid was 94.59, submitted by a syndicate composed of J. M. Robinson & Sons, McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., and Bell, Gouinlock & Co. It is reported that this bid was later reduced to 93.50.

Bids rejected by the committee were as follows:

1 J. M. Robinson & Sons, McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.	93.50
2 Canadian Bank of Commerce, R. A. Daly & Co., Royal Securities Corp.	93.31
3 C. H. Burgess & Co., Gairdner & Co., Dyment, Anderson & Co. ..	93.17
4 Eastern Securities Co., Wood, Gundy & Co., Bank of Nova Scotia	92.897
5 Bank of Montreal, Fry, Mills, Spence & Co.	92.223
6 Royal Bank, A. E. Ames & Co.	91.527

Montreal Hospital Bonds Are Placed on Market

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—An issue of $800,000 of 5¼ per cent first mortgage bonds of the Oeuvres de Notre Dame-de-la-Merci, is being offered publicly by a Quebec banking syndicate, including Banque Canadienne Nationale, Banque Provinciale du Canada, Ernest Savard Lte., Credit Anglo-Français and others.

The Notre Dame-de-la-Merci was incorporated 5 years ago to take over the Hospice de la Merci in Montreal. Last year the name of the institution was changed to the present title. Owing to increasing demands, it has been found necessary to provide more space in quarters and a large block of property has been acquired, upon which it is intended to erect a modern hospital, the cost to be defrayed from the proceeds of this issue.

Further particulars follow:

$800,000
Oeuvres de Notre Dame-de-la-Merci
5¼% first mortgage gold bonds, wholly secured by a subsidy from the Quebec Government and by a contract with the city of Montreal.

Dated Feb. 1, 1931; due serially 1932—1951.

General: Hospital operating in Montreal. New quarters are being built in Ahuntsic ward at a total cost of some $825,000. Institution is under administration of the Freres Hospitaliers de Saint Jean de Dieu, who give their services without remuneration.

Security: In addition to subsidy from Provincial Government and contract with Montreal, bonds are secured by a first mortgage on properties in Ahuntsic and St. Paul Street, having an aggregate value of $900,000.

The annual payments by the Quebec Government and the city of Montreal will amount to more than $74,000, which is approximately $9,000 in excess of all interest and sinking fund charges on this bond issue. In addition the institution will receive the daily allowance granted by the province under the Quebec Public Charities Act.

Offer: Banque Canadienne Nationale, Banque Provinciale du Canada, Ernest Savard Lte., Credit Anglo-Francais Ltd., etc., at par and accrued interest, plus transfer tax.

Detroit Bridge to Pass Debenture Interest Due

It is understood that payment of interest on the 7 per cent debentures of Detroit International Bridge Co., due on February 1, will not be paid. No official statement had been made by the company to January 28 but J. A. Bower, president of the company, is reported to have said that debenture interest payment is unlikely but that it is hoped that interest due on the same date on the 6½ per cent first mortgage bonds will be paid.

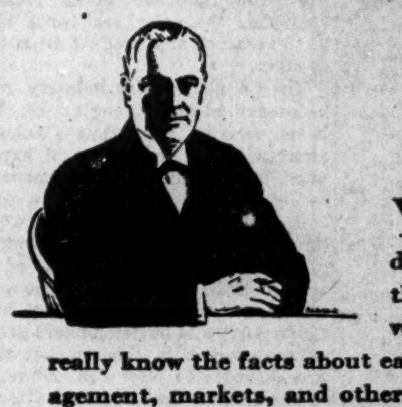
Quotations on the debentures have ranged from 3 to 7 in recent months showing that the market has discounted the probability that interest would be passed. The first mortgage bonds are selling around 27. Latest statement of operations shows earnings at 40 per cent below estimates.

Saint John Rejects Tenders $1,300,000 Debenture Issue

MONTREAL.—Tenders were received by the City of Saint John, N.B., from six syndicates for an issue of $1,300,000, 4½ per cent, 40 year bonds, dated January 2nd, 1931, and payable in Saint John, Montreal, Toronto and New York. The highest tender was that of J. M. Robinson and Sons, 94.59 later withdrawn and changed to 93.50. Other tenders were Canadian Bank of Commerce, 93.31; C. H. Burgess Co., Toronto, 93.17; Eastern Securities Co., 92.897; Bank of Montreal, 92,223; Royal Bank of Canada, 91.527.

The tenders were referred to the Finance Committee with power to make award or to waive the issue if deemed advisable. All bids were finally rejected.

Select Sound Bonds *for* Investment



You can't very well decide wisely about the merits of an investment unless you really know the facts about earnings, assets, management, markets, and other related factors; but you will be helped in getting at these facts by using National City facilities, and we invite you to do this at any time. Meanwhile, our list of recommended bonds is broadly diversified and includes many attractive offerings. A copy will be mailed on request.

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Grier Returns to Floor

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—C. B. Grier, senior partner of C. B. Grier & Co., has been elected a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange. The firm has been a member of the Exchange and Curb markets for some years but Mr. Grier, who was formerly floor member of the firm, retired a few years ago. He is now resuming his work on the floor.

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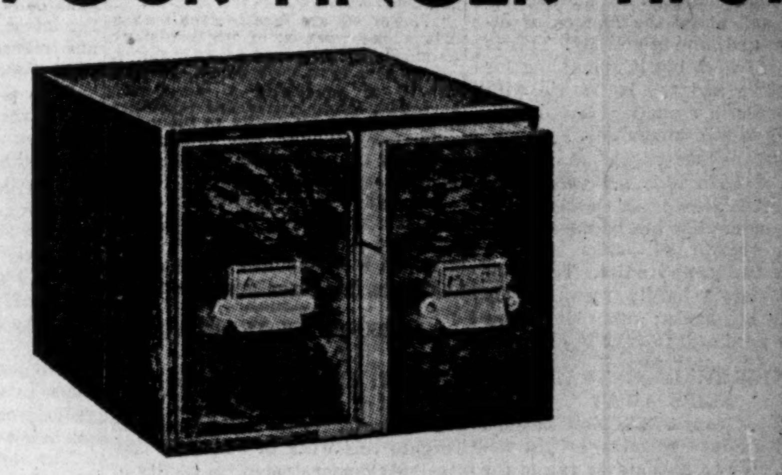

A Continuous Service Giving Information On Canadian Companies

The Financial Post Corporation Service was inaugurated to supply up-to-the-minute information, in convenient form, to those responsible for investing trust funds or advising clients, with regard to investments. There is no better way to keep constantly in touch with the position of a company than by means of this service.

The service contains reviews of hundreds of Canadian companies, all presented in card form and supplemented by news cards, daily if necessary, to assure complete information at all times. The cabinet, shown above, contains all the cards, the service being so designed that the main reviews and news cards may be filed together. Operation is simple and speedy. It is necessary only to extract the cards on the desired company to have the complete facts before you. The information is virtually at your finger tips.

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What the company does.
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Officers and directors.
Subsidiaries.
Details of each stock issue.
Details of each bond issue.
Names of underwriters.
Changes in capital stock.
Dividend record.
Stock market record.
Seven years' earnings.
Seven years' bal. sheets.

The news card feature of the service keeps these points up-to-date and supplies additional information such as monthly earnings, dates of special meetings, details of bonds called and all other announcements made by the company.

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Summary of Earnings

A brief analysis of common stock earnings per annual statement received since last week's issue. Earnings per share are only shown when depreciation and income tax have been deducted; no calculation is made when profit is before these items. The market price used in yield, etc., is that of the close on Tuesday this week, or last sale. Company name in bold type indicates listed stocks.

Company	Year end.	Net income 1930 $	Net income 1929 $	Common share earnings 1930 $	Common share earnings 1929 $	Curr. divd. $	Surplus after dividends 1930 $	Surplus after dividends 1929 $	‡ Mkt. $	Mkt. times earn.	Yield %
Bank of Nova Scotia	Dec. 31	*2,020,195	*2,261,117	16.83	22.61	16	*183,988	*661,117	320	19	5.0
Belding-Corticelli	Nov. 30	†121,163	†173,682	8.08	15.09	7	8,127	60,696	§92	11⅓	7.61
Can. Vinegars	Nov. 30	167,903	184,557	1.82	2.01	1.60	20,703	37,357	19	10½	8.42
Donnacona Paper	Dec. 31	...	2,904	...	.02	...	...	...	11	...	...
Mitchell, J. S.	Dec. 31	110,403	132,809	‡4.96	‡5.81	...	82,711	96,861	§40	8	...
National Biscuit	Dec. 31	22,879,898	21,423,572	3.41	**3.28	2.80+.50	759,642	1,702,944	79¼	23¼	4.16
National Trust	Dec. 31	533,549	542,482	17.78	18.08	14	113,549	122,482	335	18¾	4.18
Tor. Gen. Trusts	Dec. 31	400,303	393,403	13.34	13.11	12	40,303	69,958	230	17¼	5.22

*Before Pension Fund. †Before pref. dividends $60,571; after reserve for employees' insurance 1930, $16,596; 1929, $23,843; and reserve for advtg. 1930, $5,000; 1929, $35,000. ‡After preferred sinking fund requirements. **Adjusted to 2½—1 split. §At last sale, December, 1929.

WEEKLY RECORD OF FINANCING IN CANADA

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal—	Date Sold	Sold To	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Basis
Sunderland Police Village	Jan.	Locally	5%	10-ins.	$7,000	100	5.00
Levis, Que.	Jan.	Gairdner & Co.	5½%	20-yr. ser.	25,000	102.272	5.20
North Vancouver	Jan.	Royal Financial Corp.	5%	20-yr.	75,000	99.01	5.08
Saskatchewan Rural Phones	Jan.	Regina Sinking Fund	7%	10-yr.	2,600	....	...
Brampton, Ont.	Jan. 26	Wood, Gundy & Co.	5%	15-ins.	115,000	99.589	5.07
Georgetown, Ont.	Jan. 26	J. L. Graham & Co.	5%	20-ins.	18,500	99.35	5.07
Stouffville, Ont.	Jan. 26	Locally	5%	20-ins.	62,000	100.00	5.00
Provincial—							
Manitoba	Jan.	Wood, Gundy & Co., Dominion Securities Corp., A. E. Ames & Co., Canadian Bank of Commerce, Royal Bank	4%	Dec. 15, 1932	$2,444,000	....	...

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Bond Issues—	Date Issued	Offered by	Rate	Due	Amount	Offered	Yield
Kansas City Pwr. & Light	Jan.	Guaranty Co. of N. Y. and U. S. Syndicate ..	4½%	1961	$27,000,000	102¾	4.33
Columbia Gas & Electric Corp...	Jan.	Guaranty Co. of N. Y. and U. S. Syndicate ..	5%	1961	50,000,000	98	5.18
Silverbirch Properties Ltd.*	Dec.	Pringle, Holmes & Co.	6½%	1945	35,000	100	6.50
Canadian National Railways..	Jan. 21	Dillon, Read & Co., Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Royal Bank, Dominion Securities Corp., Wood, Gundy & Co., A. E. Ames & Co., National City Co., Guaranty Co. of New York, Bankers Co. of New York	4½%	1956	$70,000,000	98.25	4.60
Canada Northern Power	Jan.	Nesbitt, Thomson & Co.	5%	1956	2,000,000	90½	5¾

*Carrying bonus of 8 n.p.v. common shares with each $1,000 bond.

THE FINANCIAL POST

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President—JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN
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TORONTO, JANUARY 29, 1931

THE BANK MERGER

IT CAN hardly be said that any group of business men, farmers or even politicians in Canada will rejoice at the absorption of the Weyburn Security Bank by the Imperial Bank of Canada. There has for some years been developing a very well defined view in Canada that bank mergers have gone too far and that the country has attained practically a practical minimum in number of banking institutions. Yet the Imperial - Weyburn merger has distinctive features that mark it out from the ordinary merger. The disappearing bank is a small localized institution, the only one of its kind in Canada. It has been operating in a field that has been badly hit by recent agricultural developments. It has also been operating in a field not served by the bank that is taking it over. The merger is significant only in the indication it gives of the difficulty of operating local banks in Canada.

While there are few enough banks in Canada it may be questioned if there are few enough bank branches. The banks have assumed the obligation of pioneering into new settlements and along the fringes of industrial and mining activity. This is expensive work but it is building for the future and the banks vie with each other in assuming new obligations in new communities.

If there is over-expansion in banking in Canada it is not because of the small pioneering branches in new communities but because of the excess number of banks in more sizable towns and cities. Towns of 10,000 people hardly require from four to six banks; suburban blocks hardly need two to four branches.

NEW ZEALAND TRADE SLIPS AWAY

THE mystery of the New Zealand butter duty remains as yet unsolved. Why Canada ever raised the duty on butter from the Southern Dominion to eight cents a pound is not yet known. If, as was originally suggested, the eight-cent duty was merely something to bargain with, no bargaining that the public knows about has been done.

Canada has been producing less butter than it consumes. This has necessitated the importation during the winter months of butter from other countries and New Zealand, having important natural advantages, has supplied the deficit. Canadian dairymen did not object to the importations; rather they were inclined to feel that the deficit in home production worked in their favor for it tended to establish a higher level of prices than would have prevailed if Canada had a surplus production and was forced to export butter. Under such circumstances they feared that the export price would also fix the domestic price. But, while they did not object to importations from New Zealand they did not care to have these importations to influence the Canadian price level. With the duty on New Zealand butter only one cent a pound, with New Zealand producing butter several cents a pound cheaper than Canadian dairymen figured their own costs, the tariff was of little value in helping to maintain the Canadian price. Dairymen agitated for an increase in the duty and got it—the former government undertaking to raise the tariff to four cents a pound.

Then came hints that Mr. Bennett would raise the tariff to eight cents a pound. He had won several seats in dairying constituencies on the promise to look after the Canadian dairy producer. But the dairymen did not ask for an eight-cent duty; some of them may have wanted it but officially they did not. The president of the National Council wrote to The Financial Post declaring that a duty above four cents a pound was not wanted by the dairymen. They recognized that such a tariff rate would give such stimulus to butter making in Canada that excess production would result which would put Canada back in the export markets where the dairymen did not want to be.

Nevertheless, Mr. Bennett put on an eight-cent duty and to make his announcement he chose the day when the prime minister of New Zealand was in Ottawa on a friendly mission to iron out the misunderstandings between the two countries.

New Zealand government officials are irritated to say the least. The Financial Post has had presented to it considerable definite evidence that importers in New Zealand are turning from Canadian goods because they find the sales resistance high in the case of any product from this country.

The Canadian dairy industry must be preserved and strengthened. But it is equally true that Canadian manufacturing industry and export must be stimulated. Statesmanship would probably have found a solution of the butter problem that would have effected a logical compromise of the apparently conflicting of interests of the dairymen and the manufacturers and that would not have given Australia butter makers greater advantages in this market than are accorded to New Zealanders. It is not evident that any real attempt was made by Canadian ministers to get together in an open mind with New Zealand ministers. Denied further evidence of the need for an eight-cent butter duty, and denied any evidence that a genuine compromise with New Zealand was seriously attempted, Canadian business men will continue to hold the view that New Zealand trade has been bungled by Ottawa.

COMMUNISTIC PROPAGANDA AT WORK IN CANADA

AN ARCHDIOCESAN letter is something that is not often referred to in the columns of a business newspaper. But the letter read in Catholic churches of Montreal last Sunday and written by Mgr. Georges Gauthier, archbishop - coadjutor of Montreal, is a document of vital concern to every business man. Archbishop Gauthier confirms what has been stated in The Financial Post over a term of ten or twelve years; that a thoroughly organized and ably directed propaganda is in progress in Canada—as throughout the British Empire and the United States—for the destruction of our economic institutions and the devitalizing of the morale of our citizens. This campaign is carried on through churches, colleges, schools, labor unions and similar organizations. There has been plenty of evidence in Toronto recently that unsuspecting idealists are often made the tools of this Communist activity, financed and directed by the propagandist arm of the Soviet dictatorship.

Archbishop Gauthier is definite in his statement that he has positive proof of the campaign. He says in his letter:

"....Information gained from first hand sources has led me to believe that this propaganda is being carried on at this very moment in our own city in an extensive manner, and it is spreading its unhealthy doctrines within the very heart of our population.

"....For we are face to face with a curious phenomenon, of which history has hardly given us any other example, namely that of a government, for the purpose of provoking a world-wide revolution, using money and resources which it could well devote to the relief of its own subjects, and to the promotion of the welfare of its own agricultural and industrial workers....."

To Archbishop Gauthier the anti-religious nature of the campaign may have primary appeal. But closely linked is the economic phase and to this business men are asleep.

UNIVERSITY TRAINING IN BUSINESS

DR. W. SHERWOOD FOX, principal of the University of Western Ontario, gave an address in Toronto this week in which he convincingly demonstrated the ability of a university to teach some of the practical precepts and practices of business within college walls. The School of Business Administration at Western, patterned on the Harvard school, has for several years been gaining in the esteem of business men by the success it has had in mastering the problem of how to give a young man at university the type of training that combines discipline of mind with knowledge that can be turned to advantage in the business world. In other Canadian universities, courses in commerce and finance have also gained rapidly.

To certain types of the professorial mind this development is far from pleasing. The Oxford type of thinker, to whom the university is the fount merely of liberal education in the arts and theoretical sciences, considers anything so practical as the study of a balance sheet or the examination of a specific business problem highly objectionable. Some arts professors are rising to fight what they consider a menace to their cloistered security. Prof. F. H. Underhill, of the University of Toronto, who has been figuring prominently in the recent Communist episode in Toronto, frankly wants commerce courses thrown out of the universities and established in separate schools. Engineering schools, he says, do not profess to do anything more than turn out barbarians who can build bridges. He wants commerce courses to be equally honest, to go out on their own, divorced from university life, and uninterruptedly turn out Babbits who can handle statistics.

Of course, Professor Underhill has not gone unanswered. Commerce professors have rushed not only to defend their courses but to defend the right of these courses to be taught within universities that profess to train the mind. Some commerce professors even go so far as to suggest, with due heresy, that part of their training may have something to do with enabling the student to plan and shape his economic future, with teaching him not only to think but to think profitably.

It is not necessary to argue the value of practical business training at universities. What universities can do, if they will, in fitting men and women directly for commercial and financial life has been clearly demonstrated. But we may ask why the attack is made now and why men like Professor Underhill, who has figured so prominently in the recent "free speech for communists" agitation in Toronto, should lead the attack?

MORE INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS

INVESTORS will be encouraged by the new ruling of the Toronto Stock Exchange that small companies listing their shares in the future must, where practicable, issue quarterly earning reports to shareholders. The Exchange has also adopted the rule of requiring companies to supply their annual reports within three months of the end of their fiscal year.

All this is in line with what The Financial Post has so long urged, that Canadian investors should be given as much information about the companies in which they place their money as investors in securities listed on the American stock exchanges are given.

More frequent and more complete reports are essential if Canadian corporations are to demand the continued confidence of the investment public.

The new rule of the Toronto Stock Exchange, which has been enforced also on the Montreal Stock Exchange for something over a year, is not drastic. No attempt is made to alter the nature of the contract between the Exchange and the firms whose shares are presently listed. But the precept of a good example is powerful and within a few years, during which a number of new listings will be effected on the Toronto and Montreal Exchanges, corporations will, in order to make their own securities as popular as those of other companies, adopt voluntarily a practice that is now to be imposed only on new listings.

Leaders of business everywhere are recognizing the value of publicity as protection against exploitation of investors and against misdirection of public opinion. Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Board of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., in a speech before the American Manufacturers' Association, stated that in the future he will take all the world into his confidence concerning business affairs of his company.

MANUFACTURERS MAKE TARIFF POLICIES

THE Prime Minister, in one of his Western speeches, blamed present Canadian conditions on nine years of Liberal rule. We are not prosperous, he contends, because tariffs were reduced when we should have been jacking them up. This is true, but were the Liberals or some protected interests to blame?

The Post is now and always has been strongly for reasonable protection and for Empire preferences. This we believe to be the quickest route to long-term prosperity. It can be greatly accelerated by the spread of the latest information on production and marketing methods in agriculture, commerce and industry.

High protection was the policy on which the Conservatives under Mr. Meighen appealed to the nation. Twice they went down to defeat on that policy. With these verdicts, Premier King was compelled to make a showing of tariff reduction. His tariff cuts were often more apparent than real. They seldom seriously affected any industry and in many respects were distinctly helpful. Of such were his reductions on implements of production not made in Canada. There were many reductions which he might have made but did not.

The tariff is not universally popular in Canada. But there is no need for it to arouse suspicion and mistrust. A really able Western editor, C. W. Peterson, of the Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, recently stated his opinion that protection was necessary in Canada. Most Western farmers, most fishermen, most mining men and most other primary producers recognize that. The consumer, as such, is satisfied with the protective policy so long as he can feel that he is not being exploited.

After all, the manufacturers, who most directly need protection, can dictate the tariff policy of Canada by their actions. If they take no undue advantage of the tariff, if they strive to use the tariff merely as a means to build up a home market on the basis of quality and low cost, if they play square with the consumer, protection will continue in Canada and will gain general approval. What Canada's tariff policy in the future will be—whether under Liberal or Conservative rule—depends upon what the manufacturers do under protection.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Decision of Toronto Hydro-Electric System to cut power rates to industry is a commendable move. Domestic rates in Toronto are proportionately lower than industrial rates and do not call for any early adjustment. But power rates have held up unreasonably. Lower power rates, to the extent that they increase industrial employment, will aid every citizen.

* * *

Investigation has revealed that investment banking houses and other "security affiliates" operated in connection with United States banks are a potential source of danger to those institutions. In Canada, this development has been avoided and wisely. Commercial banking and investment banking are quite distinct in character and function and, while it is thoroughly proper for banks to aid investment bankers in their underwritings, through advances of funds, and also to aid in the final distribution of gilt-edged securities, the actual underwriting of commercial securities by institutions affiliated with the banks is not justified.

POST-scripts

LIKE Delane, most famous of editors of the London Times, there is a Canadian corporation executive who is an inveterate diner out. He listens well and hears much; uses little of his information. But he makes shorthand notes of the conversations afterward. If he ever becomes communicative, many an interesting business secret may be revealed—if he can read his shorthand.

NOW that the immense Harbor Bridge which joins Montreal with the other side of the St. Lawrence is an accepted fact, few pause to think of the days when the frozen surface of the river provided the only direct communication with the South Shore. When the freeze-up occurred, tracks were laid across the ice and a regular railway service was maintained. That this service was not without its difficulties is seen from the following excerpt from a Fifty Years Ago column of a Montreal newspaper. The reporter is to be commended for his terse manner in dealing with what appears to have been a major catastrophe:

"The trains across the river drawn by the small engine, Calumet, commenced running again on Saturday morning. Mr. Larin will begin the work of raising the sunken locomotive on Monday."

THIS is not a fairy story. Truth often IS stranger than fiction. Here are the facts. A well-known firm of Toronto barristers prepared a certain document for their clients, an equally prominent Toronto trust company. In due course in to the client went the bill of costs fixed by the legal firm at $8.50. Back from the client came a perfectly polite letter stating that they usually paid $12.50 for such services. Enclosed therewith was their cheque for that amount.

IN ONE western community, hard hit by the price slump, taxes were slow in coming in. The school trustees met in an attempt to pare their budget. Someone suggested cutting the teacher's salary. The teacher was called in and asked if he would accept a cut in salary to help ease the situation. Finally he agreed to help by working for less money. But he added, "Of course my salary is not large and does not give me any surplus over living expenses. I can not do this unless the people I am boarding with will board me at less money."

And then it came out that the teacher was boarding with one of the school trustees.

Indeed it is a vicious circle.

SASKATCHEWAN has achieved fame in many fields. But a new cause for celebration is seen in the Federal report on water power developments in 1930. Despite the great prominence given to developments in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec, Saskatchewan leads all provinces in the Dominion in the percentage increase in water power installed. For many years this province had only 35 horsepower of water power developed, but last year, this figure jumped to the impressive total of 42,035. The 42,000 h.p. increase was due to one development on the Churchill River. Those people statistically inclined can spend a few cheery moments in figuring out the percentage increase. To those not so inclined, it may be of interest to know that installed water power in Saskatchewan last year resulted in a net increase of 119,900 per cent.

MOVIE papers throughout the continent have passed up a big story in the Stimson failure. We give the brief little tip to them and expect them to put their very best sob writers on the story at once. It is simply this; that the birthplace of Mary Pickford is involved in the failure. The Stimson company at one time planned an apartment hotel on the site of this shrine of shrines among the movie fan customers of Toronto rubber-neck buses. Nothing came of the project and the parcel of real estate on University Avenue, Toronto, where stands the modest little cottage, where little Gladys Smith first saw the light of day an indefinite number of years ago, is so tied up that only the auditors will finally be able to say just who owns it. Probably some hard-boiled business folk, lacking in respect for our historical institutions will tear down the old house and put up a useful but unsentimental building of some sort.

THOSE association chairman and secretaries who find it difficult to get their members out for annual dinners or weekly supper meetings are commended to the example of the Electric Service League of Toronto which had no difficulty in getting more than 200 of its members out for a recent evening meeting. The speaker of the evening was a most ordinary person; the other features were far from striking. The attendance was gotten by eliminating the counter attraction that might have kept the members at home; the counter attraction, paradoxically, was brought to the meeting. When the league discovered that the Mahomets of the club wanted to be near the mountain they brought the mountain to the meeting.

Sharp at 7 o'clock the Royal York Hotel radiotrician tuned in on Amos and Andy and over their ice cream and coffee the electrical men listened into Andy's complaint that he gave 100 per cent of his time to the Taxicab Company and only got 33 1-3 per cent of the profits which suggested to him that there was something wrong.

Even when dealing with serious minded men, Amos and Andy are forces to be reckoned with.

Other People's Views

Sound Advertising

Commerce and Finance, New York.—Advertising, when it passes beyond the making known of qualities and quantities of human needs, becomes a burden on the consuming public. We do not mean that luxuries may not or should not become everyday needs. They do, and should. And true advertising is a force in bringing this about. This is the normal method of progress. But when, in our unthoughted development, we find we have produced too much, too fast, we cannot expect to discover in advertising a stimulus that will at once make consumption equal production. We have simply got to wait until the natural moderating processes of trade bring us more nearly to equality.

To buy what we do not need, what we do not want, what we already have in a sufficiency, may temporarily speed up trade—but it only paves the way for future depression and disaster. There is much that we may do, much that we ought not to do because uneconomic. We may well advertise, but let it be in the right way in the right direction. To try to secure another period of inflated prosperity is futile.

Ministers Walk and Declare Country Will Save $600,000

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—An extraordinary example of the will of the present government to economize was afforded by the announcement that the private automobiles of ministers and deputy ministers are to be sold at auction. Hereafter, if a minister or a deputy desires a car, he can buy one. If he needs one on public business, he may hire a taxi.

This single stroke will, it is hoped, save the country about $600,000 per annum. There are over 30 private automobiles now in use—with 20 chauffeurs and mechanics to keep the machines in repair. These expensive cars were used to whisk ministers from their homes to their offices and return. Ottawa is a small city and no minister lives more than 15 minutes walk from Parliament Hill. There was scant need for this retinue of motors and, in fact, ministers used their cars very seldom. The chief duty of the chauffeurs was to drive ministers' wives to social functions, and upon a score of occasions it has been observed that seven or eight limousines would be driven to one or other of the out-of-town clubs. Each car would bring one lady, would wait several hours, and convey the lady back to the city. Someone once suggested that if ministers' wives could organize a motor clearing station, the country would be saved scores of thousands of dollars per year.

Then there was the scandalous case of one minister who went on a tour of Europe at the country's expense and, not content with a good trip, had his car and chauffeur shipped to Europe. In the course of time when the expense account came before the late Hon. J. A. Robb, there was a fearful row. The minister, however, remained more or less unrepentant. One year ago when he went to the south to recuperate from an illness, he had his car follow him and motored some thousands of miles on the way home.

Mr. Bennett has set the example to his ministers by buying a car for his own use. He is the first to surrender the privilege of motoring at the public expense. In taking the position he has, there is no doubt that he is following the accepted British practice. In Britain, cabinet ministers are not given motor cars. It will be recalled that there was some public criticism a few years ago when Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald had a motor given to him by a wealthy friend.

Canada Makes Large Investment in West India Trade Building

Maritime Merchant

Observing the recent heavy landings at Halifax of tomatoes from the Bahamas, suggests that Canada in these days seems to be fulfilling the function of a fairy godmother to the British West Indies and we sometimes wonder if the British West Indies fully appreciate what Canada is doing for them. Further we wonder from time to time if the Canadian taxpayer fully realizes what the help this country is giving to the British West Indies is costing him.

Last year Canada's tariff preference on sugar represented a loss of revenue to the Dominion treasury of close on to $5,000,000, the benefit of which went, not as the average person would expect, to the Canadian consumer, but to the West Indian producer. It is one of the anomalies of the situation that despite the preference the Canadian refiner lands sugar from the British islands at hardly any lower cost than from Cuba or Santo Domingo. Of course. the loss of five million dollars in revenue has to be made up in some other way; so while he pays the tax in other directions and gets his sugar for no less, the situation is just the same as if he did not pay a lower duty on West Indian Sugars, but paid the five million dollars direct to the West India sugar planter. But to this five million dollar gift through the preferential tariff is to be added the deficit on the operation of the Canada West India steamers which amounts to about $1,000,000 a year.

The Canadian taxpayer is certainly giving more than he is getting at the present time so far as the present trade arrangement with the West Indies is concerned; for his total sales to the British West Indies amount to only $20,000,000. A cost of $6,000,000 for $20,000,000 sales obviously represents more than the profit Canadian shippers make on the business they do. Perhaps the long distance view is that in course of time the help we are giving to the British West Indies may enable them to become better customers of Canadian producers, but in the meantime we are certainly making quite a hole in the Canadian exchequer in order to do it.

Western Newspaper On Bank Merger

Manitoba Free Press

The Weyburn Security Bank occupied a peculiar position in the banking system of Canada. It was frankly a territorial institution. It undertook to serve a district; and it did this with conspicuous success for a long period of years. Its disappearance is, perhaps, the complete proof that, as things now are, a bank less than national in its scope cannot long exist. Its success does not protect it since, under these conditions, its attractiveness to the larger banks, as affording an opportunity for extending their business, increases to a point where its purchase or absorption is inevitable. Nor, as the experience of the past few years has shown, is a bank with a Dominion-wide range of operations to be considered as a permanency if its volume of business puts it in the class of small banks. Canada now has only nine banks; the prediction is common that other mergers will reduce the number still further. Despite the business arguments behind these amalgamations we do not think the tendency, upon a balance of consideration, is in the public interest; and as the contraction of sources of credit proceeds the Canadian public, which is at the moment pretty indifferent to these developments, may come round to this view.

* * *

Assuming the inevitability of the disappearance of the Weyburn institution, there will be general satisfaction that the resulting expansion of business goes to one of the small banks, since it will strengthen its relative position in the banking world. In Winnipeg and in many other parts of the West the Imperial Bank has been most favorably known for long period of years, and the people of southern Saskatchewan are to be congratulated that they will hereafter have the benefit of its services.

As Others See Us

Twenty-fourth Birthday

Midland Free Press.—Last week, The Financial Post of Toronto celebrated the 24th anniversary of its founding. During all of that time, it has endeavored to give unbiased information on investment matters, and has deservedly won for itself the reputation of being one of the foremost financial publications in Canada.

The Financial Post has not won its enviable place by bluff or fence-straddling, but by a faithful presentation of financial news, and where necessary, a fearless exposure of financial manipulation and dishonest practices by promoters.

The Free Press congratulates The Financial Post on its 24th birthday and on the splendid way it has lived up to its self-imposed standard of excellence.

Where Leadership Counts

Collingwood Bulletin.—The Financial Post has just reached its twenty-fourth anniversary. As a source of information respecting finance and commerce it has become recognized, not only as a journal well informed, but one that gives the public a lead wherein leadership is so often of untold value. Our city weekly contemporary is welcome to a place on our desk.

Not As Well Off Now

The Gazette, Montreal.—The Pool, as an instrument, cannot be successful unless its economic structure enables it to stand up in foul weather as well as in fair, and unless it can do this there is very little excuse for its existence. So far as western agriculture is concerned, it may be pertinent to observe that the wheat-grower on the prairie never found himself in a position such as he now faces, during the long pre-Pool period when his grain was marketed through the ordinary channels of the trade.

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We found the MISSING HUSBAND half-way down the block

THE electric clock above the telephone board in our Detroit house showed the hour as half past three. The noonday rush had passed. The girls relaxed.

But suddenly one of them snapped erect. There was clamor on one of her incoming lines. She plugged in, and heard a voice announcing, "Grand Rapids calling Statler . . . Ready with Grand Rapids!"

Then instantly there was an excited voice saying, "*I must get my husband at once! Find him for me, please.*"

"What is your husband's name?" our operator asked.

"Sanders. Joel Sanders."

"Is he registered in the hotel?"

"No! No! He isn't registered. We live in Detroit. And I was to drive *back to Detroit* today and meet him . . . at three . . . by the Washington Boulevard door. But *something* has happened. My father is . . . is," the voice trailed off, and came back weakly . . . "very ill, and I need my husband now."

In a moment the manager was on the wire, and a moment later two bell boys had been dispatched with orders not to come back without Mr. Sanders.

One boy started through the house. The other sped to the Washington Boulevard entrance and called, "Mister Sanders! Mister Sanders!" There was no response. He crossed the lobby to the opposite door and called again. And again there was no reply.

He returned to the Washington Boulevard door, looked down the street . . . and got an idea — "*Mr. Sanders grew tired of waiting, went window shopping!*" So he hurried down the sidewalk crying out, "Mister Sanders! Mister Sanders!" And half way down the block he found his man.

Mr. Sanders rushed back to the hotel and talked with his wife. And while he was assuring her he would catch the very first train, we were looking up schedules for him. When he hung up, we put him in a taxi and sent him with our Godspeed on his way.

And Mr. Sanders was not that day a guest in our hotel.

But that didn't matter, really. As we said to Mr. Sanders when he later expressed his appreciation, "We try to do the helpful thing."

In truth, our whole business philosophy is in these words. And always has been. Our job *is* giving service. In the years we have owned and operated hotels we have never deviated from our early creed which says, "The guest is always right and must be served."

Undoubtedly you will remember something of the record of those years. You may even recall that the original Statler was the *first* hotel to offer a private bath and circulating ice water with *every* room. That a morning paper under the door, radio reception in *every* room and countless other things were Statler innovations. And that, indeed, the Statler pattern was accepted long ago as the model for the *modern hotel.*

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Business Conditions in Canada

POOR FISHERIES AFFECT BUSINESS NEWFOUNDLAND

Year-end Survey Finds Purchasing Power Low For 1931

Short catches of shore and bank fish and low prices prevailing in foreign markets for all qualities of fish are given as the chief reason for unsatisfactory business conditions in Newfoundland during the last quarter of 1930 according to information given to The Financial Post this week. Trade is said to have been very quiet since September with prospects for the immediate future anything but bright. Some indications of reduced purchasing power may be gained from the fact that a year ago at one point $100,000 in cash was paid out to fish merchants while for the same period only $30,000 was paid.

The total catch of codfish for 1930 is estimated at between 700,000 and 800,000 quintals from shore fisheries and 370,000 quintals from Labrador. This indicates a decline of approximately 100,000 quintals of shore, and an increase of 25 per cent in the Labrador catch. No final statistics are available as yet however. Due to a lack of bait and sunburning the value of the total catch will probably be about $2,500,000 less than a year ago. The bank fishery is reported as the worst in 25 years, the returns at Grand Bank and Fortune being only 50,500 quintals as against 65,396 in 1929 and 78,400 in 1928. Local prices are but half of what they were a year ago, while foreign prices are from 20 to 40 per cent lower.

The salt fish industry at the moment is said to be demoralized due to the following causes: 1. high costs of production as compared with Norway and Iceland; 2. Badly cured fish; 3. Lack of co-operation among local exporters; 4. Economic depression in countries buying fish.

Good Salmon Run

Newfoundland had one of its best salmon runs in 1930, about 4,500,000 pounds being exported to England during the year as against 3,000,000 pounds in 1929. The quality was good and netted fishermen about $250,000, although it is reported that there is a considerable quantity still unsold in England.

In the pulp and paper field, both the International Paper mill at Cornerbrook and the Anglo-Newfoundland mill at Grand Falls are working at about capacity. Both intend to increase their output next year it is reported. The capacity at Cornerbrook is at present 500 tons daily while Grand Falls is rated at 350 tons. It is understood that there seems little possibility at the moment of the mooted Gander Bay project becoming a reality.

At Bell Island, the iron mines were closed down for Christmas holidays but operations were expected to commence again about the middle of January, at about 50 per cent capacity. In 1930, 1,424,813 tons of ore were mined and 1,177,961 tons were shipped as against 1,408,549 tons mined and 1,516,997 tons shipped in 1929.

The blueberry pack for 1930 totalled 175,000 boxes of 30 pounds each as against 110,000 boxes in 1929. Although the total pack is reported as sold to the United States, the industry has not been so profitable to exporters due to the increased duty levied by the U. S. A. last year.

Tourist traffic to the dominion during 1930 is estimated at 7,500 as compared with 8,347 the previous year.

Freight Loadings Show Continued Gain

	Canada	United States
Commodity Prices:	Fluctuations chiefly minor in character.	Largely stable but with slight declines shown in hides and some food stuffs.
Iron and Steel:	Consumers take more interest in future requirements.	Mills operating about 47 p. c. of capacity. Recovery slow.
Foreign Trade:	Government reports profitable shipment of beef cattle to British market.	Exports of merchandise continue low.
Car Loadings:	Gain 7.1 p. c. in week ended January 17. All classes of shipments improve.	Latest return shows seasonal gain but drop of 19 p. c. from 1930 level.
Employment:	Trend continues to improve slowly but definitely.	Reopening of factories has relieved situation to some extent.
Stock Markets:	Low volume of trading lies within narrow price range.	Prices hold firm with no indication of definite turn upward.
Credit:	Demand largely limited to spring business requirements.	Brokers' loans decrease accelerated despite stock market stability.
Week's Highlight:	Business is divided as to probable effect of proposed turnover tax.	Wickersham report favors further trial of prohibition but condemns present conditions.

Retailers to be Exempt From Proposed Federal Turnover Tax of 2 p. c.

Sales Tax to Be Abolished and Pyramiding Features of New Impost to Be Removed When Business Improves—Tariff Legislation Unlikely Till Fall

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—Repeal of the sales tax, and the enactment of a 2 per cent turnover tax to be imposed upon manufacturers, jobbers and wholesalers are the outstanding features of the financial policies of the government, according to reliable information obtained here. It is also thought likely that no tariff legislation will be brought down until the fall of 1931, when Parliament reconvenes after the adjourned Empire Economic Conference.

After thorough investigation, the government, it is understood, has discarded the plan of imposing a turnover tax on retailers. It was found that such a tax would be un-economic, would entail endless litigation to enforce and would be very costly to collect. While it is recognized that a tax on both manufacturers and the wholesale and jobbing houses will be open to the criticism of being a double, or pyramided, tax, it is defendable on the ground that the government must have the money. It is believed that such a tax will yield about $80,000,000 per annum. This, in conjunction with other policies, should enable the administration to budget for a small surplus in 1931-1932.

Pyramid is Temporary

The pyramiding effect of the tax will be purely a temporary feature. As soon as business improves and revenues pick up, the tax on jobbers and wholesalers will be removed.

There are to be no exemptions to the new tax, and, therefore, no costly bookkeeping on the part of taxpayers. It is recognized here that it is cheaper for many manufacturers, jobbers and wholesalers to pay a tax upon total turnover, than to be compelled to keep separate books showing their turnover on taxable commodities.

If revenues in the closing months of the current fiscal year show material improvement, the government may proceed with a measure of taxation reform by removing the present duplication of the income tax, whereby dividends are taxed when in the possession of corporations, and again when in the possession of individuals.

Rearranged Expenditures

Coincident with the rearrangement of taxation, the government will change the prevailing practice in regard to expenditures upon permanent works, as well as upon the National Railways. Hitherto, most of the public works have been built out of revenue, and the National Railway deficits, in later years, also have been paid out of revenue. In future, the items which properly might be treated as capital expenditures will be so treated. The railway deficits almost certainly will be paid out of capital, and expenditures on public works such as the Welland Canal will be treated as capital outlays. By this means about $35,000,000 can be cut out of current expenditures.

These measures, coupled with severest economy in the ordinary estimates, are expected to enable the government to face the future with confidence. Of course, it is not to be expected that current expenditures will show a decrease. Owing to large commitments made by the government in the recent campaign, expenditures are bound to increase. Old age pensions alone will add $10,000,000 to the cost of government; the recent amendments to the Pensions Act will cost another $5,000,000, but by economizing, the extent of the increase can be limited.

Already an excellent example of the government's desire to economize is given in the announcement last week that the private automobiles of ministers and deputy ministers will be sold at auction. Thus at a single stroke the country will save about $600,000 per annum.

Tariff Changes Delayed

In regard to the revision of the tariff, there is no suggestion of any abandonment of the government's policy, but indications strongly point to some delay in introducing the measure. Parliament will not be summoned until March and will not finish the ordinary business of a session, excluding tariff, before the adjourned Empire Economic Conference meets. The present expectation is that the government will plan to adjourn parliament for this conference, and reconvene when it is finished. The tariff probably will be held over until fall when any agreements reached at the conference can be given legislative sanction immediately.

Crude Petroleum imports in December totalled 69,387,926 gallons, valued at $2,450,006 as compared with 74,970,245 gallons at $2,675,148 imported during November, 1930, and 67,060,193 gallons valued at $3,042,344 in December, 1929.

B.C. FRUIT MEN REJECT ADVICE GIVEN BY EVANS

Expert Survey of Fruit Marketing Thrown Aside By Growers

The British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association unanimously rejected the Sanford Evans report on the marketing of the British Columbia fruit crop, at the final session of their convention held at Kelowna last week. The report recommended scrapping of the Produce Marketing Act under which the crop has been sold for several years. The association went on record as being both disappointed and dissatisfied with the Evans report and deprecated any reliance by the government on recommendations made therein.

The nine chief points brought out by W. Sanford Evans in his rôle as special government fruit investigator, according to the Vancouver Province, are as follows:

1.—For some years the Okanagan has attempted to manage competition so that it would evolve into centralization and the result has been neither one thing nor the other.

2.—Any marketing system is but a set of tools and their success depends on the way they are used.

3.—A monopoly can not alter the fundamental laws of prices and of supply and demand.

4.—The idea of artificially controlling prices should be dismissed.

5.—There are too many orchards in British Columbia with uneconomic yields, and unless this is changed nothing can save these orchards. The Wenatchee district in Washington in the last four years has produced an average yield of 419 boxes per acre, while the B. C. average is less than 250 boxes.

6.—British Columbia crowds its marketing into too short a period and the peak is sharp enough to threaten a break in any market. Storage facilities are needed to smooth down this peak.

7.—B. C. has not gone after the available fruit business vigorously enough. There is more business to get in Canada and in overseas markets. B. C. is selling to only forty-three countries while United States growers sell to eighty-two countries.

8.—The Produce Marketing Act makes an unwieldly system of marketing, and is so unsatisfactory that a complete compulsory centralization of sales is now proposed. This proposal, carried to a logical conclusion, can only end in provincial socialism.

9.—Centralization is objectionable on economic as well as theoretical grounds, for no central organization can sell as many apples as several selling agencies.

Business-like Methods Urged

Mr. Evans bluntly proposes that the fruit industry turn its back on all artificial attempts to control prices and develop a business-like system of marketing on lines followed successfully by other industries. While he does not think it necessary to continue the Produce Marketing Act any longer, it might be advisable, he says, to keep it in effect for a short transitional period, under one administrator or "dictator." Meanwhile, the growers should get together and develop their own selling system according to conditions, "for no laboratory product is likely to fit."

For historical explanations the report goes back to the year 1921, and traces developments since that time. In 1922 many growers got no money for their apples, but only bills for extra costs.

In the emergency a convention of growers met at Kelowna and decided to organize, on a voluntary basis, a board of control for the 1923 crop to be followed by a general selling system. Advice by Messrs. Macklin and Sapiro made them change the idea to that of a great co-operative which was organized in 1923, with 85 per cent of the growers signed up.

Cash Buying Disappeared

In 1922 there had been a fight for the prairie market between the old co-operative and independent shippers and wholesale consignment was resorted to. Buying for cash disappeared at that time.

By 1926 many independent shippers had re-established themselves and conditions of competition were similar to those in 1922, with everyone managing pools. As there was a big crop in that year growers became anxious and reverted to the idea of the 1922 convention for a temporary board of control. The Produce Marketing Act was applied for. Before dealing with this act and the later proposition for central selling, the report discusses the world apple market and then some fundamental economic elements to which, Mr. Evans thinks, British Columbia has not been paying sufficient attention.

Lack Export Markets

British Columbia's problem in 1921 and 1922 was that its production suddently leaped up from an average of 1,500,000 boxes to an average of 3,156,000 boxes and for the first time it had a big surplus for which it was not prepared. It had not the export connections or cold storage. Surplus as a factor in marketing is the first economic element discussed.

Production Costs Imported

Production costs are a decisive factor of success in competition. There are too many orchards in British Columbia with uneconomic yields. Unless this can be changed nothing can in the end save these orchards. The direct competition in export markets is the Washington boxed apples. The Wenatchee district in the last four years has produced an average yield per acre of 419 boxes, while the British Columbia districts have had less than 250 boxes. Wenatchee has brought its average up from 199 boxes per acre twelve years ago.

Dairy Exports Took Big Drop To $19,431,969

Products exported by the Canadian dairy industry during 1930 had a value of $19,431,969 as compared with $28,822,121 in 1929, according to recent figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Decreases will be noted in each product with the greatest decrease occurring in cream and milk.

Value of exports in each line during 1930 and 1929 are as follows:

	1930 $	1929 $
Cream	$ 2,468,216	$4,911,535
Fresh milk	309,011	750,257
Butter	410,447	583,065
Cheese	13,207,021	18,503,575
Condensed milk	1,375,482	1,981,736
Milk powder	592,545	630,872
Evaporated milk	980,269	1,012,753
Casein milk	18,090	24,756
Eggs	70,988	324,572
Total	19,431,969	28,822,121

Business Briefs

Car Loadings in Canada totalled 47,115 in the week ended January 17, an increase of 3,149 cars or 13.9 per cent on the preceding week but 8,858 cars or 15.8 per cent below the corresponding week of 1930. Grain, livestock, lumber, pulp wood, merchandise in less than car lots, and miscellaneous shipments all made substantial increases over the preceding week but ore shipments were down by some 19 per cent.

Wheat exports from Canadian ports during the week ended January 16 amounted to 2,516,889 bus. Clearance of Canadian grain from United States ports during the period was 1,520,000 bus. which brought the total export movement of Canadian wheat during the period to 4,036,889 bus. In the three weeks ended January 16, 1931, overseas shipments have totalled 10,216,431 bus.

IMMIGRATION DROPS TO MEREST TRICKLE

Publishing of Figures to Be Resumed By Bennett Government

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—For the first time since the Bennett government took office, immigration statistics are likely to be made public within the next fortnight.

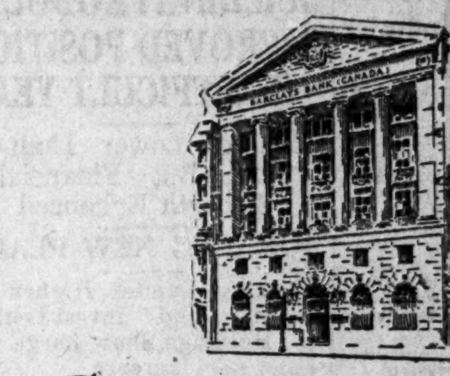
The last figures available are for July, 1930. Since taking office the new government has withheld the quarterly statements, doing so under power conferred upon the cabinet by legislation enacted in the last parliament. The figures, when issued, will show a tremendous reduction in the inflow of population. It is believed that immigration has declined nearly 50 per cent in the past six months, and that most of those who have entered Canada have been either from the United Kingdom or the United States. European immigration has dwindled until today it is almost at a standstill.

The reason for withholding immigration statistics, is said to be that the new government experienced a little difficulty in putting its policy into operation, and, pending the change, the flow of immigration showed small diminution. The government, being committed to the closed-door policy believed it was better to withhold statistics until the effect of the new policy was apparent.

Upon assuming office, the Bennett government found there were considerable numbers of Europeans already authorized to come to Canada. Permits had been issued by the old government, or official letters sent to intending immigrants guaranteeing them entry to the Dominion. It was not possible to cancel these permits or recall the letters, so that immigration went on much as before until those authorized to come had reached this country. Then the new policy began to take effect. In December, for example, only 2,000 persons were granted admission.

Ink Industry Attains Record

Ink manufacturers had an output valued at $3,038,049 in 1929, six per cent above that of 1928, and a new record. Printing and lithographic inks were the chief item and increased to $2,158,522 from $2,026,637 in 1928. The 22 firms engaged in the industry had a capital of $2,597,263 and employed 392 persons to whom salaries and wages of $785,778 was paid.



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1930	63,900,511.00	10,070,439.29	4,140,675.87

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Canadian Business Indicators

Compiled Weekly by The Financial Post

	Weekly Latest 1930	Weekly Latest 1929	Cumulative Jan. 1, to date 1930	Cumulative Jan. 1, to date 1929
C. P. R. Gross earn. (Jan. 21, '31)	$ 2,701,000	$ 3,179,000	$ 7,610,000	$ 8,619,000
C. N. R. Gross earn. (Jan. 21, '31)	$ 3,120,037	$ 3,995,004	$ 8,948,547	$ 11,335,569
Car Loadings (Jan. 17, '31)	47,115	55,973	127,430	152,392
Common Stock Index (Jan. 22, '31)	106.7	162.8	......	......
	Monthly			
Production—				
Pig Iron, tons (December)	38,293	82,632	747,448	1,080,160
Steel, tons (December)	56,101	82,415	1,011,743	1,378,024
Newsprint, tons (December)	184,755	230,008	2,499,631	2,728,827
Automobiles (December)	5,622	4,825	154,192	262,625
Boots and Shoes, pr. (October)	1,552,392	1,936,372	14,898,392	16,756,333
Flour, bbls. (November)	1,739,875	1,628,015	15,419,320	17,480,151
Mineral Production—				
Gold, oz. (November)	197,186	150,418	1,877,515	1,758,657
Silver, oz. (November)	2,361,778	1,519,883	24,233,060	20,988,082
Nickel, tons (November)	3,545	7,545	49,187	49,720
Copper, tons (November)	10,868	12,060	140,603	111,350
Lead, tons (November)	11,707	12,072	150,236	147,103
Zinc, tons (November)	11,916	7,225	122,128	89,282
Coal, tons (November)	1,315,420	1,534,190	13,496,982	16,011,519
Natural gas, M. cu. ft. (Nov.)	2,841,803	2,722,461	25,483,805	24,638,430
Petroleum, bbls. (November)	160,726	114,337	1,370,827	1,019,328
Automobile Financing—				
Used Cars (October)	$ 2,475,741	$ 2,971,643	$ 29,666,142	$ 35,723,222
New Cars (October)	$ 1,266,065	$ 3,869,531	$ 27,054,381	$ 44,267,656
Construction—				
Building Permits (December)	$ 15,489,964	$ 14,688,682	$ 163,789,670	$ 234,944,549
Contracts (December)	$ 24,542,300	$ 32,549,000	$ 456,999,600	$ 576,651,800
Labor—				
Employment Index (Dec.)	108.5	119.1	......	......
Trade—				
Imports (December)	$ 60,337,934	$ 84,365,155	$1,008,518,218	$1,298,992,682
Exports (December)	$ 66,819,668	$ 88,520,355	$ 885,906,366	$1,182,412,313
Imports of Key Products—				
Rubber, lbs. (November)	4,766,000	6,062,000	56,974,866	74,737,786
Cotton, lbs. (November)	15,786,000	18,159,000	88,140,000	183,809,967
Sugar, lbs. (October)	67,778,600	92,408,300	707,347,200	710,225,900
Petroleum, crude, gal. (Dec.)	69,387,926	67,060,193	529,477,372	1,062,649,576
Coal, tons (November)	1,571,487	1,865,928	16,396,942	17,284,801
Exports of Key Products—				
Newsprint, cwt. (October)	3,896,395	4,024,998	34,631,795	45,933,076
Automobiles, No. (December)	3,708	4,910	45,361	102,382
Wheat, bush. (December)	22,230,397	15,960,792	207,761,067	211,945,589
Wheat, flour, bbls. (December)	601,894	604,979	7,514,778	9,573,880
Electric Power—Output—				
M. Kilowatt hours (November)	1,485,136	1,595,048	16,178,665	16,090,896
Population—				
Emigration (November)	1,476	6,089	40,365	65,332
Immigration (July)	8,383	16,465	80,178	117,824
Finance—				
Failures, No. (Oct.)	216	176	1,941	1,766
Failures, Liabilities (Oct.)	$ 4,017,101	$ 2,050,232	$ 40,565,515	$ 32,391,423
Bank Debits (November)	$2,973,627,955	$4,176,749,612	$34,479,077,931	$42,866,333,084
Bond Sales (December)	$ 34,131,954	$ 122,921,059	$ 763,022,307	$ 653,388,556
Insurance Sales (Nov.)	$ 46,868,000	$ 56,673,000	$ 518,182,000	$ 558,855,000
Wholesale Prices (1913=100)—				
General Index (December)	77.8	96.2	......	......
Iron and its products (Nov.)	89.4	93.4	......	......
Cottons, raw	62.6	100.2	......	......
Grains	44.8	50.5	......	......
Live stock	92.0	111.5	......	......

INDUSTRIAL ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION Limited
Commercial and Industrial Bankers
Head Office—Windsor, Ontario

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Bell Telephone Co. of Canada
Canadian Pacific Railway Company
Imperial Oil Ltd.
Montreal Heat and Power Co.
Ogilvie Mills Co. Ltd.
Shawinigan Water and Power Company

American Railroads
Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Co.
New York Central Railway Company
Southern Pacific Railway Company
Union Pacific Railway Company
Pennsylvania Railroad Company

Oils
Royal Dutch Company
Standard Oil Co. of California
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey
Standard Oil Co. of Indiana
Texas Corporation

Industrials
American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corp.
American Tobacco Co. Class "B"
du Pont de Nemours and Company
Eastman Kodak Co. of New Jersey
International Harvester Co.
Otis Elevator Co.
Union Carbide and Carbon Corp.
United States Steel Corporation
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.
Woolworth (F. W.) & Co.
Electric Bond & Share Co.

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American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
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General Electric Co.

They enable the smallest or the largest investor to participate in the security, increase and profits of the *30 great corporations* listed herewith.

A group of leading investment bankers have selected the common stocks of these well known corporations—the safest, oldest, most consistently prosperous in North America, with an unexampled record for continuous dividend payments.

These bankers buy four shares each of these stocks (120 in all), deposit them with *The Royal Trust Company* who collect all dividends, etc., and make payment of all collections twice a year.

These 30 stocks are known as a unit. The holder of a unit obtains a receipt which is actually a pass book on *The Royal Trust Company* entitling him to receive four shares each of those 30 companies. Canada-America Trust Shares may be purchased in any amount from 10 shares upwards.

Today, four shares each of these 30 companies cost approximately $16,000. Those who cannot, or do not wish to invest that amount, may *buy one part for one-quarter of the price*, or approximately $4,500, which is handled by the Trust Company exactly as in the case of the larger participation.

Ask your dealer for full details of this simple arrangement whereby you have a direct ownership interest in 30 of the strongest corporations, with an instant market at all times, regardless of the size of your share.

Canada-America Distributors LIMITED
304 Bank of Hamilton Chambers
Winnipeg, Canada

1

Ontario Issues Report On Ceramic Industry

A report of the ceramic industry in Ontario by R. J. Montgomery, professor of ceramics at Toronto University, has just been made by the Ontario Department of Mines. This is the first report of the ceramic industry in Ontario that has been made since 1906, and it is of the most comprehensive nature, outlining the activities in the heavy clay products industry in the province.

The survey of the industry includes details of the various clay products plants, their raw materials, plant equipment and products and is regarded as an outstanding report of great value to the industry.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

RELIANCE GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

Preference Dividend No. 13

Notice is hereby given that a dividend for the quarter ending February 28th, 1931, at the rate of 6½% per annum, will be paid on March 14th, 1931, to preference shareholders of record at the close of business on February 28th, 1931.

By order of the Board.

A. W. GIBB,
Secretary.

Dated at Winnipeg,
January 13th, 1931.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Dividend No. 198

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent upon the Paid-Up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the current quarter, and the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after the second day of March next, to shareholders of record on February 14th, 1931.

By Order of the Board.

H. B. HENWOOD,
General Manager.

Toronto, January 14th, 1931.

Standard Paving & Materials Limited

PREFERRED DIVIDEND No. 8

Notice is hereby given that the regular dividend of $1.75 (being at the rate of $7.00 per annum) per share, has been declared on the Cumulative Convertible, Redeemable, Preferred shares of Standard Paving & Materials Limited, for the period ending January 31, 1931, payable February 16th, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business January 31st, 1931.

By order of the Board.

N. C. SHIPMAN,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario, January 26th, 1931.

Standard Paving & Materials Limited

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND No. 8

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (being at the rate of $2.00 per annum) per share has been declared on the issued No Par Value Common Stock of Standard Paving and Materials Limited, for the period ending January 31st, 1931, payable February 16th, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business January 31st, 1931.

By order of the Board.

N. C. SHIPMAN,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario, January 26th, 1931.

Consolidated Sand and Gravel Limited

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 11

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.75 (being at the rate of $7.00 per annum) per share, has been declared on the Preference Shares of Consolidated Sand & Gravel Limited, for the period ending February 15th, 1931, payable February 16th, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business January 31st, 1931.

By order of the Board.

A. M. HARNWELL,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario, January 26th, 1931.

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 174.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent. (being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Monday, the second day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of January.

By order of the Board.

M. W. WILSON,
General Manager.

MONTREAL, Que., January 13, 1931.

Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited

Dividend Notice—Ordinary Stock

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of forty-four cents (44¢) per share on the paid-up Ordinary Stock of the Company for the quarter ending February 15th, 1931, has been declared, payable on the 28th day of February, 1931, to Shareholders of record on the 14th day of February, 1931.

By order of the Board,

A. C. BOURNE,
Secretary.

Montreal, January 26th, 1931.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO. LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of 1¾ per cent on the Preferred Stock of the Company for the three months ending February 28th, 1931, be declared payable on Monday, March 2nd, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, February 14th, 1931.

By Order of the Board.

M. H. HUTCHINSON,
Secretary.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Dividend No. 176

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three per cent on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 28th February, 1931, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, 2nd March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of January, 1931. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

S. H. LOGAN,
General Manager.

Toronto, 16th January, 1931.

BUILDING PRODUCTS IMPROVED POSITION IN DIFFICULT YEAR

Earnings Lower Than in 1929 But Financial Strength Enhanced

BUILDING NEW PLANT

Working Capital Higher — Cash and Investment Holdings Show Large Increase

In view of the generally unfavorable conditions which prevailed through 1930, Building Products did quite well to show profits, after depreciation, income tax, bad debts and contingencies, of $326,434 as compared with $418,483 in 1929.

These net earnings were equivalent to $2.70 a share on 116,346 Class "A" non-voting shares and 4,500 Class "B" voting shares as compared with $3.46 a share in 1929 on a similar capitalization. There is no funded debt and preferred shares were redeemed in 1927. Surplus brought forward into 1931 amounts to $934,649 as compared with $849,907 brought forward into 1930.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended December 31

	1930 $	1929 $	1928 $
Net profit*	326,434	418,482	376,395
Less appropriations:			
Prem. & exp. re redemp. of pref. stock	......	......	56,972
Pref. dividends .	......	6,602	49,000
Com. dividends .	241,692	205,438	142,818
Surp. for year ..	84,742	206,442	127,605
Add: Prev. surp.	849,907	643,465	402,269
Adjustments ..	......	......	113,591
Bal. carried for'd	934,649	849,907	643,465

*After adding income from investments and deducting reserve for contingencies (a portion of which is available for income tax) and reserve for depreciation of $112,516 in 1930; $107,871 in 1929 and $100,016 in 1928.

Sales Well Maintained

Phillip R. Allen, president, informs shareholders that sales were well maintained during the year due to the addition of new lines—principally an improved type of asphalt shingle, which is produced in many colors; a new siding for the outside walls of buildings, Insul-board for use in all sorts of construction and fibre shipping containers used in the packing of merchandise.

The directors evidently look forward with confidence to 1931 as a new plant is at present being erected at Hamilton for the manufacture of products not heretofore made in Canada. This new product, known as "pre-molded asphalt plank and flooring" is used as surfacing for highway bridges and floors in industrial plants.

Adding to Capital Assets

Working capital increased in 1930 from $1,598,547 to $1,827,925. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities had been 13.05 to 1 in 1929 and at the end of 1930 they were 13.13 to 1. Current assets at $1,978,581 compare with $1,731,179 at the end of 1929, the increase being due to greater cash and investment holdings even though inventories and accounts receivable were lower, a desirable situation at the end of a year of depression. Current liabilities of 150,656 was the result of an increase of about $18,000 in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Land, buildings and equipment increased in the year from $1,193,323 to $1,227,842, while reserve for depreciation went up from $375,893 to $482,985 and reserve for contingencies, including income tax, from $90,158 to $160,172. The actual amount added to reserves for contingencies and depreciation from 1930 earnings was $112,517.

Working Capital Position

	1930 $	1929 $	1928 $
Current assets.	1,978,581	1,731,179	1,839,100
Curr. liabs. ...	150,656	132,632	99,285
Work. capital..	1,827,925	1,598,547	1,739,815
Ratio	13.13—1	13.05—1	18.53—1

Winnipeg Stock Exchange New Building is Opened

The new building of the Winnipeg Stock Exchange was formally opened by Hon. John Bracken, premier of Manitoba, on January 19. The function was attended by a good representation of the business life of the city. Life membership was given to three of the early members of the exchange, R. T. Riley, W. Sanford Evans and W. T. Kirby.

John McDonald, president of the exchange, officiated at the opening and sketched the history of the exchange from its early days. The exchange was incorporated 28 years ago by special act of the Manitoba legislature. The incorporators were A. M. Nanton, broker; G. R. Crowe, grain merchant; J. T. Gordon, M.P.P.; H. Agur, H. H. Beck and Charles F. Lewis, the latter a Minneapolis broker.

United Engineers Announces Executive Changes

R. M. HENDERSON, T. SYDNEY MORRISEY,

who have been elected president and vice-president, respectively, of United Engineers and Constructors (Canada). Mr. Henderson will continue to direct the affairs of the company as managing director from the head office at Montreal, while Mr. Morrisey will take charge of the Toronto office.

PROFITS DECREASE ESTATES IMPROVE FOR CROWN TRUST

Assets Now Shown at $28,652,881 — Net Profit 11%

A decline in profits but an increase of nearly $2,000,000 in estates and trusts under administration is shown in the annual report of the Crown Trust Co., of Montreal, for 1930. The company's annual meeting was held on January 27.

Total assets for 1930 stand at $28,653,000 as compared with $26,977,000 a year ago, the most important item being estates and trusts on hand amounting to $25,187,000 as against $23,247,000 in 1929. Guaranteed accounts declined from $1,809,936 to $1,499,030.

The decrease in gross profits from $294,205 to $261,100 is attributed by I. P. Rexford, general manager, to the fact there was a substantial decline in the earnings of the stock transfer department and to the fact that practically all the estates handled by the company during the year were of substantially reduced value because of the depreciation in the market price of securities held by the owner. Mr. Rexford's comments in this regard are as follows:

"Many of these estates would have been worth two to three times as much two years ago. Because our fees as executor are based upon the actual market value at the date of death of the owner, our revenue on each estate taken over during the year has been substantially less than normal, often less than half the normal revenue, while in most cases, because of unsettled business conditions, the work and responsibility involved was even greater than usual. On account of increase in the number of estates, however, the total revenue of our estate department has increased during 1930."

Net earnings for the year after deducting all taxes amounted to $110,815 as compared to $135,636 a year ago. This is equivalent to 11 per cent on the company's paid-up capital as against 13½ per cent in 1929. The 1930 earnings are almost identical with 1928. Reserve remains unchanged at $400,000, while the amount carried forward into profit and loss is $60,946 as against $26,653 the previous year.

The following summarizes the company's record over the past few years:

	1929	1930
Gross earnings	$ 294,025	$ 261,100
Net earnings after deducting all taxes .	135,636	110,815
Percentage paid-up capital	13½%	11%
Dividends	70,000	70,000
Capital	1,000,000	1,000,000
Reserve	400,000	400,000
Amount forward	26,653	60,946
Reserve and profit and loss forward	426,653	460,946
Capital account	1,920,507	1,967,194
Estates, trusts and agency accounts ..	23,247,185	25,186,657
Total of all accounts	26,977,629	28,652,881

Earnings Record

Year	Paid-up Capital	†Profits	Earned %	Div.
1927	*$ 957,185	$ 61,358	10.0	6¾
1928	1,000,000	‡110,391	11.0	7
1929	1,000,000	‡135,177	13.5	7
1930	1,000,000	‡110,815	11.0	7

*Capital was increased during latter part of 1927. Average paid-up capital was $600,000.

†Taxes deducted.

‡Before deducting $7,752 written off premises in 1928; $5,000 in 1929, and $6,521 in 1930.

Hollinger Mines Reports $700,000 Growth in Income

Shareholders of Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines are in receipt of a preliminary statement on operations for 1930, which accompanied the monthly dividend distribution of five cents per share.

The statement shows a total income of $10,902,931, of which $10,263,505 was from the gold and silver produced, and $639,426 non-operating revenue from investments, exchange, etc. This income compares with $10,176,207 in 1929, when production accounted for $9,433,767, and non-operating revenue for $733,440.

The profit in 1930, before depreciation and write-offs is shown at $4,083,881 as compared with $3,717,245 in 1929. Total operating expenses including taxes for 1930 is given as $6,819,050 as compared with $6,449,962 in 1929. Dividend distribution in 1930 was $3,444,000 as compared with $3,198,000 in 1929.

The ore reserves at the end of 1930 are estimated at $48,805,685, as compared with $47,819,398 the previous year, and is the first time in five years that an increase has been reported.

The following is a comparative tabulation on production:

	1930	1929
Recovery value	$10,263,505	$9,433,767
Tons milled	1,625,868	1,549,157
Aver per ton	$6.31	$6.09
Daily aver., tons	4,520	4,300

Ordinary Life Insurance Sales*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
January	$30,838,000	$33,907,000	$36,986,000	$47,569,000	$50,575,000	$46,788,000
February	28,698,000	34,744,000	35,525,000	39,962,000	47,443,000	45,499,000
March	35,001,000	40,483,009	42,883,000	44,823,000	49,406,000	50,327,000
April	38,872,000	37,346,000	41,631,000	46,718,000	53,333,000	52,708,000
May	34,377,000	37,703,000	44,553,000	49,581,000	51,288,000	50,085,000
June	42,307,000	44,684,000	45,298,000	51,844,000	54,700,000	55,355,000
July	37,671,000	40,101,000	39,962,000	49,492,000	56,078,000	47,829,000
August	31,724,000	36,010,000	38,360,000	43,503,000	42,468,000	37,061,000
September	33,543,000	34,878,000	35,000,000	38,872,000	43,911,000	39,643,000
October	36,259,000	40,226,000	48,104,000	55,748,000	52,985,000	46,019,000
November	36,760,000	44,251,000	44,935,000	54,865,000	56,673,000	46,868,000
December	41,822,000	46,777,000	48,899,000	56,647,000	55,350,000	49,874,000

Total 12 months, 1930	$568,056,000
Total 12 months, 1929	$614,727,000
Decrease, 7.6%	$ 46,671,000
Decrease, December, 1930 from December, 1929, 9.9% ..	$ 5,476,000

*Companies having in force 84 per cent of total outstanding business in Canada. New, ordinary business only. Figures include both Canada and Newfoundland and are prepared by Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Connecticut.

HURON AND ERIE INCREASES PROFITS ABOVE '29 LEVEL

Annual Report Shows Reserve Increased by $100,000

Huron & Erie Mortgage Corp. increased its net profits in 1930 over 1929.

Net of $511,615 is 10.2 per cent on the capital of $5,000,000, compared with $507,088, or 10.1 per cent in 1929. The dividend of 8 per cent was continued. A further $100,000 was transferred to reserve, bringing that fund to $2,800,000; and $25,000 was written off office premises, now carried at $1,522,107, compared with $1,188,000 a year ago.

No real estate is held for sale. The item of $11,613 a year ago, arising out of the acquisition of the Hamilton Provident, has been eliminated.

Gross assets are increased from $43,913,042 to $47,090,877. Principal and interest of mortgages held total $38,520,840, compared with $37,044,660. Loans on bonds, a new item, amount to $196,918. Government securities total $2,000,088, compared with $1,985,954. Municipal and similar debentures amount to $1,639,379, compared with $1,025,332 a year ago. Government guaranteed bonds are $512,031, compared with $334,842. Other bond holdings are $196,831, compared with $84,103.

The corporation's investment in Canada Trust Co. stock is carried at $1,566,035, compared with $1,562,875. On the basis of the reserve of that company, this stock is worth $1,808,745.

Debentures issued in Canada now total $26,093,770, compared with $26,498,031 a year ago. Debentures issued in Great Britain total $1,546,090, an increase from $1,430,327. Perpetual debenture stock is $226,436, compared with $227,215 a year ago. Deposits in the eleven offices of the company now total $10,865,869, an increase from $10,520,310.

Profit and loss balance carried forward is $85,121, compared with $73,506, a year ago.

Following is the record of the company in recent years:

Earnings Record

Year	Paid-up Capital	*Profits	Earned %	Div.
1920	$5,000,000	$505,943	10.1	6+1
1921	5,000,000	531,444	10.6	6+1
1922	5,000,000	521,482	10.4	7
1923	5,000,000	500,458	10.0	7
1924	5,000,000	501,237	10.0	7½
1925	5,000,000	497,747	9.9	7½
1926	5,000,000	513,441	10.2	7½
1927	5,000,000	486,502	9.7	7
1928	5,000,000	490,712	9.8	8
1929	5,000,000	507,088	10.1	8
1930	5,000,000	511,615	10.2	8

*Taxes and amounts written off premises deducted.

HIGHER PROFITS SHOWN IN REPORT OF CANADA TRUST

Guaranteed Trust Account Shows Increase of $600,000

A $600,000 gain in guaranteed trust account, and a $200,000 increase in estates are features of the annual report of Canada Trust Co., of London, issued this week. Guaranteed trusts now stand at $7,112,000 as against $6,510,395 in 1929.

Net profits after deducting taxes are also above 1929, the company earning 13.2 per cent on $1,000,000 of paid-up capital as against 13 per cent earned last year on the same capitalization. The company brought forward $33,122 as in its profit and loss account after all charges, as against $1,011 in 1929.

Total assets now stand at $27,947,084 as against $29,068,625, the decline being due to a drop of nearly $2,000,000 in the item "Unrealized Assets" which now stands at $12,494,175 as against $14,438,449 a year ago. The decline in this item affects directly the total of estates and trusts under administration which stand at $18,900,000 as against $20,600,000 in 1929.

In common with its parent organization, the Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation, the company shows no unsold real estate on hand. The company's annual meeting will be held on Feb. 10.

Earnings Record

Year	Paid-up Capital	*Profits	Earned %	Div.
1920	$546,063	$27,256	5.0	4
1921	1,000,000	157,724	15.7	8
1922	1,000,000	83,629	8.3	8
1923	1,000,000	94,018	9.4	8
1924	1,000,000	107,343	10.7	9
1925	1,000,000	108,848	10.8	9
1926	1,000,000	115,000	11.5	9½
1927	1,000,000	118,213	11.8	10
1928	1,000,000	119,001	11.9	10
1929	1,000,000	130,888	13.0	10
1930	1,000,000	132,082	13.2	10

*After deducting taxes.

Metal Prices

New York—January 27—
Copper: Electrolytic spot, 10c. lb.
London—January 27—
(Long ton)—
Copper: Electrolytic spot, £47; future, £47, 15s.
Standard spot, £44, 5s; future £44, 2s, 6d.
Tin: Spot, £115, 12s. 6d; future, £117 2s, 6d.
Lead: Spot, £13, 5s; future, £13, 5s.
Zinc: Spot, £12, 7s, 6d; future, £12, 12s, 6d.
Silver: 13⅞d. per ounce.

ONTARIO LOAN CO. INCREASES CAPITAL DURING PAST YEAR

Earnings Reach $290,558 as Against $304,757 in 1929

Ontario Loan & Debenture Co. for 1930 earned $290,558 after all deductions compared with $304,757 for the previous year. The 1930 results were the equivalent of 15.6 per cent on the average capital employed, while in 1929, the profits were 17.4 per cent on the capital of $1,750,000. In April, the issued capital was increased to $2,000,000. Dividends of 12 per cent were continued.

Reserve is increased to $3,200,000, from $3,000,000. Of the increase, $125,315 came from premium on capital stock sold, and $74,685 from profit and loss surplus. The balance carried forward is $41,876, compared with $49,695 a year ago.

Debentures issued in Great Britain are decreased slightly, from $757,934 to $745,753, but there is a substantial increase in debentures issued in Canada, the total now being $5,646,394, compared with $5,107,895 a year ago. Savings deposits also have grown, from $828,822 to $1,059,155.

Office premises continue to be carried at $40,000. Real estate held for sale is increased from $9,097 to $20,540. Principal and interest in mortgages have grown from $10,005,375 to $10,712,491. Loans on stocks and bonds are up from $64,362 to $189,770. Government bonds total $497,373, compared with $471,071. Municipal and similar debentures amount to $611,093, compared with $482,126. Government-guaranteed holdings are $409,291, compared with $403,907. Investments of or deposits with other loan companies are $63,247, compared with $11,848. Cash in Britain is $19,475, compared with $5,372 a year ago. Cash in banks is $217,065, compared with $111,620. Cash in office is $6,389, compared with $4,615. Gross assets thus are increased from $11,611,170 to $12,784,963.

Following is the record of the company in recent years:

Earnings Record

Year	Paid-up Capital	*Profits	Earned %	Div.
1918	$1,750,000	$250,739	14.4	9
1919	1,750,000	246,182	14.4	9
1920	1,750,000	251,029	14.4	9+1
1921	1,750,000	289,591	16.6	10
1922	1,750,000	270,706	15.5	10+1
1923	1,750,000	265,580	15.2	10+1
1924	1,750,000	273,340	15.7	11
1925	1,750,000	269,245	15.4	11
1926	1,750,000	282,152	16.2	11
1927	1,750,000	289,334	16.6	12
1928	1,750,000	†300,836	17.1	12
1929	1,750,000	304,757	17.4	12
1930	2,000,000	290,558	‡15.6	12

*After income tax.

†Before deducting $10,000 for subscription to Western University endowment fund.

‡On average capital.

Alberta Grain Meeting Routine in Character

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — A meeting of the board of directors of Alberta Pacific Grain Co. was held in Winnipeg, January 27.

It is understood that the meeting was routine in character and that appointment of a new president, to fill the vacancy created by the death of J. C. Gage, was not dealt with.

NFLD. POWER EFFECTS REDUCTION IN RATES

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Newfoundland Light & Power Co. has announced a reduction in its electric rates to take effect on February 1. The new rates cover both resident service and commercial lighting.

In domestic rates the charges are now 5½ cents for the first 50 kw.h. as opposed to a former rate of 10 cents per kw.h. up to 30 kw.h. The next 150 kw.h. will be supplied at 3½ cents and over 150 kw.h. at 2½ cents. There has been no change in the minimum rate which is $1.04 gross and net $1. A discount of 4 cents is allowed.

Commercial Rates Cut

Commercial lighting service charge is $30 a kw. per annum of maximum yearly demand for the first ten kw. For the next ten kw. the charge is $36 and $24 per kw. a year for the maximum yearly demand for the balance. Energy charge is 4½ cents a kw.h. for the first 500 kw.h.; over this 3 cents a kw.h.

The new rates represent the third decrease since the present company took over in 1924. Newfoundland Light and Power Co. which is controlled by International Power Co. operates the light, power and street railway utilities in St. Johns. Power is derived from the company's own hydro development and by purchase from United Towns Electric Co.

Present power development is 7,000 h.p. installed capacity, while an additional 5,000 h.p. will be available from a new development at Pierre's Brook in the summer of 1931. Output from the latter unit is contracted for by Dominion Steel and Coal Corp., which will use the energy to supply power to its mines at Wabana, Bell Island.

NOTICES

BARRISTER

Age 30, married, practicing in Toronto, desires to enter financial or industrial field. Thorough general business experience. Closest investigation invited. Box 252, The Financial Post, Toronto, Ont.

TREASURER or COMPTROLLER

seeks New Connection

Thoroughly experienced and successful financial executive desires new connection. Broad experience in both general and cost accounting control systems. Capable organizer, can produce results, introduce economies and establish rigid control over operations. Presently connected as an official of large successful company. Negotiations solicited. Box 248, The Financial Post, Toronto.

SUCCESSFUL EXECUTIVE

The services of a successful executive with twenty years management of large factory and industrial institutions will be available February 1st. He offers his wide experience in modern methods of production and merchandising to any board of directors with any problem needing immediate action. Direct your enquiries in the first instance to Lord & Thomas & Logan, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Picton Gazette Issues Fine Centenary Number

The Picton, Ontario, Gazette has just published a fine issue in celebration of its one-hundredth anniversary. The pages of this number abound with interest, the more serious matter being leavened with many stories and biographies of prominent Canadians who started up the ladder of life and success in Picton.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor was at one time accountant in the Picton branch of the Bank of Montreal. He writes a letter of delightful reminiscences, telling of his cricket days in Picton and a famous tug-of-war, in which he once took part.

Will Bog, who is one of the present general managers of the Bank of Montreal, is an old Picton boy, son of the late Colonel Thomas Bog, and a brother of Augustus Bog of Toronto, at one time supervisor of the Standard Bank, now retired. He also writes a letter.

Another young banker of promise hailing from Picton is Joseph Bolton, now head of the securities division of the Bank of Montreal. The late Jellet Barker, who was at one time assistant to the president of the bank was also an old Pictonian, as is F. M. Gibson, one of the present assistant general managers of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Prince Edward County, of which Picton is the capital town, was settled originally by Loyalists and interest in the Gazette's anniversary issue will be widespread.

INCREASING YOUR SALES IN 1931

HIGH ideals of service, carefully developed over a period of forty-five years, have built for The MacLean Publishing Company its present position of national prestige and influence.

To adequately handle the printing of its thirty-four financial, class and technical newspapers and magazines, it operates the largest and most modern printing plant in Canada, designed primarily for the efficient and economical production of high class printing.

As an added service to advertisers, there is in the Direct Advertising & Printing Division, a staff of highly specialized men, thoroughly experienced in the preparation and production of all classes of advertising literature, such as catalogues, booklets, broadsides, folders, leaflets, display material, etc.

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NEW ISSUE

$50,000,000

Canadian National Railway Company

Twenty-five Year 4½% Guaranteed Gold Bonds
(Non-Callable)

Dated February 1, 1931. Due February 1, 1956.

Maximum authorized amount $70,000,000; present issue, $50,000,000

Principal and half-yearly interest (February 1 and August 1) payable in Canada in Canadian currency at any branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce (Yukon Territory excepted), or at the option of the holder in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness at the Agency of said Bank in the City of New York, or in London, England, in sterling money, at the fixed rate of $4.86 2/3 to the pound sterling at the bank's London branch. Coupon bonds in the denomination of $1,000 with provision for registration as to principal; also fully registered bonds in the denominations of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

Guaranteed unconditionally by the Government of the Dominion of Canada as to both principal and interest.

These bonds will be the direct obligation of the Canadian National Railway Company, the capital stock of which is owned by the Government of the Dominion of Canada. Payment of principal and interest will, under authority of the Parliament of Canada, be guaranteed unconditionally by the Government of the Dominion of Canada and a copy of the guarantee will be endorsed or shown on each bond.

We offer these bonds for delivery, when as and if issued and accepted by us, subject to the approval of all legal proceedings by counsel. It is expected that interim bonds will be ready for delivery on or about February 10, 1931.

PRICE: 98.25 and accrued interest, to yield over 4.60%
(Plus Federal Transfer Tax)

Dillon, Read & Co.

Bank of Montreal — The Canadian Bank of Commerce
The Royal Bank of Canada — The Dominion Securities Corporation Limited
Wood, Gundy & Company, Limited — A. E. Ames & Company, Limited
The National City Company Limited — Guaranty Company of New York Limited
The Bankers Company of New York

January 22, 1931.

The statements herein have been accepted by us as accurate but are in no event to be construed as representations by us.

Brantford Roofing Co.
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MONTREAL

A Trade Route Is No Stronger Than Its Weakest Port

In building up import and export trade no nation can afford to ignore the question of dependability of its trade routes.

A seaport's value can be properly measured only by the service it can render in times of stress, as well as under favourable climatic, economic and political conditions. To be of maximum value, a port must be

Always Open To All Shipping

as is the port of Halifax. We stress this truth because it is the one important condition in connection with Canadian nation-building that is most persistently ignored.

In building the commerce of Canada in security, a trade route that is always available is essential. Such a trade route can be maintained only through a port which the world's largest ships can freely use at any and all times. Such a port is Halifax.

When you export or import through Halifax, you contribute to the development of a port whose development, in turn, provides assurance of future dependable service to you and your business.

And you pay no premium, now, for this service because Halifax port costs are low and our facilities enable us to effect quick dispatch of ships and cargoes.

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Halifax Harbour Commissioners
Halifax, Canada

Your Investments

Questions and problems on Canadian investments submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered by letter and those of general interest will be published on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers nor do we answer enquiries relating to American stocks or foreign securities generally. A two-cent stamp or stamped envelope must always be enclosed to cover the direct reply. Write mining and insurance enquiries on sheets separate from other investment enquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram.

Spillers Canadian

What is the prospect for the owners of the second preference shares of Spillers Canadian Milling Co.? Is there any market for the shares and have they any value?

With reference to your holdings of second preference shares of Spillers Canadian Milling Company at Calgary, there is neither a market nor anything but a dubious future. The bond holders have foreclosed and the only chance for the preferred shareholders would seem to be that the sale on January 31 should bring a high enough price to clear off all indebtedness including bond indebtedness and leave something over for the shareholders. This, at the moment, does not appear probable.

There is the possibility that the attorney general of Alberta may intervene in answer to a protest from shareholders in order to prevent the loss from sale being too great. With a surplus of flour milling capacity in the world and Canadian mills much over-built so far as the domestic market is concerned, it would seem to us to be only staving off the evil day.

Can. Hydro-Electric

I hold some of the first preferred stock of Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp. Is this the senior security of the company or are there other obligations ranking ahead of this?

The first preferred stock represents the senior security of Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp. But it should be noted that this company is only a holding organization and ranking ahead of its common stock holdings, is the funded debt of its principal subsidiary, Gatineau Power Co. The latter has a bonded debt of over $82,000,000. Interest on this debt must be met before Canadian Hydro-Electric can receive any income from its common stock holdings.

B. C. Pulp

What is your opinion of the first mortgage bonds of B. C. Pulp and Paper Co.? I note that they are returning a high yield and have been informed that earnings in 1930 were larger than in the previous year.

B.C. Pulp & Paper's record is not of the best. Earnings have steadily declined in the last few years, amounting to $599,776 in 1929. After taking care of depreciation, there was barely enough left to take care of bond interest. During the four years 1926-29, bond interest was earned on the average about 1.20 times, after providing for depreciation.

Efforts are being made by the management to put the company on a sounder basis and to increase its earning power. To this end new equipment is being added and attempts made to widen the market. It is possible that earnings in 1930 were larger than in 1929, though we are inclined to doubt if the difference was very marked.

Stobie-Forlong Bonds

I have been offered some Stobie-Forlong bonds in part payment for a parcel of real estate. Could you give me any information as to the value of the bonds?

The Stobie-Forlong bonds, to which you refer, would only assume value in case the company under the new arrangement was successful. Only time will determine that. The court case against the former principals may also have a bearing on the situation.

We would not care in your position to exchange tangible value in real estate for these bonds under present conditions.

Service Stations

I am considering an investment in Common stock of Service Stations Ltd., Laura Secord Candy Shops Ltd., and Page-Hersey Tubes Ltd. Would you be good enough to send me such information as you have with respect to them?

Service Stations is paying a dividend at the rate of $2.60 on the classes "A" and "B" no par value common stock, while earnings for 1930 are officially estimated to have been between $5.50 and $6 a share. The company has a strong liquid position, and its prospects over a period are good, though the effects of greater competition coming from an important rival this year have to be allowed for. However, the company has ten operating subsidiaries with thirteen plants, six of which are in the United States and four in Canada, and has a diversified output of all kinds of equipment for service stations and the oil company trade. It has enterprising management, and its prospects are generally regarded as excellent. Its sales in 1929 were improved by 25 per cent in 1930.

Page-Hersey Tubes is another company which has so improved its financial strength and earning power during the last four or five years that its long term position is considered good in spite of what temporary variations there may be. This company also has subsidiaries in Canada and the United States, and so far as revealed in the balance sheet of the parent company these must have been doing quite well. The company made important expansion in 1930 by the building of a seamless tube mill whose operations will affect the company's position in 1931 and 1932. Long term prospects are good.

Laura Secord Candy Shops has also made distinct progress in recent years, not so much in gross sales as in distinctly improving financial position. Its current assets stand at $1,263,279 and its current liabilities are comparatively negligible at $64,594. Preferred stock has been practically eliminated through conversion into common stock, and the company has no funded debt. Earnings on the common in the year ended September 30, 1930, were $6.56 as compared with dividend rate of $3 per annum. This is an excellent stock to hold.

Pedlar People Bonds

I hold $2,000 eight per cent bonds of Pedlar People Ltd., due 1936. I purchased these bonds in 1922 at $104.29. What is your opinion of the security of this investment? what are recent quotations on the issue?

Pedlar People, Ltd. is regarded as a sound company. No balance sheet is issued since the stock of the company is closely held and the only public interest centres in the 8 per cent first closed mortgage bonds which you hold and which mature in annual installments from 1923 to 1941. Purchased at $104.29 in 1922 your bonds maturing in 1936 are giving you a yield of slightly over 7½ per cent. The security may be regarded as more than adequate.

The company has been retiring the bonds as called for in the trust deed and recently the company has called $25,000 for redemption at 102 on January 1, 1931. Present quotations on the bonds are at between 98 and 99 but this price is merely a reflection of the low prices which industrial bonds of almost every type are commanding at this time. Investment bankers generally are looking for increased prices in industrial bonds during 1931. If this materializes you may be sure that the Pedlar bonds will show a distinct appreciation in price.

Standard Paving

I would be glad to get your opinion on Standard Paving & Materials, Ltd. preferred stock, as an investment.

I have a few shares, preferred and common, in each of 14 different companies and I thought of switching from Shawinigan to the above mentioned stock as the dividend returns are much greater and the prospect of appreciation seems to be as good.

In your place, we would be inclined to hold Shawinigan stock rather than sell it in order to buy Standard Paving & Materials preferred stock. The latter company has shown an improving position in the last few years, but by the very nature of its industry it is dependent on the continuation of a series of profitable contracts, whereas a public utility like Shawinigan in the ordinary course of events should have a more stable revenue.

True, there have been various doubts expressed as to the value of Shawinigan at present prices, based on the fear that demand for power in its district may be considerably lessened. There is also the criticism that the company's programme for extensions amounting to $120,000,000 in the next decade may be too ambitious. On the other hand, if events make it seem unwise to prosecute too quickly its programme there is no reason why it cannot be slowed down to meet the exact situation. The record of Shawinigan to date is of such a character that it has a better investment value than the other stock.

Standard Paving & Materials preferred stock may well have continuing success and an improving position. For a hold over years from the investment standpoint, however, we would still prefer Shawinigan.

Peruvian Bonds

I hold shares of Brazilian Traction, Loblaw Groceterias, Tip Top Tailors, preferred and common, and De Forest Crosley Radio. It has been suggested that I should sell these stocks and invest the proceeds in Peru 6 per cent bonds. The switch would increase the annual return considerably but I should like your opinion as to the advisability of such a change.

We would not be inclined to invest in Peru 6 per cent bonds at present, because that country has just had a rather bad reverse and it is by no means apparent as yet that the new Government is firmly in the seat. The country has had a very bad business situation as a result of the recent closing of Cerro-de-Pasco Mines because of riots and unrest. Workers demanded wage increases at a time when price of copper is lowest since pre-war days. Company is lowest-cost copper producer in the world and can be depended on, with Government protection, to continue.

Your Brazilian has also been affected by the revolution in Brazil by the uncertainty as to the exchange value of the milreis and by the fact that it will take many years to dispose of the gigantic coffee surplus, which the country has accumulated.

Sask. Co-Op. Creamery

I hold some shares of 7 per cent preferred stock of Saskatchewan Co-operative Creamery Co. purchased some years ago at $10 per share. Dividends were paid regularly until this past year when the dividend due on July 31 was passed. Can you give me any information regarding the company and its prospects?

Though Saskatchewan Co-operative Creamery Co. passed the dividend due on the 7 per cent preferred, which was due on July 31, and the situation of the company is somewhat clouded, we would think it better for you to hold on to your stock rather than sell at present depreciated prices. Our advices are that at the coming session of the Saskatchewan legislature a plan will be proposed to recapitalize the company entirely and to pay off the present shareholders.

We would think it your best plan to sit tight until you see which way the wind blows. There is an effort to get the series A shares paid off at 94. If that is done, there would be a possibility that the preferred might be paid off at par. So long as such possibilities are in the air, it would not seem wise to sell out for $50 to $60 a share which was quoted recently.

Consolidated Investment

In 1929, I subscribed to units of Investment Foundation at $70 and to series collateral trust bonds of Consolidated Investment Corp. at $103 on the deferred payment plan. I have paid approximately 50 per cent of the cost of these securities and the banks will not carry these securities as collateral for the balance.

I must either take my loss on the sale of these securities now or raise money on the sale of some mining and oli stocks including 500 shares of Sherritt-Gordon bought at $6.50; 1,000 shares of Pend Oreille at $8.50; 500 shares of Reeves MacDonald at $2 and 1,000 shares of common stock of Okalta Oils. Please advise me which alternative would be best for me.

Though there has been an undoubted drop in the market valuation of securities held by Investment Foundation and by Consolidated Investment Corp., we would be inclined in your case to sell the mining and oil shares which you hold in order to consolidate your position with these companies.

If you can only hold one you might sell your Investment Foundation as Consolidated Investment Corp. is obliged to keep behind its 4½ per cent collateral trust gold bonds series A at least 125 per cent of the principal amount of all the outstanding bonds including those about to be issued.

Brazilian Traction

I have a list of stocks which I can afford to hold for five years but I should like your advice as to whether I might sell some and invest in other companies. My holdings are as follows: 25 shares each of International Nickel and Noranda; 15 shares each of Brazilian Traction, British Columbia Power A, Steel Co. of Canada common, Durant of Canada and Massey-Harris; 70 shares of International Petroleum and 10 shares of Canadian Industrial Alcohol.

We would not consider it advisable to sell your Brazilian, your Durant and your Massey-Harris common stocks at present market levels if you do not need the money for the next five years.

Brazil is in the worst position it has been for more than a decade, the motor industry is very much depressed at present, and agricultural buying power has fallen considerably because of the drop in the price of wheat and other grains. Unless the world goes mad with revolutions and counter-revolutions, the next decade should show a reversal of the present position. Even that would cause an increased demand for steel, nickel, wheat, motors and farm implements and machinery.

Dominion Alloy Steel

Is Dominion Alloy Steel of Sarnia, still operating? Do you think that the company has a chance of improving its position?

Dominion Alloy Steel Corp. factory is working and the company claims that it is doing business almost as large as in 1929. They also claim that prospects are good for 1931. The company is too heavily weighted with securities issued and it probably will find it advisable, soon or late, to reduce the capitalization.

Safe Common Stocks

I have been unfortunate in a number of common stocks which I have bought outright and on which I have lost through re-organization of the companies. What common stocks are there that would help me to retrieve my losses on such stocks as Ames Holden preferred and Zimmerknit common?

We feel that you would have a good chance of retrieving your position if in future you purchase only shares of companies with long records of dividend payments and an exceptionally strong organization to take advantage of opportunities that will occur when business recovery begins.

For instance, C. P. R. and International Nickel but both should profit well from a return of business activity. Purchases of C. P. R., common, below 35, and of International Nickel, below 14 or 15, should in the end be well rewarded.

For safety, though not necessarily for appreciation you could purchase Bell Telephone common stock or Consumers' Gas common stock. Ford of Canada "A" stock should be a good purchase, though it is impossible to state just when the decided recovery in the motor industry will occur.

International Copper

I hold units of International Copper Syndicate purchased at $10 per unit. What are the prospects of the company and are the units worth holding?

International Copper cannot at the present time, be considered as having any tangible value. Assessment work only has been done on the property and some interesting samples taken. It is now planned to refinance the company and carry out active exploration work.

Your syndicate units should be forwarded to the head office of the company—62 George St., Toronto—and have them transferred into shares of the International Copper Co. Ltd., on a dollar-for-dollar basis. You will thus receive $140 worth of stock in the new company, which is capitalized at $250,000 in $5 par value shares. Plans are also under way to re-capitalize the present company, but no definite step has been taken yet in this direction.

From what we can learn of the president and officers of the company, an honest effort is being made to give the shareholders a square deal after the somewhat questionable practice carried out by their fiscal agents. The company has a long way to go before any conclusive results can be reached as to the possibilities of the property.

Canada Cement

Would appreciate an expression of opinion on Canada Cement Co. As the policy of the company seems to be to put such large amounts to "depreciation of capital assets" so greatly in excess of the amount forecast as necessary when the new company was formed, the position of common shareholders seems hopeless.

Canada Cement Co. is the largest producer of Portland Cement in Canada, controlling about 80 per cent of the domestic market. The company has plants located in different parts of the country, which place it in a position to supply the needs of the trade. In addition, it carries on an export trade with the West Indies. While it is true that writeoffs for depreciation and other reserves have been on such a liberal basis, that little is left for the common stock, we are inclined to regard this as a favorable rather than a detrimental factor.

The financial policy of this company under the old and present management, has been conservative. Through the operation of a sinking fund on the bonds and preferred stock, the equity back of the common is being steadily increased, while the proportion of earnings available for the junior security increases accordingly. Considering the record of the old company and the position of the present concern, we are inclined to the opinion that the common stock has definite long-hold possibilities.

Producers Royalty

Please give me any information you can regarding Producers Royalty Co. of Canada. Would you recommend the stock of this company as an investment?

Up to recent date Producers Royalty Co. of Canada had been paying dividends on the preferred stock. We do not recommend this kind of stock to Canadians in view of the fact that all the assets are outside Canada, that oil royalties represent an interest in a wasting asset, and that stock of such companies is rarely easily marketable.

Dividend returns are sometimes large, and in the case of a number of companies has lasted over years. The situation is, however, that purchasers of such stocks should consider dividends as partly return of capital and that, so considered the return on his money is not as attractive as it seems at first sight.

B.C. Power

Among my holdings are some of the "A" stock of British Columbia Power Corp. Will you be good enough to let me have any information in relation to the current position of this company.

British Columbia Power Corp. is the largest public utility operating in British Columbia. Despite adverse water conditions last year, it has been able to demonstrate its ability to earn the $2 dividend on the "A" stock. While it will take time for the company to develop any appreciable earning power on the "B" stock, the tendency in earnings should be upward. At the present time the company has underway extensive water power developments, which will ensure adequate power supplies for all needs for many years to come and eliminate any power shortage such as occurred last year. Considering the area served by the company and its many ramifications in that field, the "A" stock is generally regarded as one of the more attractive Canadian utility securities.

Canada Power

I am holding Canada Power & Paper 5½ per cent debentures, both Wayagamack and Laurentide series. Will you be good enough to let me know the reason for the decline in value of these debentures, for which I paid an average of 80.

Over the past year Canadian newsprint companies, especially those members of the News Print Institute of Canada, have been carrying on operations at less than 60 per cent of capacity. It is quite apparent that productive capacity has far outstripped demand. With operations on such a low scale, the earning power of the different producers has been seriously affected. Nor does there appear to be any immediate hope of an improvement this year. It will take some time to take up the slack between supply and demand, and this can only be accomplished through the co-operation of the chief consumers, bankers, and producers; always provided that the demand for newsprint continues upward.

Canada Power & Paper's position is a reflection of the situation as a whole. We are informed that interest charges will be met, even though they may not be earned, but the present low market value of the debentures indicates the uncertainty surrounding this issue. There is a possibility that Canada Power & Paper will take part in a merger of the major producers in this country.

When Women Invest

A WEEKLY FEATURE

Investing $20,000

I have been asked to suggest a list for the investment of $20,000 for a widow about 50 years of age with a boy 10 years old. It seems to me that she should have a mixture of bonds and stocks, the bonds giving safety and the stocks offering a more or less permanent investment in varied Canadian issues which have a chance so far as one can see now of improving in value as Canada grows. I am thinking not only of her but of the boy later on.

In addition to this money which she has to invest the widow has buildings which bring her in a yearly rental above taxes and reasonable upkeep of about $1,800. Anything you suggest will be appreciated.

A widow with a steady income of about $1,800 yearly should still invest $20,000 primarily for safety of income and principal and secondarily with the hope of appreciation.

To meet her requirements best, we would suggest that most of the bonds should be long-term bonds as it will be an advantage to her not to be obliged to reinvest funds from time to time any more than is absolutely necessary. At the same time we have given a list of preferred and common stocks of companies which appear either to have stable dividends at the present time or which, by reason of past records and future prospects, should recover to that point in the future. These stocks will give her son a real stake in Canadian progress and with an occasional survey from year to year in order to correct any weaknesses that may develop, should be of advantage. Our idea is that she would desire to live on the income from her investments during her lifetime and to leave the principal well invested for her child when she at length passes on.

The enclosed list would take $20,006, excluding brokerage and investment bankers' commission, and would produce at present rate of interest and dividends an amount of $1,244.90 or about 6.22 per cent on the investment. Though it is possible that some of the common stocks mentioned may reduce dividends temporarily, it is also possible that others may increase them and so balance the position. With a return of normal business from time to time over a period of ten to twenty-two years, the ordinary expectation would be for a considerable increase in dividends on the stocks of most of the companies mentioned. They should be reviewed from year to year, however, in case weaknesses develop not now anticipated.

The list is as follows:

$1,000 Dom. Govt. refunding loan 4½% bonds due Feb. 1, 1946, yielding 4.49%.
$1,000 Ontario 5's, due May 1, 1959, yielding 4.75%.
$1,000 Regina 4½'s, due July 1, 1948, yielding 4.80%.
$1,000 Shawinigan Water & Power Co. 4½'s, due Oct. 1, 1970, yielding 4.85%.
$1,000 Calgary Power Co. bonds, due April 1, 1960, yielding 5.20%.
$1,000 B. C. Power Corp. 5's, due 1960, to yield 5.36%.
$1,000 Canada Cement Co. 5½'s, due April 1, 1960, to yield 5.50%.
$1,000 Canada Gypsum & Alabastine, due 1948, to yield 6.06%.
$1,000 Famous Players Canadian Corp. 6's, due 1948, to yield 6.14%.
$1,000 Ont. Power Service Corp. 5½'s due 1950, to yield 6.12%.
$1,000 Dairy Corp. of Canada 6's, due 1945, to yield 6.31%.
$1,000 Abitibi 1st mtge. 5's, due 1953, to yield 7.62%.
+$1,000 Eastern Dairies convertible 6's, to yield 6%.

Shares		Income	Present Market
9	Bell Telephone	$72.00	140—144
10	Page-Hersey	$50.00	80— 85
20	Building Products	$40.00	22— 24
5	Can. Bread, "A" pref.	$35.00	100—102
5	Can. Canners 1st pref.	$30.00	91— 92
10	C. P. R.	$25.00	40 or less
20	Dominion Stores "A"	$24.00	14— 16
15	Ford Motor "A"	$31.50	21— 23
5	Goodyear Tire	$37.50	90— 98
20	Hunt's "A"	$30.00	18— 19
5	Internat'l Milling pref. series "A" 6%	$30.00	88
30	Internat'l Nickel	$30.00	14 or less
20	Laura Secord	$60.00	38— 40
30	Loblaw's	$24.00	11
5	Service Station Equipment pref. 6's	$30.00	90
10	Steel of Canada pref.	$17.50	34— 36

At the closing market quotations of the day on which this answer was written these stocks would have taken up $20,006 for which the revenue would be $1,244.90 yielding 6.22 per cent. Since that time most of them have appreciated. If the shares are bought on times of market weakness rather than during a strong market enough might possibly be saved on this amount to pay all brokerage expenses and commissions as well.

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Can. Terminal System Sells $1,100,000 Bonds And Closes "A B" Issue

States Intention to Pay Interest Unpaid Since Jan. 1

CLAIMS ASSETS AMPLE

Plans Separate Companies for Large Elevator and Coking Projects—Ontario Bakeries Defaults Interest

Canadian Terminal System, Ltd., having sold $1,100,000 of Series "AB" 6 per cent 20-year collateral trust sinking fund gold bonds, has decided to close the issue and to offer for sale no more bonds in the total issue of $12,500,000 which had first been planned.

Interest due January 1, 1931, on these bonds has not yet been paid, but The Financial Post is informed by officials that arrangements are being made to meet this interest and that the recorded plans of the company for construction of elevators, and modern coking plants will be financed by other means.

In the future, it is stated, The Canadian Terminal System will become more of a holding company and less of an operating company.

Says Bonds Better Protected

T. A. Neely, president of the company, informed a representative of The Financial Post this week that in his opinion the position of bondholders of the company has been improved by the decision to close the bond issue.

Asked if the company did not have certain contractual obligations with regard to the purchase of control of the Great Lakes Elevator Co., owning a 4,000,000-bushel elevator at Owen Sound, to build a 4,000,000-bushel grain terminal at Kingston and modern coke manufacturing plants and properties in Toronto and Fort William, Mr. Neely said:

Kingston Elevator Goes On

"The Kingston situation is not prejudiced at all by the delay in paying the interest on the bonds. The necessary payments have been kept up. The sub-structure is completed and filling which costs about $100,000 has been done. The superstructure cannot be proceeded with until the spring by which time the balance of the financing necessary will be completed.

"So far as the Great Lakes Elevator Co. project is concerned, the agreement to purchase is still in force but full payment has not been made. A satisfactory extension of the agreement has been arranged.

"There are no contractual obligations on the Canadian Terminal System for the other projects, each of which will be operated as a separate subsidiary."

Funded Debt Totals $2,925,200

The Financial Post representative, after pointing out that the public is not in possession of a financial statement, asked Mr. Neely what the assets of the company were that protected the bonds. To understand Mr. Neely's answer better, the following issued capitalization and bonded indebtedness of the company is recorded:

Six per cent 20-year mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, series "A," dated June 1, 1928, due June 1, 1948; interest payable June and Dec. 1., authorized $5,000,000, issued $2,500,000; outstanding in hands of public, $1,565,200.

Six per cent collateral trust sinking fund gold bonds, dated July 1, 1930, due July 1, 1950, series "AB"; authorized $50,000,000, issued $12,500,000; outstanding in hands of public, $1,110,000.

Six per cent 20-year gold debentures dated June 1, 1928, due June 1, 1948; authorized $2,000,000; outstanding in the hands of the public, $250,000.

No par value common stock, authorized and outstanding 300,000 shares, of which 30,000 shares were offered the public in Jan., 1929, by the Willison, Neely Corp., Toronto, at $35 a share, these 30,000 shares representing approximately the shares owned by the public.

Note:—Security of 6 per cent mortgage bonds series "A" was stated to be by bonds and cash of other companies. 6 per cent collateral trust series "AB" bonds, which were a direct obligation of company, would be, it was said, "upon completion of present financing and construction, secured by a first mortgage and charge on all the assets of the company except balances payable to the municipalities of Owen Sound and Collingwood amounting to $332,800 and $780,000 respectively;" 6 per cent debentures were secured, it was stated, by real estate, cash and all the stock in subsidiary companies. The stock is not yet revenue producing.

Bond Holdings Large

"We have large holdings in current bonds," said Mr. Neely. "When I say that these A B bonds will remain a first charge on the assets of the Canadian Terminal System, I am including all the bonds, debentures and mortgages now in the hands of the Canadian Terminal System as well as the gas and coke holdings and the elevator stock held. Naturally these securities, and the current bonds are not speculative issues, are a much better protection to bonds already issued than if we had sold the whole $12,500,000."

Will Call Bakeries Bondholders

Interest due January 2, 1931, on Ontario Bakeries 20-year 6 per cent first mortgage sinking fund bonds has been defaulted. Regarding this Mr. Neely said:

"Bond-holders will be called together shortly in order that the full situation may be placed before them. The company still has a fair working capital position though it would have been impaired if bond interest had been paid.

"We have just concluded one of the most difficult years ever experienced by the baking industry in Canada. Early in 1930 all the baking companies contracted heavily for flour at high prices, then wheat and flour came tumbling and on the top of that there came the most severe price-cutting campaign we remember. We feel the bottom has been reached, and we are hopeful for the company. We will not ask the bondholders to take any reduction in the face value of their bonds, but we feel that they should agree to some temporary accommodation until this period is over.

Position of Subsidiaries

As there is a large public interest directly in many of the subsidiaries of the Canadian Terminal System as well as indirectly because of interest in the latter's securities, The Financial Post also sought information as to the situation of each. Mr. Neely's replies summarized are, with supplementary data, as follows:

Canadian Rail & Harbor Terminal. Toronto: earnings and net profits for 1930 show a good increase over 1929. net profits being $332,207 for first 11 months of 1930 as compared with $294,305 for same period in 1929. The company met interest, taxes and operating expenses approximately which is a substantial advance on 1929. The company has a strong liquid position with $200,000 in cash, Victory bonds and call loans. Funded debt includes $3,500,000 6½ per cent first mortgage bonds due 1951, $2,000,000 7 per cent mortgage bonds due 1945, and 7 per cent debentures due 1956 to the amount of $305,000 outstanding.

Montreal Rail & Water Terminals: business is increasing but plant is not yet in relatively as good a position as the Toronto plant. Improvement in 1930 is said, however, to be substantial. There has been a bad rate situation in Montreal which recently appears to have been corrected. Funded debt includes $3,000,000 6½ per cent first (closed) mortgage sinking fund gold bonds due August 1, 1951, $600,000 7 per cent general mortgage sinking fund gold bonds due August 1, 1946, and $200,000 7 per cent 30 year gold debentures (secured) which were not offered to the public. Majority of voting trust certificates represented by common shares are owned by The Canadian Terminal. There are outstanding $600,000 of 7 per cent preferred and $200,000 no par value common shares.

Collingwood Terminals, which operates a 2,000,000 bushel grain elevator in Collingwood, has done exceptionally well. It has earned and paid its preferred stock dividend from its inception. At the present time it shows good earnings from grain in storage. At the end of the season it was filled to capacity but now has only 1,700,000 bushels. As winter progresses company expects considerable portion of this grain to move out, leaving plenty of room for grain brought down in spring movement. The company has in excess of $92,000 accrued earnings on grain now in store.

Town of Collingwood raised $800,000 in form of 5 per cent debentures to build the elevator and agreed to sell to Collingwood Terminals upon completion at cost of construction. Company agreed to pay $100,000 cash with 5 per cent interest on balance of cost of construction and to assume amortization payments over term of 25 years. Cost in excess of $800,000 was to be paid by the company. At the end of 1929 this was done with $141,200 issued in 7 per cent preferred and 25,000 no par value common shares. The construction liability was then shown at $867,404.

National Utilities Corp. stock control was sold in 1930 to Insull interests of Chicago at what is understood to be a satisfactory profit.

Montreal Property Corp., which owns a group of 28 houses under a plan of central heating, is said to be a prosperous concern with present revenue of $73,000.

Municipal Bankers Corp., established in 1920 when returns on first and second mortgages were much higher than at present, has always met its obligations. No bonds have been issued for several years.

Canada Housing Corp., owns more than 100 Toronto houses. The houses are all reported rented at sufficient rentals to enable the company to meet all obligations.

Montreal Debenture Corp., which took over an old Montreal loan company and an old-established savings society, has also met all obligations to date. It owns first and second mortgages which naturally return less than from five to 10 years ago.

Ontario Bakeries, which has defaulted on bond interest, hopes to induce bondholders to grant concessions as to interest until the company has drawn clear of present period of depression in baking industry.

Other subsidiary companies are intended two to complete plans for modern coking industries in Toronto and Fort William, capable of producing 1,500 tons daily. The company has an exclusive franchise for a $1,000,000 coking and gas project at Fort William. Another company will probably be needed to complete Kingston elevator and another possibly to get control of Great Lakes Elevator Co.

Present directors are as follows: Col Robert Starke, chairman of the board, T. A. Neely, president; H. I. Price, chairman of the executive committee and general manager; P. A. Curry, first vice-president; E. J. S. Wallwork, secretary and comptroller; W. J. Williams, treasurer; W. A. Schofield, assistant secretary; directors, A. E. Warren, John McMillan, Col. Robert Starke, T. A. Neely, Graham Curtis, Harry Price, T. W. Foran, R. B. Hutcheson, A. W. P. Buchanan, director of National Breweries, James Arnold, director of Canada Foundries & Forgings and William Geraghty, president of People's Savings Society, Montreal.

The last three are new directors. The following formerly shown as directors, are not now shown: Hon. E. C. Drury, Louis Cote, K.C., G. L. Laffoley, Col. Frederick McRobie, M. R. Twomey, and John J. Fitzgerald.

McFeeters May Head Canada Dairies Co.

Canada Dairies, which is the nucleus of the Ontario organization of Dairy Corp. of Canada, has been actively at work under the new management since the turn of the year.

The names of new directors have not yet been announced but it is generally expected that J. A. McFeeters, a director of Dairy Corp. and a former director of Farmers' Dairy, will be the new president. John Russell, former president of Canada Dairies before its purchase, will probably be on the board, and it is expected that Wellington Hay will be a director.

Ont. Bakeries Fails to Meet Bond Interest

Ontario Bakeries, Ltd., has defaulted the half yearly interest payment on $900,000 of 6 per cent first mortgage bonds outstanding. The interest was due and payable as at January 2, and according to a director of the company no money was available out of earnings in the last six months to meet the $27,500 charge due at the beginning of the month. It is understood that a committee has been appointed to consider the question and that a meeting of bondholders will be called in a short time to have every phase of this situation placed before them.

The company operates bakeries in 11 cities in Ontario and has a total output of 150,000 loaves daily (in addition to fancy baking). The company was originally incorporated in 1926 as a merger of 11 baking concerns under the control of Municipal Bankers Corp. At that time $500,000 of first mortgage bonds were issued, dated January 2, 1926 and due in 1946. The trustees for the bonds are Toronto General Trust Corp. Subsequently an additional offering of $400,000 of bonds was made.

The original share capitalization consisted of 50,000 shares of $100 preferred stock and 100,000 shares of no par value common. The preferred shares were later reduced from 50,000 to 20,000 shares by an amendment to the company's charter. Both the preferred and common shares are closely held.

The company's fiscal year ends March 1, and for the fiscal years 1928 and 1929 the company showed losses of $64,000 and $54,000 respectively, after depreciation. The company had its best year in the period ending March 1, 1930, when a profit after meeting all charges, was shown. The poor showing during the present fiscal year is attributed to the drastic cuts that have been made in the price of bread in order to meet chain store competition, without a corresponding decrease in production costs. Working capital is reported sufficient though interest payments would impair it. In 1930 a new board of directors assumed control of the company as follows: E. C. Drury, T. W. Foran, H. I. Price, H. Addison Johnston, and Wellington Hay. W. A. Dixon of Galt, is general manager of the company.

UTILITY INVEST. MAKES PAYMENT OUT OF RESERVES

Profits in Last Six Months on Lower Level

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Operations of Public Utility Investment Co. have not gone unscathed by market conditions in 1930, and it is expected that the financial statement will reveal lower profits. In 1929 net earnings were $91,438 or the equivalent of 88 cents a share on the ordinary stock after writing off incorporation expense and reserve for depreciation of securities.

The company paid a dividend on the ordinary stock at the rate of 25 cents a share to shareholders of record December 20, 1930. In the letter which accompanied this dividend notice, it was pointed out that payment had been paid out of reserves, since profits during the last six months of the year, were not sufficient for covering the distribution. The disbursement involved a total payment of $5,500. The balance sheet at December 31, 1929, showed an investment reserve of $71,240.

Expect Further Developments

The letter to shareholders goes on to say that the company hopes to make a communication of some interest regarding an important development in corporate affairs, in the near future. Officials have no announcements to make at the present time.

Public Utility Investment Co. was organized in 1927 to carry on the business of an investment trust, a substantial proportion of the stock investments being in public utility companies. The shares are listed on the Montreal Curb Market but seldom make their appearance in trading.

Paid Five Dividends

In all, five dividends have been paid on the ordinary shares of which there are 22,000 outstanding. An initial dividend of 50 cents a share was paid in January, 1929; 35 cents in July, 1929; 50 cents in January, 1930; 40 cents in July and the recent disbursement of 25 cents a share.

In addition to the ordinary stock there are also 6,000 shares of deferred common stock of no par value issued. The ordinary shares are entitled to dividends of $1 a share a year before any payment is made on the deferred shares.

VIAU BISCUIT CO. HOLDS POSITION FOR PAST YEAR

Feels Benefits of New Equipment Installed Late in 1929

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Though details regarding earnings of Viau Biscuit Corp. have not been published as yet, it is stated that operations last year were conducted on a satisfactory basis. During 1930 additional first mortgage bonds were redeemed and the company's liquid position is reported as sound.

Last year the company obtained the benefits accruing from installation of new machinery. This equipment was installed and came into operation in the early fall of 1929, but its operation was scarcely reflected in the 1929 revenue. The machinery has been instrumental in reducing costs and a full twelve months operation should find some reflection in earnings for 1930.

Competition Continues Keen

Competition in the biscuit industry continues keen, however, and declining commodity values have been liable to affect inventories. Biscuit manufacturers' raw requirements are at a low price today, however, and the outlook for the current year appears to be more favorable.

Viau Biscuit is making progress in reducing its fixed charges. In 1929 an issue of $9,000 7 per cent bonds, (Dufresne issue) was redeemed and the last report showed funded debt of $375,900, 6½ per cent, first mortgage bonds. Further redemptions were made last year.

Junior to this isue there is $1,000,000 of 7 per cent first preferred, $470,000 of second preferred stock, and 25,000 shares of no par value. Earnings in 1929 were equal to $13.60 a share on the first preferred; $14.05 a share on the second preferred and $1.32 a share on the common.

Arrears on Second Preferred

Dividends have been maintained regularly on both classes of preferred throughout the year. The second preferred, however, is still 7 per cent in arrears which were contracted in 1927. In 1928 payments were resumed but no steps have yet been taken to liquidate the arrears.

Viau Biscuit Corp. operates factories in Montreal and Joliette and distributes its products throughout Canada.

Power Corp. Profits Higher

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Revenue of Power Corp. of Canada in the first six months of its current fiscal year to December 31 showed a slight improvement as compared with the same period a year ago. Gross earnings from dividends and interest, management and engineering fees amounted to $1,385,618 as compared with $1,340,200 in the first half of the last fiscal year.

Net revenue, after deduction of operating expenses, taxes, etc., was $1,173,500 as compared with $1,100,100. These figures do not include profits from sale of securities. In November it was stated that since the end of the last year, June 30, 1930, the company had liquidated $2,500,000 of its investments at a considerable profit.

A noteworthy point about the company's present position is that loans to subsidiaries have been reduced by about $3,500,000 and bank loans also have been lowered. Advances to affiliate companies were consolidated with common stock holdings of affiliated companies in the last annual report and totalled $18,920,222.

Convinced Business Will Improve

Every Justification for Confidence in the Future

President, Vice-President and General Manager Address 60th Annual Meeting of the Dominion Bank

A Satisfactory Statement Presented

The Bank's Liquid Position Strong

The addresses of the President and the Vice-president and General Manager delivered at the Annual Meeting of shareholders of the Dominion Bank, in Toronto on Wednesday 28th inst., while clearly recognizing the difficulties still confronting business, expressed confidence in Canada's fundamentally sound position and assurance in her future.

"Notwithstanding all adverse happenings Canada has suffered less during the past eighteen months than almost any other country and will recover quickly."

A large number of shareholders attended the meeting—the "Sixtieth Anniversary—the Diamond Jubilee of the Bank.

The President's Address

The President, Mr. A. W. Austin, in opening his address expressed his pleasure in greeting the shareholders with a balance sheet and report of operations for the year 1930, which the Directors considered very satisfactory notwithstanding conditions prevailing throughout the world for more than a year past. He referred to the soundness of the Canadian banking system and the adaptability of branch bank service to our limited and scattered population.

Mixed Farming Recommended

Continuing Mr. Austin dealt exhaustively with agricultural conditions especially in the Prairie Provinces and urged the adoption of mixed farming operations.

"As has been urged many times, the permanent remedy appears to lie in mixed farming operations, and small returns for grain are directing Western farmers' minds towards this subject as no amount of persuasion or propaganda ever would; they have always thought in terms of wheat, and at the outbreak of War—now sixteen years past—there was an immediate demand upon them for more and more, which continued until the sudden discovery of an over-supply less than eighteen months ago. The present generation of young farmer has consequently been brought up from boyhood in an atmosphere of high prices and a standard of living based upon them, and to many mixed farming is only a name for an obsolete form of drudgery once practiced by their pioneering forefathers in the East. The isolated life makes for conservative thinking and resistance to change, but necessity is bringing about some reform in this regard."

Changing Methods

"Too much cannot be looked for too soon, however; those in urgent need of money cannot rightly be expected to do otherwise than continue to sow a reasonable quantity of wheat this Spring, and in any case organization and special credit facilities for agriculturists—now being discussed—are necessary before any general transformation is possible. Already many farmers with unsold coarse grains on hand and ample water supply are for the first time fattening a few head of beef cattle, of which there is a shortage; hog raising is profitable, and is becoming more general, while the most encouraging sign of all is that the agrarian population are living off their own farms and depending less on the store, tending to correct the anomaly of a people occupying the most fertile land in the world importing much of their food in cans from outside their territory and even from other countries."

Lower Cost Production

"Agriculture the world over is meeting extremely keen competition and the lowest cost producer gets the market. Our farmers will have to consider costs as they never did before, but it should be realized they cannot alone absorb the reduction in the value of their products, which the rest of the country must share in some form."

Our National Resources

Commenting on production in our National Resources, the President said:

"Mining production showed greater volume but smaller total value. Lower prices for the base metals have resulted in closing a number of mines and the development of new prospects is arrested. The output of gold, however, is about 10% higher—an excellent showing."

"The fisheries reported a record catch of salmon, but European demand is below normal; prices are low and a cheap Siberian product for the time being appears to have captured the market."

"In lumber the small demand and low prices kept many mills closed during 1930 and operations in the camps were reduced."

Reflecting Present Conditions

The President then turned to manufacturer's operations and retail trade.

"Many manufacturers are operating on part time, though the wholesale trade is reported as not greatly below normal for this time of the year."

"Retailers enjoyed fairly good business during the holiday period, but much of this was seasonal and it cannot be said that any definite improvement is yet in sight. There is a marked price decrease in many luxury lines."

Speculation Greatly Reduced

Speaking of the Stock Market and the speculative element, Mr. Austin said:

"The purely speculative element appears to have been pretty well wiped out in 1929, but during 1930 many cases cropped up of unwise ventures in the stock market by business men and companies which contributed to the number of insolvencies. Total failures for the first ten months were 1941, with total liabilities of over $40,000,000, as compared to 1766 and $32,000,000 in 1929, a considerable increase, for which speculating was largely responsible, perhaps more so than the actual depression. The stock market situation is now, however, much sounder than for some time past and speculative trading is at a low ebb."

Convinced Business Will Improve

Mr. Austin concluded his address with words expressing his confidence in the future and his appreciation of the ability and loyalty of the Bank's staff:

"I am saying no more than you already know when I summarize the position in the brief statement that 'Business might be better,' but with the confidence that I have ever had in this country I will—without venturing to say when—express my conviction that it will improve. It may be engendered by hope, but the consensus of opinion seems to be that the worst is already behind us. For many years past I have referred to the pleasure it gives me to be in constant close touch with the Staff, and I wish again to emphasize the value of their service to the Bank, which was never more evident than in the year just closed."

Mr. C. A. Bogert, Vice-President and General Manager in his address, first fully reviewed the Bank's statement for the twelve months ending December 31st last. He referred particularly to the Bank's very strong liquid position, with immediately realizable assets nearly 53.50 per cent of Public Liabilities and cash assets 21 per cent of Public Liabilities. He further pointed out that notwithstanding all the difficulties in general business that net profits were only $113,000 less than the previous year when the Bank's profits were the highest in its history.

Over-Optimism to Over-Pessimism

Continuing the General Manager expressed the view that many people had veered from over-optimism to over-pessimism. In part he said:

"We are listening every day to comments on the probable causes and possible cures of world-wide conditions. Unfortunately, with many people over-optimism has given place to over-pessimism, and some of those who two or three years ago thought prosperity would go on forever are now saying that it will never return. Others apparently expect to awake some morning to find that good times have suddenly arrived. All experience shows the fallacy of such extreme views; we have had many booms of one kind and another in the past, followed by bad times, but normal prosperity has always come back and of a certainty present conditions will right themselves sooner or later—attempting to foretell the exact time, is so much wasted effort.

Sounder Thinking More Work

"As one writer aptly puts it, predicting an upturn in business has itself become one of our leading industries, but improvement will not come through hope, and what we need is fewer predictions, thoughtful consideration of our problems, and more work. People have formed the habit of thinking in terms of pessimism, but it must be borne in mind that economic forces are doing their part and though the process may be tedious, it will probably take less time to correct the situation than it did to create it—better than that we have no right to expect."

Don't Talk Depression

"We talk too much about 'depression'—a word that might well be eliminated from our vocabulary for the present."

Mr. Bogert believes that the primary cause of over production was abuse of installment buying, so called high pressure salesmanship and extravagance. He said:

"It is a wrong idea frequently expressed that freer spending would automatically improve business, for public buying of unrequired articles cannot do any lasting good and old-fashioned economy is best in the long run. In any case the only effective stimulant to buying is price reduction, and it is not as yet apparent that the advantage of lower prices has been passed on to the consumer, as ultimately it must be. Buyers will appear when they think things are cheap enough and not before."

Grain Prices

The speaker dealt with the causes of shrinking grain prices and referred to the return of Russia as an exporter:

"Shrinking grain prices, which particularly affect Canada, are due in part at least to the policy of European countries, formerly importers, increasing their own output and placing prohibitive tariffs on foreign wheat. The oppression of War Debts payments hampers their buying power and this is doubtless the chief factor in stimulating the creation of a food supply independent of this Continent. Low prices now prevailing should logically result in reduced acreage everywhere—Russia excepted—and possibly restore these markets."

Russia an Exporter

"The return of Russia as an exporter is an extremely significant event, to which sufficient attention has not been paid even yet. It is idle to abuse Russia for dumping her grain in the free British market, or to criticize other countries for selling her the equipment that makes this competition so formidable. Her re-entry is an accomplished fact and Canada will always have to face it. Lower prices must be met with lower costs, and that is the agricultural problem now confronting this country."

Is Gold Shortage the Cause?

Dealing with the question as to whether Gold shortage is the root cause of the world's difficulties as many authorities assert, Mr. Bogert said in part:

"Undoubtedly a shortage does exist and the accumulation of over 50% of the insufficient total stock in the hands of two countries works to the detriment of the others."

"The world's yearly production is about $400,000,000, 50% of which comes from South Africa, but her mines are rapidly declining and will probably yield no more than $125,000,000 per annum by 1940. The demand, already acute, will be extremely grave by then unless adequate fresh discoveries are made in the meantime, coupled with a more equitable distribution of the supply.

"A very favorable feature is that Canada now ranks second among gold-producing countries, already contributing $43,000,000 to the annual output, and increasing every year."

Our National Debt

Mr. Bogert then discussed Canada's National debt and stated that 75 per cent of the country's obligations were held by Canadians:

"Since 1923 when Canada's net National Debt reached its peak of $2,454,000,000, steady reductions totalling over 11% have been effected, interest changes have been substantially lowered through refunding and cuts made in the income tax rate. The current year, however, will see an addition to the Debt, and it will be some time before further reduction can be expected or the taxpayers granted relief.

Canada's Sources of Revenue

It is rumored within the last week that the Federal Government is seriously considering the adoption of a turn-over tax—a painless way of obtaining revenue, which would unquestionably bring about a more equitable distribution of taxation.

Customs and Excise income have fallen off, while Pension expenditure is increasing yearly, and necessary Government aid to unemployment, while highly commendable, is costly. It must be borne in mind that no matter what action any Government takes in this direction, it can only bring temporary relief; permanent employment must be based on something more substantial."

Canadians Hold Country's Securities

"Another favorable feature is that about 75% of the country's obligations are held by our own people and the burden of our foreign interest bill is not oppressive; it is large, however, and we now have to meet an unfavorable balance of trade, with the value of our principal export—grain—more than cut in two and the Canadian dollar at a small discount. We will have to reduce imports and domestic trade should benefit accordingly."

Confident of Canada's Future

Mr. Bogert closed his address with an inspiring note of assurance in Canada and her future greatness, with an equal assurance that The Dominion Bank will share in the new era of growth and prosperity:

"Notwithstanding all adverse happenings, Canada has suffered less during the past eighteen months than almost any other country and will recover more quickly. The virility and enterprise of this young nation, combined with the variety and abundance of its natural resources, will surely restore good times, but we must remember that prosperity is born of our own efforts and languishes largely through our own excesses. By reason of the strong liquid position shown, the Bank is favorably situated to undertake additional desirable business when trade revives. Canada is temporarily affected by conditions that exist all over the world, but your Directors and Officials are as confident as ever in the future of this country, and when normal times return assuredly The Dominion Bank will share in the new era of sound growth and prosperity."

The following were re-elected as Directors of The Bank—Messrs. A. W. Austin, C. S. Blackwell, C. A. Bogert, C. H. Carlisle, R. Y. Eaton, E. W. Hamber, John M. Mackie, Wilmot L. Matthews, R. S. McLaughlin, W. W. Near, F. Gordon Osler, F. W. Patton, J. Allan Ross, C. O. Stillman and H. H. Williams.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. A. W. Austin was elected president; Mr. C. A. Bogert, vice-president, and Mr. C. S. Blackwell chairman of the board.

THE DOMINION BANK ESTABLISHED 1871

THE DOMINION BANK

Sixtieth Annual Statement

The Sixtieth Annual General Meeting of The Dominion Bank was held at the Head Office in Toronto, on Wednesday, January 28th, 1931, at which the following statement of the Profit and Loss Account and the Liabilities and Assets of the Bank as on December 31st, 1930, was presented:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st December, 1929		$ 374,543 96
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management, interest accrued on deposits and making full provision for all doubtful assets		1,409,747 08
Premiums received on new Stock Issue		3,970 00
		$ 1,788,261 04
Which amount has been disposed of as follows:		
Dividends (quarterly) at Twelve per cent, per annum	$ 839,993 90	
Bonus, One per cent	70,000 00	
Total distribution to Shareholders of Thirteen per cent. for the year		$ 909,993 90
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	$ 50,000 00	
Dominion and Provincial Government Taxation	180,078 07	
Written off Bank Premises	200,000 00	
		430,078 07
Transferred to Reserve Fund—Premiums on New Stock Issue		3,970 00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward		444,219 07
		$ 1,788,261 04

RESERVE FUND

Balance at credit of account 31st December, 1929	$ 8,996,030 00
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account—Premiums on New Stock Issue	3,970 00
	$ 9,000,000 00

GENERAL STATEMENT

31st December, 1930

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in			$ 7,000,000 00
Reserve Fund		$ 9,000,000 00	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward		444,219 07	
Dividend No. 193, payable 2nd January, 1931		210,000 00	
Bonus, one per cent., payable 2nd January, 1931		70,000 00	
Former Dividends unclaimed		572 00	
			9,724,791 07
Total Liabilities to the Shareholders			$16,724,791 07
Notes of the Bank in Circulation		$ 6,577,213 00	
Deposits not bearing interest	$ 20,793,982 47		
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	86,638,424 51		
		107,432,406 98	
Advances under the Finance Act		2,000,000 00	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		1,207,775 34	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		3,850,281 24	
Bills Payable		22,146 10	
Liabilities not included in the foregoing		494,065 41	
			121,583,888 07
Letters of Credit Outstanding			3,415,169 00
			$141,723,848 14

ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin, current	$ 1,044,516 77	
Dominion Government Notes	10,111,310 91	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	1,000,000 00	
Notes of other Banks	754,410 00	
United States and other Foreign Currencies	136,994 42	
Cheques on other Banks	9,144,746 03	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	3,272,092 09	
	$25,464,070 22	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	$15,461,330 30	
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	3,670,107 90	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	2,542,086 11	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Stocks, Debentures and Bonds and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	14,240,782 85	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada on Stocks, Debentures and Bonds and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	3,517,969 01	
		$64,896,346 37
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	$64,804,522 21	
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	1,952,321 85	
Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for	88,828 58	
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	6,052,767 18	
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	43,809 82	
Mortgages on Real Estate sold	16,499 75	
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	350,160 50	
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	103,422 88	
		73,412,332 77
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra		3,415,169 00
		$141,723,848 14

A. W. Austin, *President.* C. A. Bogert, *General Manager.*

AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

We Report to the Shareholders of The Dominion Bank:—

That we have examined the above Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1930, and compared it with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with the certified returns from the Branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

In our opinion the Balance Sheet discloses the true condition of the Bank and is as shown by the Books of the Bank.

A. B. Shepherd, C.A.,
of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
D. McK. McClelland, F.C.A.,
of Price, Waterhouse & Co.

Toronto, January 16th, 1931.

SECOND SECTION

THE FINANCIAL POST

SECOND SECTION

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EFFORT IN COURT TO COLLECT NOTES OF MFRS. FINANCE

Four Insurance Companies Are Defendants in Liquidation Action

FOLLOWS 1928 FAILURE

Would Be $900,000 for Bondholders and Creditors if Claims on "Insured" Notes Good

Collections on outstanding paper of between $900,000 and $1,000,000 are anticipated by G. T. Clarkson, liquidator and receiver of the Manufacturers Finance Corp., according to his own statement, in the action which is now before the courts in the liquidator and three chartered Toronto. The action is one in which banks are suing four insurance companies for recovery of substantial sums claimed to be due under policies held by the defunct corporation indemnifying it against loss in respect of purchase money obligations.

The plaintiffs are G. T. Clarkson, the Trust & Guarantee Co., the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Banque Canadienne Nationale, and the Royal Bank of Canada. Defendants are the Northern Assurance Co. Ltd., Canadian Accident & Fire Assurance Co. Ltd., the Sun Life Assurance Office Co., and the London, Provincial Marine and General Insurance Co. Ltd.

Echo of 1928 Failure

The trial arises from the collapse in July, 1928, of the Manufacturers Finance Corp., originally brought about by application for receivership by three piano and instrument companies whose paper the defaulting finance company had been re-discounting in large volume. The legal proceedings threaten to be both protracted and involved. Mr. Clarkson was appointed permanent liquidator on September 18, 1928, his powers being enlarged by a court order on October 5, 1929.

Expansion Was Rapid

Manufacturers Finance Corporation was formed in May, 1923, primarily to finance the sale on the time-payment plan of the products of the Amherst Piano Co., of Amherst, N.S. Expansion was rapid through the absorption of a number of other and smaller concerns in the same line of business, while further piano and instrument distributing companies also became associated with the finance company's operations.

Business was conducted along these lines: a dealer would sell goods on the installment plan, accepting a small payment down, and taking as security a lien note for the balance of the purchase price, payable over a period of from one to five years.

Manufacturers Finance Corp. would purchase the note from the dealer at a substantial discount, and after insuring the collection of these notes with the insurance companies, the notes were deposited with a bank or trust company which certified bonds and notes for about 75 or 80 per cent of the face value. Following this the bonds were sold to the public. The notes so pledged were then collected by the dealers for the Manufacturers Finance Corp. under terms which required them to pay over for collection to the trustees on account of the notes pledged, a greater sum than the face value by 24 per cent. It was alleged that certain of the notes pledged with the trust company for instruments covered by these notes were repossessed and sold or renewed without the knowledge of the trustees, and that the new notes arising from such sales were deposited as representing fresh transactions, as a result of which the Manufacturers Finance was able to issue and sell notes and bonds to an extent that it properly should not have done.

Companies Plead Ignorance

In the present action the defendant insurance companies claim that they were unaware that this practice was being employed; that coverage was obtained by fraud in that there was a deliberate policy on the part of the finance corporation's management to conceal the real condition of the company's obligations and liabilities. They have consequently repudiated a large number of notes which they originally accepted.

In the course of his evidence given during the past week Mr. Clarkson gave it as his opinion that the Manufacturers' Finance had never been in a sound condition and that the management had not only failed properly to appraise its assets and liabilities, but had also greatly overestimated its profits from year to year.

Says Forged Paper Found

He classified the paper held by the company as good, poor and very poor. Some notes had been signed without any intention of purchasing a piano, but one had been delivered later, a form of high pressure salesmanship. In another class of paper deliveries were not made, while about $40,000 of forged paper was also discovered.

It was also brought out that the bankrupt company had handled 18,500 notes involving an amount of $4,540,000, of which 2,780,000 or 11,800 notes had been insured. There had been no insurance on the balance of $1,760,000, $680,000 of this amount being in respect of "repossessions and re-sales." Renewals of original notes were closed off and charged to the dealer, but still left in the hands of the banks or trust companies.

The attitude of the banks is indicated by the evidence of Clarence Gaumont, secretary and assistant general manager of the Banque Canadienne Nationale, who stated that they would have closed the Manufacturers Finance account had they known that the corporation had been discounting renewals. They had had difficulty in getting information regarding the payments of installments, and had had some apprehension as to the terms of the indemnity insurance policy being carried out, but were repeatedly assured orally that all terms were being complied with.

Sherwin-Williams Co. Completes New Unit

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Construction of Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada new lacquer plant in Montreal is virtually completed and machinery is being installed. The unit will come into production in February and its operation is expected to lead to increased efficiency and lower operating costs.

It is yet too early to estimate the effects of the price reduction recently announced by the company. Retailers are booking for spring delivery and until the householder begins to make his purchases in the spring it is difficult to hazard his reaction to the price cuts.

Sherwin-Williams lowered its prices on all paints to values which have not been reached in the past 13 years. The reduction ranged from 40 cents a gallon on standard lines of paint to a general revision downward on varnish, enamel and wall paints.

CAPITAL TRUST PROFIT FOR YEAR IS 7 PER CENT

Savings and Estates Department Record Substantial Gain

Capital Trust Co., Ottawa, in the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, earned $50,709, or 6.9 per cent, on the paid up capital of $731,182, after all deductions, compared with $54,838, or 7.8 per cent, on the capital of $703,056 outstanding at the end of the previous year. Dividends of 5 per cent were continued.

Reserve is increased from $100,000 to $115,000.

In the company funds, some changes are noted. Mortgages and interest are reduced from $307,202 to $175,026. Bonds stand at $204,662, compared with $211,008. Demand loans are up from $190,399 to $314,986. Office building is again shown at $60,000. Real estate held for sale is increased from $55,044 to $70,431. Cash is increased from $29,821 to $58,443.

Savings Department Grows

Guaranteed investment certificates issued have grown from $2,785,580 to $3,118,667. Savings on deposit have grown from $1,925,478 to $2,027,581. The estates, trusts and agencies account is increased from $8,470,828 to $9,138,215.

Of the total investments in the guaranteed account, $4,212,404 is in mortgages and the balance in bonds, loans secured by bonds and cash.

Following is the record of the company in recent years:

Earnings Record

Year	Paid-up Capital	Profits	Earned %	Div.
1918	$404,065	$19,345	4.8	4
1919	488,241	26,375	5.4	4
1920	546,063	27,256	5.0	4
1921	564,404	20,209	3.8	4
1922	580,578	41,344	7.1	.
1923	590,896	42,001	7.1	.
1924	596,569	42,528	7.1	4
1925	603,648	37,284	6.1	4
1926	614,921	39,051	6.3	4
1927	627,716	48,667	7.7	5
1928	668,706	51,854	7.7	5
1929	703,056	54,838	7.8	5
1930	731,182	*50,709	6.9	5

*After reserve for taxes and amount written off equipment.

Canadian Potato Crop Increases

The yield of potatoes in Canada in 1930 totalled 81,933,333 bushels, from 574,500 acres, an average yield of about 142 bushels per acre. In 1929 the yield was 66,550,000 bushels from 543,727 acres, or an average yield of 122 bushels per acre. Potatoes are grown successfully in commercial quantities in every province of the Dominion.

Smelters to Produce Nitrate

Nitrate, which in the past has been brought all the way to Canada from Chile, will soon be produced in large quantities in British Columbia as one of the chemical fertilizers to be turned out by the new plant of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Corporation at Trail, which plans to manufacture nitrates, phosphorous and potash—the chief ingredients in building up the fertility of the soil. The first shipments to the Prairies will be made in time for the spring planting.

Toronto General Trust Maintains its Earnings

Savings Deposits Doubled in Year—Other Departments of Corporation Record Substantial Growth

Toronto General Trusts Corp. in 1930 earned slightly more than in the previous year despite unfavorable business conditions. Profits per share averaged less.

Earnings of $400,303 after all deductions is the equivalent of 13.3 per cent on the capital of $3,000,000, as compared with $393,403 for the previous year, which was 14.3 per cent on the average amount of capital outstanding in 1929. In that year the corporation increased its capital from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000. Reserve stands at $3,750,000.

Net before special appropriations was $516,230, compared with $530,029 in the previous year. Provision for taxes in the latest year is $60,000 the same as formerly, while the appropriation for writing down office premises and equipment is $55,927, compared with $76,626.

Names Two New Directors

The corporation in the course of the last year opened a branch on Bloor Street West, Toronto, and another at Windsor, Ont.

Two new directors have been appointed. Victor Ross, vice-president of Imperial Oil, fills the vacancy caused by the death of Lt.-Col. R. W. Leonard of St. Catharines. Hon. Charles McCrea, K.C., fills the vacancy caused by the death of J. Bruce MacDonald.

Guaranted trust accounts and estates, trusts and agencies are two departments which have grown greatly in the last year. The estates have grown from $172,507,039 to $192,103,799. The guaranteed trusts account is up from $15,877,545 to $21,736,784. Investment certificates now total $17,604,333, compared with $13,811,885 a year. The savings deposits, a comparatively new branch of the business of this corporation, have practically doubled in the year, the total now standing at $4,132,451 compared with $2,065,660 at the end of 1929.

Total assets under administration are up from $195,494,850 to $220,986,461.

Company funds total $7,145,878, an increase from $7,110,266. Office premises are carried at $2,000,000, an increase from $1,775,000. Real estate held for sale is up from $276,915 to $397,040. Principal and interest of mortgages outstanding are reduced in this department from $2,211,659 to $2,015,540. Agreements for sale are reduced somewhat, from $970,418 to $949,331. Conditional agreements for sale are increased from $475,604 to $566,454. Cash is up from $192,742 to $294,309.

There are substantial holdings of government and municipal bonds in the guaranteed trust account. Mortgages in this department total $13,884,254, compared with $12,667,283 a year ago.

Following is the record of the company in recent years:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Years Ended December 31

	1930 $	1929 $
Net earnings†	516,229	530,029
Less: Tax reserve	60,000	60,000
	456,229	470,029
Less appropriations:		
Dividends	360,000	323,445
W/o prem. & office equip.	55,926	76,626
Surplus for year	40,303	69,958
Add: Previous surplus	217,411	295,904
Prem. on shares	......	501,550
	257,714	867,412
Less: Transf. to res.	......	650,000
Bal. carried forward	257,714	217,412

†After all management expenses, directors' and auditors' fees, advertising, rents, and all other charges or contingencies.

Earnings Record

Year	Paid-up Capital	*Profits	Earned %	Div. Rate
1920	$1,726,960	$315,492	16.6	11+1
1921	2,000,000	301,963	15.1	12
1922	2,000,000	295,217	14.7	12
1923	2,000,000	299,326	14.9	12
1924	2,000,000	323,690	16.2	12
1925	2,000,000	317,016	15.8	12
1926	2,000,000	342,079	17.1	12
1927	2,000,000	332,378	16.6	12
1928	2,500,000	383,487	§16.6	12
1929	3,000,000	†393,403	§14.6	12
1930 ...	3,000,000	†400,303	13.3	12

*After deducting taxes and equipment appropriations but before writing off premises. §On average capital.

†After deducting appropriation for office premises.

MONTREAL TRUST CREATES RECORD PROFITS FOR 1930

Favorable Showing Permits Larger Dividends in 1931

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Montreal Trust Co. reports an increase in net profits for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, as compared with the preceding year.

The financial statement presented to the shareholders at the annual meeting, showed that profits during the past year amounted to $626,293—a new high record—and comparing with $605,623 in 1929.

Consequent upon this excellent showing, Sir Herbert Holt, president stated at the meeting that the directors felt justified in paying an increased dividend of 17 per cent for the current year, instead of 16 per cent the year just closed.

Write-off For Reserve

The profit and loss account shows that after taking care of dividends, taxes, and other items, there was a balance of $221,818. This compares with $233,220 in the 1929 report. The decline was due to the increase in dividends, which amounted to $40,000. Full particulars of the profit and loss account for the past three years follow:

	1930	1929	1928
Net profit	$626,293	$605,623	$486,797
Deduct:			
Dividend	320,000	280,000	222,427
Tax reserve ...	69,475	77,403	61,297
Hosp. subs.	5,000	5,000	5,000
Pens. fund ...	10,000	10,000	10,000
Year's surp.	221,818	233,220	188,073
Prev. surp.	421,333	188,113	100,041
Total surp.	643,151	421,333	288,114
Trans. to res. ...	500,000	......	100,000
Balance c. f.	$143,151	$421,333	$188,114

Assets Are Higher

Assets of Montreal Trust Co. at the end of December last totalled $10,175,512 up from $7,126,154 at the end of 1929. Cash was shown on the books at $140,230 compared with $177,668 in the preceding year. Call and time loans increased from $1,485,323 to $2,102,837. There has been little change in mortgage loans, which now stand at $1,113,806. Premises and sundry assets are carried at about the same value, while securities show a sharp increase from $3,666,199 to $6,125,180.

Among liabilities, the principal change is in the writing up of reserves from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000. Offsetting this the surplus has been cut down from $421,333 to $143,151. Guaranteed accounts have increased from $2,449,137 to $5,321,540. There is little change in the other item.

Report General Increase

In his annual statement to the shareholders, Sir Herbert S. Holt, president, stated that notwithstanding the general depression which has obtained throughout the year, the company has been able to show substantial gains in every department of its business. Assets in estates and trusts under administration have increased during the year by approximately $9,000,000 and new faith custody business amounted to some $32,000,000. The company was also appointed trustee under new bond issues totalling an authorized amount of $137,760,000.

Earnings Record

Year	Paid-up Capital	*Profits	Earn. %	Div. Rate
1924	$1,000,000	$254,349	25.4	12
1925	1,000,000	273,329	27.8	15
1926	1,000,000	293,018	29.3	16
1927	1,000,000	336,195	33.6	17
1928	2,000,000	420,500	21.0	13
1929	2,000,000	523,220	26.1	14
1930	2,000,000	551,818	27.5	14

*Tax reserve and subscription to hospital deducted. 1928: Div. 1st quarter, 4¼%, 3% thereafter quarterly. Capital stock was increased in April, 1928.

Smelt Catch is Valuable

Smelts are little fish but the Canadian catch of 1929 was worth nearly $1,125,000, according to the Fisheries News Bulletin. Three quarters of the world's smelt production come from Canadian waters.

BRIT. MORTGAGE REPORTS PROFITS OF 19 PER CENT

Capital Reserve Increased by $170,000 to Total of $1,000,000

British Mortgage & Trust Corp., Stratford, Ont., had net earnings of $149,668 for 1930, compared with $155,975 for the previous year. The latest profit is 19.1 per cent on the paid-up capital of $782,700, compared with 22.2 per cent on the capital of $700,000 outstanding at the end of the previous year.

Reserve has been increased from $830,000 to $1,000,000, through an appropriation of $170,000 from profit and loss account. Of the $323,006 available for distribution, $76,697 was carried forward from 1929, and $96,640 was premium on capital stock sold. The earnings as shown were after all charges, including $16,037 provision for Dominion and provincial taxes.

Appoint New Director

Dividends of 12 per cent plus 2 per cent bonus were continued. Dr. H. W. Baker was appointed in the year as a director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Scott, who died in his 95th year. Mr. Scott had been a director from the inception of the company in 1877 and was president from 1917 to 1925.

Annual meeting has been called for February 12.

Gross assets are up from $7,403,808 to $7,514,932. The estates department assets now are $378,577, compared with $289,378.

Guaranteed investment receipts now stand at $3,080,608, compared with $3,017,203. Savings deposits and interest amount to $1,977,988, compared with $2,094,579. In this department the corporation holds mortgages to the amount of $4,612,327 compared with $4,681,089. There is little change in the other holdings under this head, the assets of the department being $5,058,606, compared with $5,111,782 a year ago.

In the capital account, office premises are carried at $54,788, compared with $30,000. Principal and interest of mortgages are $8,000 greater, the total now being $1,908,048. Holdings of municipal bonds are virtually unchanged at $64,014. A new item is "other bonds" at $40,213. Cash is up from $4,364 to $7,286. Advances to estates are reduced from $4,200 to $3,400.

Following is the record of the company in recent years:

Earnings Record

Year	Paid-up Capital	Profits	Earned %	Div.
1920	$500,000	$95,552	18.5	12+2
1921	500,000	70,581	14.1	12
1922	500,000	85,145	17.0	12
1923	500,000	88,854	17.1	12+0
1924	500,000	88,335	17.6	12+2
1925	568,900	92,755	18.5	12+2
1926	582,600	106,558	18.5	12+2
1927	600,000	111,847	18.6	12+2
1928	700,000	*116,529	†16.6	12+2
1929	700,000	x155,975	22.2	12+2
1930	782,700	149,668	19.1	12+2

*After deducting $5,000 written off premises.

†Capital increased during year.

xIncludes $10,000 profit on sale of former office premises.

Hudson Bay Mortgage Earns 4.7 Per Cent

Hudson Bay Mortgage Co., Vancouver, for 1930 reports earnings of 4.7 per cent on its preferred and common stock $102,720, of which $62,200 is in 7 per cent cumulative preferred. In the year the 7 per cent dividend was paid in respect to the previous year. Total net earnings of $4,828 are compared with $4,837 for the previous year.

Cash now totals $2,499, compared with $1,301. Mortgage loans amount to $98,200, compared with $96,650. Properties are again carried at $12,142, but the reserve against these has been increased from $560 to $700. Total assets are $112,890.

Earnings Record

Year	Paid-up Capital	Profits	Earned %	Div.
1927	$102,720	$4,879	*7	4.7
1928	102,720	5,097	*7	4.9
1929	102,720	4,837	*7	4.7
1930	102,720	4,828	..	4.7

*Paid on $62,200 of 7% cum. pref. shares.

LAKE OF WOODS OMITS DIVIDEND COMMON STOCK

Directors Conserve Cash in Face of Difficult Conditions

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—After maintaining an unbroken dividend record for a period of 26 years directors of Lake of the Woods Milling Co. have decided to omit payment of the quarterly dividend of 80 cents a share on the common stock which is due in February. The regular dividend on the preferred stock has been declared.

Omission of the disbursement on the 148,000 shares of common was not unexpected. The shares have declined marketwise from a high of 47 in 1930 to current levels of around 14 while the last annual report of the company showed an excess of current liabilities over current assets of $332,080 at Aug. 31, 1930.

Though exports of flour during the current crop year have shown improvement as compared with the same period a year ago, there is still room for considerable betterment. Further, competition in the bakery business, in which field Lake of the Woods extended its activities on a wide scale a year ago, has been excessively keen and there has been little profit for the milling companies from their stake in the business.

Early in 1930 the company formed Inter City Western Bakeries to acquire the capital stocks of its western chain of bakeries. These comprised 9 units operating in principal cities in the west where business conditions have been substantially depressed.

Has Noteworthy Record

Lake of the Woods' dividend record has been noteworthy. Preferred payments have been maintained since incorporation of the company in 1903 and a dividend of 8 per cent was paid on the common in 1904. Since that date disbursements have been steadily increased.

Following is the dividend record on the common shares:

	Rate	Bonus	Stock div.
1904	8%		
1905-8 incl.	6%		
1909	7½%	+10%	
1910	7%	+5%	
1911-12 incl.	8%		
1913	8%	+2%	
1914-17 incl.	8%		
1918	10½%	+4½%	
1919	12%		
1920	12%		+25%
1921-27 incl.	12%		
1928	†6% *$1.60		
1929	$3.20		
1930	$3.20		

†On old stock of $100 par value.

*On new stock of no par value. Old stock split three for one.

The milling industry was called upon to face the most difficult period in its history last year. With Canadian wheat held for higher prices, millers found it well-nigh impossible to secure orders in the export market. Then grain prices crashed with a subsequent adverse effect on milling companies' inventories.

Lake of the Woods did not escape unscathed. Though earnings were sufficient to take care of preferred dividend requirements, disbursements of $473,600 on the common resulted in a deficit of $464,068 for the year. A balance of $536,450 was brought forward into the current fiscal period.

Radio Licenses Issued Gain By 11.4 Per Cent

Private radio receiving licenses issued from April 1 to December 31, 1930, in Canada, total 472,531 as compared with 424,146 in the entire preceding fiscal year, an increase of some 11.4 per cent for the year to date. Substantial increases are shown in each province with the exception of Saskatchewan, Alberta and the North West Territories. Saskatchewan with 29,709 licenses issued shows a decrease of 9.8 per cent and Alberta with 21,433 licenses issued is only 46 licenses below the 1929-1930 total.

Quebec has shown the largest proportional increase in licenses issued with a gain of 20.8 per cent for a total of 86,724. Ontario still remains far in the lead with 238,504 licenses representing an increase of 12.5 per cent over the 1929-1930 figure. Manitoba has increased 13.4 per cent to 29,972; New Brunswick, 12 per cent to 10,514; Nova Scotia, 7.8 per cent to 14,920 and Prince Edward Island 13.1 per cent to 1,115.

FIRST DIVERSIFIED PASSES PREFERRED

Three Fairhall Companies Now in Dividend Arrears

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The quarterly dividend due January, 1931, on the preferred stock of Diversified Standard Securities, Ltd., has been passed. A dividend at the rate of 8 per cent has been paid on this $25 par value stock since October, 1927.

Omission of payment marks the passing of all preferred dividends on shares of the Fairhall companies. These comprise Diversified Standard Securities, Second Diversified Standard Securities and Third Diversified Standard Securities.

Obtain Wide Scope

While the first two of these units formerly confined their investments to securities of the Standard Oil Co. and subsidiaries, authority has been obtained permitting them to invest their funds in securities of all companies and the three concerns are now operating as investment trusts.

The extent to which earnings have been affected is seen in recent steps taken in connection with dividend disbursements. Preferred dividends on the Second and Third Diversified were passed in October and December, 1930, respectively.

The only common dividends of the three, which were paid by First Diversified Standard, were suspended in April, 1930.

Glove and Mit Production Down

Slight recession is reported for the leather glove and mit industry during 1929 in the annual report on the industry just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. From 1924 to 1928 there was marked progress culminating in record production in the latter year. The number of establishments remained the same in 1929 as in 1928 at 49. Production was 518,641 dozen pairs with a total value of $4,932,534 as compared with 528,707 dozen pair valued at $5,368,956 in 1928. Volume and value of production in 1929 was ahead of that of 1927 and preceding years.

BELD.-CORTICELLI EARNED DIVIDENDS IN FISCAL PERIOD

Lower Profits Reflect General Depression in Business

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Earnings of Belding-Corticelli, Ltd., after all charges, were sufficient to take care of preferred and common dividend requirements in the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1930. Net earnings were $321,112 as compared with $392,295 in the preceding year and $357,348 in 1928 fiscal year.

After providing for sinking fund, bond interest, depreciation, employee and other reserves, net profits were $121,163 and earnings on the common stock were equal to $8.08 a share as opposed to $15.09 a share in the preceding period.

No Benefits From Tariff

A. O. Dawson, president of the company, pointed out that the year just closed had been a difficult one and that tariff changes made in the last budget adversely affected the company since duties were placed on raw materials without any increased protection on finished products. He confidently expected, however, that this matter will be rectified at the next session of Parliament.

In its balance sheet, Belding-Corticelli has maintained a good liquid position, current assets amounting to $1,213,420 and current liabilities at $347,203 leaving net working capital at $866,217 as compared with $941,073 at the end of the preceding fiscal year.

Cash on Hand Higher

Among assets cash at $108,314 has been increased from $73,987. Accounts receivable are lower by about $46,000 at $576,398 while inventories are valued at $452,484 as compared with $495,714.

Call loans, including bonds held for sinking fund, stand at $135,223 a reduction of $16,000. Fixed assets at $2,410,564 are higher by $178,000 reflecting acquisition of the Independent Silk, Ltd. whose business in Coaticook was purchased during the last fiscal year. Goodwill is still valued at $500,000.

Funded Debt Reduced

In liabilities, accounts payable are higher by about $17,000 at $267,195. Funded debt has been reduced from $259,297 to $220,362 while depreciation reserve, including sinking fund, has been increased to $1,320,870 from $1,169,864.

Other reserves have been reduced from $130,554 to $116,465 and surplus carried forward is $518,663 an increase of $8,127. Following is a comparison of profit and loss accounts for two years ended November 30.

	1930	1929
Net earn.	$321,112	$392,925
Deduct:		
Deprec.	126,601	108,629
Bond int.	36,980	36,980
Sink. fund	14,790	14,791
Ins. fund	16,576	23,843
*Res.	5,000	35,000
Net profit	121,163	173,682
Pfd. divid.	60,571	60,571
Com. divid.	52,465	52,465
Surplus	8,127	60,646
Prev. surplus	510,535	449,890
Bal. carr. for'd	$518,663	$510,534

*Advertising and sales development.

Confidence

gave The "Old Huron & Erie" in 1930 the remarkable increase of—

$3,057,000

in savings deposits and debenture investments which now total over—

$38,500,000

The Paid-in Capital and Reserve Fund now stand at $7,800,000 (—the reserve fund having been increased by $100,000 from the profits of 1930)

Total assets—upon which depositors and debenture owners have *First* claim—increased from $43,900,000 to $47,090,000.

If depositors and debenture owners were repaid every dollar of their money The Huron & Erie would still have left $7,800,000 —abundant surplus security which increases year by year.

Realizing that there is no substitute for a savings account to meet opportunities and emergencies—are *you* building a worth-while reserve?

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32nd Annual Report

RECEIPTS

Net Premium Income	$ 1,742,851.99
Interest, Rents, etc.	571,916.26
Other Receipts	47,431.48
	$2,362,199.73

DISBURSEMENTS

Payments to Policyholders during 1930	$ 1,100,313.88
Taxes	36,642.47
Expenses, Dividends, Salaries and Commissions	707,891.75
	$ 1,844,848.10

Net Invested and other Assets	$10,621,788.53
Total Reserves and other Liabilities	9,937,940.87
Surplus (including paid-up Capital of $250,000.00)	683,847.68
Insurance issued during 1930	$11,285,227.00
Insurance in force, December 31st, 1930	$61,079,186.00

The soundness of the investment policy of the Company was never more graphically demonstrated than during the past fifteen months of commercial and financial depression. Over 70% of the Company's investments are in Government and Municipal bonds which, instead of being unfavourably affected by general conditions, have shown a substantial appreciation over their book cost. It is gratifying beyond measure to be able to state that there is today *not a dollar of interest or principal overdue or in arrears on any investment of the Company.*

GROWTH OF THE COMPANY

	1910	1920	1930
Insurance in Force - -	$12,358,813.00	$30,806,389.00	$61,079,186.00
Insurance Issued - - -	3,550,530.00	7,018,681.00	11,285,227.00
Total Assets - - -	1,434,724.00	5,179,182.00	10,621,788.00
Total Income - - -	441,879.00	1,226,668.00	2,362,190.00
Payments to Policyholders	80,602.00	442,504.00	1,100,313.00

Bongard & Company

Members:

Toronto Stock Exchange
Montreal Stock Exchange
Winnipeg Grain Exchange

Montreal Curb Market
New York Curb (Assoc.)
Chicago Board of Trade

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Guaranteed Passbook Certificates are particularly attractive to savers who have surplus funds on hand but who do not want to tie them up for a lengthy period.

Does your passbook show a larger balance than is necessary for meeting current needs?

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WEEK'S CANADIAN STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

Montreal, Toronto & Curb Stocks

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 26

Range 1931 High	Low	Divd. Rate $	Yield in % Jan. 24		Close Jan. 19 (or last)	Week Ending Jan. 26 High	Low	Close
12¼	8¾	.	...	Abitibi, c.	10	10	9½	10
x110	103	7		Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
45	39½	6	14.28	Do. pref.	44	42	39½	40
7	7	.	...	Agnew Surp. c.	8	7	7	7
88	87	7	7.95	Do. pref.	87	88	88	88
6¼	5	.	...	Alta. Pac. Grain	6	6	6	6
x91	39	.	...	Do. pref.	39	..	..	..
x15	3	.	...	Amalg. Eng.	3	..	..	..
18	18	3	16.66	Do. pref.	18	..	..	..
2½	2½	25c	...	Anglo-Nor. Hold.	2½	..	..	..
½	⅛	.	...	Asbestos, c.	⅜	½	½	½
1½	1	.	...	Do. pref.	1½	1⅜	1	1
8	6	1	12.50	Assoc. Brew.	7½	8	7¾	8
68	68	7	10.29	Do. pref.	68	..	..	..
10	8½	1.50	15.00	Assoc. Can.	10	..	..	..
23	12⅝	.	...	Atlan. Sugar	17	23	17	23
85	79⅝	.	...	Do. pref.	80	85	82	85
170	168¾	10	5.89	Bk. Can. Nat.	169	170	169½	169¾
290½	279	12+2	4.84	Bk. of Montreal	289	290½	288	288
325	315	16	5.00	Bk. of N. Scotia	320	321	318	318
232	217	12+1	5.60	Bk. of Toronto	230	232	230	230
x30	21	1.50	...	Barcelona Tr.	21	..	..	..
5¼	5	.	...	Bathurst Pr.	5¼	5	5	5
4	3	.	...	Do. (B)	4	3	3	3
x26	26	50c	...	Bawif Grain	26	..	..	..
x83	74¾	6.50	...	Do. pref.	74¾	..	..	..
12	12	40c	3.33	Beath & Sons	12	12	12	12
20	18	2	11.11	Beatty Bros.	18	18	18	18
80	80	6	7.50	Do. pref.	80	..	..	..
8¼	7½	.	...	Beauharnois	7½	7⅝	7½	7½
x130	90	7	7.60	Belding Cort.	92	..	..	..
x110	98½	7	7.00	Do. pref.	100	..	..	..
55	45	7	14.00	Belgo C. P. pf.	65	50	45	45
145½	141	8	5.51	Bell Telephone	143⅛	145½	143½	145½
x10½	1½	.	...	Biltmore Hats	1½	..	..	..
x85	65	7	10.76	Do. pref.	65	..	..	..
x22	14	.	...	Bissell	14	..	..	..
x97	88	7	7.95	Do. pref.	88	..	..	..
13	12	2	15.38	Blue Ribbon Cp.	12	13	12	13
34½	30	3.25	9.70	Do. pref.	30	34½	33½	33¼
22½	19¼	2	8.88	Brant. Cd. pf.	21	22½	22½	22¼
25	20¾	2†	...	Brazilian	22½	24¾	22½	24¼
x2	⅞	.	...	Brew. & Distil.	1¼	..	..	..
16½	14½	80c	5.16	Brit. Amer. Oil	14¾	15½	14¾	14⅞
3¼	2	.	...	B.C. Packers	2⅞	2½	2	2½
22	18	.	...	Do. pref.	22	..	..	..
36¼	34¼	2	5.55	B.C. Power	35½	36	35	36
12¼	11½	.	...	Do. (B)	12	12¼	11⅞	12
1¼	1¼	.	...	B.E. Steel	1¼	..	..	..
x41	21	.	...	Do. 1st pref.	21	..	..	..
3⅜	3	.	...	Do. 2nd pref.	3⅜	..	..	..
x31½	10	2	19.50	Brompton	10¼	..	..	..
8	7	.	...	Bruck Silk Mills	7⅛	8	7½	7½
24	22½	2	8.33	Building Prod.	24	24	24	24
43	40	3	6.97	Burt, F. N.	41⅜	43	41¾	42
146	145	6	4.13	Calgary Pr.	150	146	145	146
(7⅞	7	75c	10.71	Can. Bread	7½	7½	7	7
100	95	7	7.36	Do. pref. (A)	95	..	..	..
x106	77	7	8.38	Do. pref. (B)	83½	..	..	..
10½	8¾	1	9.75	Canada Bud	10	10½	10	10¼
13⅛	12⅜	.	...	Can. Cement	12⅞	13⅛	12¾	12¼
92¾	91	6.50	7.04	Do. pref.	92	92⅜	91	92
b34½	29⅞	3	9.30	Canada Dry	30¼	32½	30⅛	32⅜
x20	10	1.50	...	Can. Forg. (A)	15	..	..	..
x16	5	.	...	Do. (B)	5	..	..	..
67	67	4½	...	Canada Iron	69	67	67	67
75	75	6	8.00	Do. pref.	75	75	75	75
14½	12½	1.50	10.71	Can. Malting	13½	14½	13½	14½
17	15½	80c	5.16	Can. Nor. Pr.	15½	..	..	..
105½	104	7	6.63	Do. pref.	105¼	105½	105½	105½
2⅝	2½	.	...	Can. Paving	2½	..	..	..
x94	58	7	12.06	Do. pref.	58	..	..	..
212	206	12	5.66	Can. Perman.	208	212	209	212
4½	2½	.	...	Can. Pr. & Pap.	3¼	3⅛	2½	3
6	4⅞	.	...	Can. Steam.	5	6	5⅝	6
18	16	.	...	Do. pref.	17½	17½	16	16½
20	19	1.60	8.42	Can. Vinegar	20	20	19	19
70	65	4	5.71	Can. W. Cable	67	70	66	66
30	28¾	43¾c	...	Do. (B)	29	30	30	30
10	10	.	...	Can. Bakeries	10	10	10	10
x99	72	7	9.72	Do. pref.	72	..	..	..
232	225	12+1	5.65	Can. Bk. Com.	230	230	228	230
9	9	1	11.11	Can. Brewing	9	..	..	..
36	34½	2.50	7.14	Can. Bronze	35	35	35	35
x111	108	7	6.36	Do. pref.	110	..	..	..
13¼	12	1	7.61	Can. Canners	13	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
92¼	91	6	6.52	Do. 1st pref.	92	92¼	92	92
14	13½	1	7.14	Do. 2nd pref.	13¾	14	13½	13½
19	18	1.75	9.45	Can. Car & Fdy.	18¾	19	18½	18½
25¼	24½	1.75	6.93	Do. pref.	25¼	25¼	24⅞	25¼
12	12	.	...	Can. Celanese	12	..	..	..
62	60	3.50	...	Do. pref.	60	61½	61	61
x76½	64	5	7.81	Can. Convert.	64	..	..	..
x50	45	.	...	Can. Cottons	50	..	..	..
x83	60	6	10.00	Do. pref.	60	..	..	..
31½	25½	3	9.83	Can. Dredge	30½	30½	30	30¼
92	92	7	7.60	Do. pref.	92	..	..	..
80½	80½	6	7.45	Can. Fairb. pf.	80½	..	..	..
x90	9	.	...	Can. For. Inv.	9	..	..	..
x90	74	.	...	Do, pref.	74	..	..	..
255	250	3+1	1.60	Can. Gen. Elec.	250	..	..	..
61	59½	3.50	5.78	Do. pref.	59½	61	60	60
79	70	6	7.69	Can. Hyd. E. p.	78½	79	77¾	78
5¼	3¼	.	...	Can. Ind. Alc.	4	5¼	4	5
3	2⅞	.	...	Do. (B)	2½	3	2½	3
x8½	5	.	...	Can. Int. I. Tr.	5	..	..	..
69	69	5	7.24	Do. pref.	69	69	69	69
x40½	31	.	...	Can. Lt. & Pr.	35½	..	..	..
x25	25	.	...	Can. Locomo.	25	..	..	..
x76	25	.	...	Do. pref.	33	..	..	..
b3⅛	1⅞	.	...	Can. Marconi	2⅝	3⅛	2⅝	3
23½	18	1	4.87	Can. Oil	20½	21	19	20½
x123	115¼	8	6.66	Do. pref.	120	..	..	..
42¾	38¾	2.50	5.88	Can. Pacific	40	42¾	40¼	42
5	4	.	...	Can. Vickers	4	4½	4	4
30	22	.	...	Do. pref.	23	30	28	30
4¼	3½	50c	11.76	Can. Wineries	3¾	4¼	3⅞	4¼
16	15	1.50	10.00	Can. Wire Box.	15	15	15	15
3	2	.	...	Carling Brew.	2	2½	2½	2½
x27	12	.	...	Catelli Mac. A.	12	..	..	..
x10	9	.	...	Do. (B)	10	..	..	..
300	290	12+3	4.99	Cent. Can. Loan	300	..	..	..
3.45	2.75	.	...	Chem. Research	3.00	3.25	3.00	3.20
18.00	16.00	.	...	Cities Service	16.25	17.25	17.25	17.25
60	57	2	3.39	City Dairy	60	59	59	59
x155	120	7	...	Do. pref.	130	..	..	..
x48	38	.	...	Claude Neon	39	..	..	..
x89	86½	7	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
10	8⅞	60c	6.48	Cockshutt	9¼	9¾	9	9
3	3	.	...	Comm. Alco.	3	..	..	..
x18	13	1	7.14	Conduits	14	..	..	..
94	90	7	7.77	Do. pref.	90	..	..	..
12½	8	1	8.00	Cons. Bakeries	8½	12½	9½	11¾
3	1¾	.	...	Cons. Food Prod.	1¾	2	1¾	1⅞
6	5	.	...	Do. (A)	6	..	..	..
28	28	2	7.14	Cons. Press	29	28	28	28
80	80	7	8.75	Cons. Sand. pf.	80	..	..	..
150	138	12.50	8.92	Cons. Smelters	140	141½	138	140
186	180¾	10	5.37	Consumers Gas	183½	186	185	185½
x35	30	.	...	Cooksville Co.	30	..	..	..
x85	85	4	4.70	Do. pref.	85	..	..	..
16½	16½	.	...	Corporate Steel	15	16½	16½	16½
x90	90	.	...	Corr. P. Box, p.	90	..	..	..
2.10	1.25	.	...	Cosgrave Br.	2.00	2.10	1.60	2.00
8½	6	.	...	Cosmos Imp.	6	..	..	..
93	91	7	7.52	Do. pref.	92	93	93	93
5	4⅝	.	...	Crown Dom. Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
15	7	.	...	Crow's N. Coal.	12	12	7	7
.60	.60	.	...	Curtiss-Reid	.60	..	..	..
x8	5	.	...	Do. pref.	6½	..	..	..
5	5	.	...	David & Frere B	5	5	5	5
13¾	10¼	80c	6.15	De Forest	11⅞	13¾	12	13
x16	12	25	...	De Havilland	12	..	..	..
x15	8	.	...	Disher Steel	9	..	..	..
x18	17	1.50	8.82	Do. pref.	17	..	..	..
12¾	9⅛	1	8.00	Distill-Seagram	11½	12¾	11½	12⅛
222	219½	12+1	5.85	Dominion Bank	222	222	222	222
55	51	3.60	6.60	Dom. Bridge	52½	55	52½	54½
40	40	.	...	Dom. Coal	40	..	..	..
50	49	4	8.16	Dom. Engineer.	49½	49½	49	49
x14	10	.	...	Dom. Foundries	10	..	..	..
x90¼	76	1.50	...	Do. pref.	90¼	..	..	..
113	110	7	6.25	Dom. Glass	112	113	112	113
119	119	7	5.88	Do. pref.	119	..	..	..
x36½	18	.	...	Dom. Iron, pf.	18	..	..	..
10	10	.	...	Dom. Pr. Stubs.	10	10	10	10
24	24	.	...	Dom. Steel, pf.	24	..	..	..
7½	6½	.	...	Dom. St. & C. B.	6¾	7	6½	6½
18	13¾	1.20+4a	6.66	Dom. Stores	16¾	18	16¾	17¾
10¾	8¾	.	...	Dom. Tar & Ch.	9¾	10¾	10	10¾
90	88	6.50	7.30	Do. pref.	88	..	..	..
81	79⅞	5	6.17	Dom. Textile	80	81	79⅞	81
120	120	7	5.83	Do. pref.	120	..	..	..
12	11	.	...	Donnacona	11¾	11½	11	11
7	4	.	...	Dryden Paper	4½	7	4	6
7½	7½	.	...	Duff. Paving	7½	..	..	..
x99	70	7	10.00	Do. pref.	70	..	..	..
7½	4	40c	6.66	Durant	7½	6	5	6
21½	20	1	5.00	East. Dairies	20	20	20	20
x35	26	1+1	...	East. Steel	28	..	..	..
98	98	7	7.14	Do. pref.	98	..	..	..
x25	18	.	...	East Koot. Pr.	18	..	..	..
x97	86	7	...	Do. pref.	95	..	..	..
x84	28½	2	7.01	East. Theatres	28½	..	..	..
x85	80	7	8.58	Do. pref.	81½	..	..	..
x10	3½	.	...	Easy Washer	3½	..	..	..
37	37	2.50	6.75	Economic Inv.	37	..	..	..
x19	15	1	...	Edmonton D'ry	15	..	..	..
80	80	6.50	8.12	Do. pref.	80	..	..	..
x31	6	1	12.50	Enamel & Heat.	8	..	..	..
34	30	3	8.82	Eng. Electric	33	34	33½	33½
x28	15	.	...	Do. (B)	15	..	..	..
x63¾	35½	2	5.63	Fam. Players	35½	..	..	..
x61¾	37	2	...	Do. Vot. Trust	47	..	..	..
11¾	11	1	8.51	Fanny Farmer	11¾	..	..	..
30	28	2.40	8.00	Do. pref.	30	30	30	30
x100	96½	7	...	Farmers' D'y p.	96½	..	..	..
x.25	.10	.	...	Federal Distil.	.25	..	..	..
x83½	75	7	...	Firstbrook Box	75	..	..	..
25	21	1.20	4.94	Ford Mot. A.	22⅝	24¼	22¾	24¼
15	10⅜	1	8.33	For. Pr. Secs.	12	12	12	12
x16½	8	1	12.50	Foundation Co.	8	..	..	..
3	2	.	...	Fraser Cos.	3	3	2½	3
6	6	.	...	Frost Steel	6	6	6	6
95	93	7	7.36	Do. pref.	97	95	95	95
7¼	4⅞	.	...	Gen. Ste. Wares	7	7	4⅞	6
100	90	5+2.50	7.50	Goodyear Tire	98	100	99	100
104	101½	7	6.86	Do. pref.	102	103	101½	103
93¼	93¼	7	7.50	Gould Pumps, p.	93¼	..	..	..
½	½	.	...	Gt. W. Saddlery	½	..	..	..
x15	15	.	...	Do. pref.	15	..	..	..
27½	26	2	7.40	Gurd, Chas.	27	27½	26½	27
x100	108	7	6.48	Do. pref.	108	..	..	..
12⅞	10¾	80c	6.53	Gypsum, Lime	12¼	12⅞	12	12¼
17	14½	2	12.50	Ham. Bridge	16⅛	16½	15	16
80	74	6.50	8.12	Do. pref.	72	80	74	75
16	15	2	12.50	Ham. Cot., pf.	16	..	..	..
x11	4	.	...	Ham. Un. Theat.	4½	..	..	..
x82	64	7	...	Do. pref.	75	..	..	..
5	4	.	...	Hayes Wheel	5	5	5	5
x95	80	.	...	Do. pref.	80	..	..	..

Range 1930 High	Low	Divd. Rate $	Yield in % Jan. 24		Close Jan. 19 (or last)	Week Ending Jan. 26 High	Low	Close
x50	50	.	...	Hillcrest Coll.	50	..	..	..
x91	91	7	...	Do. pref.	91	..	..	..
x17	4⅝	.	...	Hinde & Dauch.	5	..	..	..
x120	120	.	...	Holt Renfrew	120	..	..	..
x96¼	90	7	7.77	Do. pref.	90	..	..	..
x13	5	.	...	Honey Dew	6	..	..	..
56½	55	7	12.39	Do. pref.	56½	..	..	..
6	5	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	6	5	5	5
x84	58	6	10.34	Do. pref.	58	..	..	..
18	18	2	11.11	Humberstone	18	..	..	..
19	19	1+50	7.89	Hunt (A)	19	19	19	19
x30	19	1+50	7.89	Do. (B)	19	..	..	..
150	150	8	5.33	Huron & Erie M.	148	150	150	150
x31	29	.	...	Do. 20% pd.	29	..	..	..
25	22	2	8.69	Hydro Electric	22½	24	23	23½
225	217	12+1	5.79	Imperial Bank	225	225	223	223
18⅝	17¼	50+50c	5.51	Imperial Oil	17½	18⅛	17½	18
10	9	35c	3.68	Imperial Tob.	9¼	9⅜	9	9½
x53¾	23	2	8.69	Int. Hyd. E., A.	23	..	..	..
102	101	7	6.93	Inter. Mill., pf.	101	102	101	101
x92	88	6	6.81	Do. Series A.	88	..	..	..
16¾	14½	1	6.55	Inter. Nickel	14¾	16	14½	15¼
10	10	1	10.00	Inter. Paints A	10	..	..	..
b9	6⅞	.	...	Int. Pap. & Pr.	8	9	8¾	8½
b6	5	.	...	Do. (B)	5	6	5¼	6
b4⅛	2⅝	.	...	Do. (C)	3½	4⅛	3⅝	4
b37½	26½	7	...	Int. Pap. pfd.	35	37½	35⅝	37½
15½	14⅝	1	6.66	Inter. Pete.	14½	15	14½	14⅝
7	6	.	...	Inter. Power	6⅝	7	7	7
70¼	68½	7	10.00	Do. pref.	69½	70	69	69
37¼	33	3.50	9.39	Int. Util. (A)	34¼	37¼	35½	37¼
7½	5⅞	.	...	Do. (B)	6	7½	7	7½
x43	33	1	2.50	Jam. Pub. Ser.	40	..	..	..
x110½	107	7	6.54	Do. pref.	107	..	..	..
5	3¾	.	...	Kelvinator	4½	4½	4½	4½
x90		7	9.58	Do. pref.	73	..	..	..
x40	40	.	...	King Ed. Hotel	40	..	..	..
24	12	.	...	Lake of Woods	18	18½	12	12
x122	110	7	6.36	Do. pref.	110	..	..	..
8	5	.	...	Lake Sup. Corp.	7	8	5	8
x190	180	10	5.34	Landed Banking	187	..	..	..
41	38	3	7.40	Laura Secord	40	40½	38	40½
12	10	1	8.33	Lindsay, C. W.	12	12	12	12
72½	70	6.50	9.28	Do. pref.	70	..	..	..
12	11	80c	6.80	Loblaw (A)	11¾	12	11½	12
11½	10	80c	6.95	Do. (B)	11	11½	11	11¼
x2¾	2¾	.	...	Loews, London	2¾	..	..	..
25	10	.	...	MacKin. Steel	25	..	..	..
95	95	7	7.36	Do. pref.	95	..	..	..
x36	20	.	...	Manitoba Pr.	20	..	..	..
8	7	.	...	Maple Leaf	7	..	..	..
37	35	.	...	Do. pref.	37	35	35	35
32	30	.	...	Marcus Loew's	30	..	..	..
71	71	7	9.85	Do. pref.	71	..	..	..
10½	6¾	.	...	Massey-Harris	8¾	9⅝	6¾	7
22	17	60c	3.00	McColl. Fron.	19⅝	20½	19	20⅝
80	73	6	8.00	Do. pref.	75	..	..	..
x80	60½	.	...	Mexican L. & P.	..	..	..	..
x69¾	69¾	7	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
x25	25	.	...	Mercury Mills	25	..	..	..
x89	58½	6	10.25	Do. pref.	58½	..	..	..
x41	40	.	...	Mitchell, J. S.	40	..	..	..
x104	104	7	6.73	Do. pref.	104	..	..	..
17½	15	1	5.88	Mitchell, Robt.	15	17½	16½	17½
120	20	.	...	Monarch Knit.	20	..	..	..
x65	54	.	...	Do. pref.	54	..	..	..
x134	95	6	6.31	Montreal Cot.	95	..	..	..
100	100	7	7.00	Do. pref.	100	..	..	..
3	3	.	...	Montreal Ex.	3	..	..	..
x39	25	.	...	Mont. Is. Pr.	25	..	..	..
56¾	54½	1.50	2.65	Mont. L. & Pr.	54⅝	56¾	54½	56
x50	48	3+25	6.77	Montreal Loan	48	..	..	..
50	48	3.20	6.58	Montreal Tele.	49	..	..	..
166	165	10	6.06	Mont. Trams.	166	165	165	165
17¾	16	1	5.71	Moore Corp., c.	17½	17½	17½	17½
108½	104	7	6.73	Do. (A)	108	105	104	104
126	122	7	5.55	Do. (B)	126	..	..	..
x10	10	.	...	Mt. Royal Hotel	10	..	..	..
x49	49	2	...	Do. pref.	49	..	..	..
3⅛	2	.	...	Muirheads	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
6	6	75c	12.53	Do. pref.	6	6	6	6
28⅞	26	1.60	5.61	Nat. Brew.	28	28⅞	28	28¾
31¼	29	1.75	5.64	Do. pref.	31	31	31	31
x10	3	.	...	Nat. Brick	3	..	..	..
x29½	12½	3	15.78	Do. pref.	19	..	..	..
.50	.25	.	...	Nat. Distilleries	.25	.50	.50	.50
109	109	8	7.33	Nat. Groc., pf.	109	..	..	..
36	33½	2	5.79	Nat. Steel Car.	33½	34½	33½	34½
360	335	14	4.18	National Trust	360	335	335	335
x21	17	1.50	8.82	Niag. W. Weav.	17	..	..	..
x45	35	3	8.57	Do. pref.	35	..	..	..
x90	89¾	.	...	Nor. Mex. Pr.	..	..	..	..
x90	69½	7	10.07	Do. pref.	69½	..	..	..
6.00	6.00	.	...	North Star Oil.	6.00	..	..	..
4.90	4.90	35c	7.14	Do. pref.	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90
x25	22¼	.	...	N.S. Steel, pref.	22½	..	..	..
285	270	8+5	4.64	Ogilvie Flour	270	280	270	280
125	125	7	5.60	Do. pref.	125	..	..	..
21	20	6	3.00	Ont. Eq. 10% p.	20	20½	20	20
x130	118	6	5.08	Ontario Loan	118	..	..	..
x22	7½	.	...	Ont. Silknit	7½	..	..	..
13	13	1.60	12.30	Ont. Steel	13	..	..	..
x105	105	7	6.66	Do. pref.	105	..	..	..
x3	¾	.	...	Orange Crush	¾	..	..	..
56½	56½	7	12.38	Do. (A)	56½	..	..	..
x15	4	.	...	Do. (B)	4	..	..	..
98	98	6	6.12	Ott. L. H. & Pr.	98	..	..	..
103	103	6.50	6.31	Do. pref.	103	103	103	103
x34	30	.	...	Ott. Traction	30	..	..	..
86	82	5	5.88	Page Hersey	85½	86	84¾	85
41½	41½	4	9.63	Paramount	41½	..	..	..
x50	25	.	...	Paton Mfg.	32	..	..	..
x95	95	7	...	Do. pref.	95	..	..	..
x3	½	.	...	Pelissiers	½	..	..	..
x68¾	50	.	...	Do. pref.	50	..	..	..
73	70	4	5.71	Penmans	73	70	70	70
x102	99¾	6	5.94	Do. pref.	101	..	..	..
.55	.50	.	...	Perfection Glass	.50	.50	.50	.50
22	18	2	9.09	Photo Eng.	21	22	21¼	22
40	30	7	18.42	Port Alfred, pf.	40	38	30	30
x92	84	7	...	Porto Rico P. p.	84	..	..	..
xb103	20	.	...	Postal Tele.	..	..	..	..
52	51	2	3.84	Power Corp.	51	52	51	51
102	98	6	6.00	Do. pref.	101	100¼	100	100
4½	4½	.	...	Prairie C. Oil.	3½	4½	4½	4½
14	10¾	50c	3.70	Pressed Metals	12½	14	13½	13½
42¾	39	2	5.06	Price Bros.	39	39½	39½	39½
95½	95	6.50	6.80	Do. pref.	95	95½	95	95
x16¼	12	1	...	Pub. Util. Inv.	12½	..	..	..
42	40	2.50	6.09	Quebec Power	41½	42	40	40½
105	105	7	6.66	Real Estate Ln.	105	105	105	105
3	2¼	.	...	Regent Knit	2½	2½	2½	2½
10	5½	.	...	Reliance Grain	8	10	8	8
16	12½	2	12.50	River. S. Mills	15	16	16	16
x26	15	1.50	7.50	Robinson Cone	20	..	..	..
280	272	12+2	5.00	Royal Bank	279	280	278	280
83½	80	7	8.38	Ruddy, E. L. p.	83	83½	83	83½
x96	79¾	5+1	7.43	Russell Motor	79¾	..	..	..
95	95	7	7.36	Do. pref.	94	95	95	95
x24½	7	2	...	Sarnia Br. (A)	7	..	..	..
x12	5	.	...	Do. (B)	7	..	..	..
32¾	32	2.60	7.90	Serv. Stn. Eq.	32	32¾	32	32¾
90½	88½	6	6.78	Do. pref.	89	88½	88½	88½
52	49¼	2.50	4.95	Shawinigan	50	51	49¼	49¼
28¾	26¾	1.80	6.31	Sher.-Wms.	28	28¾	28½	28½
119	119	7	5.88	Do. pref.	119	..	..	..
21	20	2.50	12.50	Simon & S.	20	21	20	20
x102	90	7	7.77	Do. pref.	90	..	..	..
92¼	89	6½	7.18	Simpson Ltd.	91½	91	89	90¾
x55	45	2	4.44	Do. (A)	45	..	..	..
35½	33⅛	.	...	Do. (B)	33½	35½	33⅛	33¼
x108	100	6	5.74	Simpson, R.	105	..	..	..
4	2¾	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	3¾	3⅝	2¾	2¾
12	10	2	...	Do. (A)	10¼	10½	10½	10½
17	17	.	...	St. Law. Flour.	17	..	..	..
85	85	7	8.23	Do. pref.	85	..	..	..
x13	2	.	...	St. Law. Paper.	2	..	..	..
30⅛	26	6	20.68	Do. pref.	29	29	26	27
30	30	7	...	St. Maur. V. pf.	..	30	30	30
31	30	1	8.22	So. Can. Pr.	30	31	31	31
105½	104¾	6	5.71	Do. pref.	105	105½	105	105¼
x14	3	.	...	Sprucolite	3	..	..	..
16	14½	2	12.90	St. Pav. & Mat.	14½	16	14½	15½
80	80	7	8.75	Do. pref.	79¾	80	80	80
x4	1	.	...	Stanfords	4	..	..	..
15	15	1	...	Stand. Chem.	15	..	..	..
7½	7⅛	.	...	Stand. Steel	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
x42½	36½	3	8.21	Do. pref.	36½	..	..	..
41¼	37	1.75	4.43	Steel of Can.	40	40¼	37	39¼
36½	35	1.75	4.86	Do. pref.	36	36	35½	36
4½	4½	.	...	Sterling Coal	4½	..	..	..
32½	28⅛	80+50	4.09	Super. Pet. Ord.	30	31¾	30	30⅞
105	100	7	6.79	Do. pref.	103	..	..	..
31	28½	80+50	4.47	Do. com.	29	..	..	..
65	41			Tamblyn	41¼	..	..	..
101½	101	7	6.89	Do. pref.	101	101½	101½	101½
25	20	3.50	14.00	Thayers, pref.	25	25	25	25
13	13	.	...	Tip Top Tailors.	13	..	..	..
108	85	7	7.95	Do. pref.	88	..	..	..
22	22	.	...	Tooke Bros.	22	22	22	22
67	65	7	10.44	Do. pref.	65	67	67	67
10	9½	.	...	Tor. Elevators	10	..	..	..
235	227	12	5.10	Tor. Gen. Trusts	231	235	227	235
108	108	6	5.55	Toronto Mtge.	108	..	..	..
2¾	2¾	.	...	Traymore	2¾	..	..	..
12	11½	1.40	11.66	Do. pref.	12	..	..	..
125	123	7	5.60	Tuckett Tob. pf.	125	125	125	125
45	45	2 (scrip)	.	Twin City Notes	45	45	45	45
xb79	47¾	7	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
16	13	1.65	11.37	Union N. Gas.	15	14½	13	14½
x130	122	7+1	6.40	Union Trust	125	..	..	..
x20	7	.	...	United Fuel	7	..	..	..
65	60	2	10.00	Do. pref.	60	60	60	60
x66½	34	.	...	United Secs.	40	..	..	..
11	8¼	.	...	Viau Biscuit	9¼	11	9¼	11
75	75	7	9.33	Do. pref.	72	75	75	75
x40	35	.	...	Wabasso	35	..	..	..
8⅝	6⅛	1	12.12	Walker-Good.	8¼	8⅝	8	8⅛
6	6	1	16.66	Waterloo Mfg.	6	6	6	6
31¾	30	1	8.15	Weston	31¾	..	..	..
86	84	7	8.33	Do. pref.	86	84	84	84
17½	17	1.40	8.23	West. C. Flour.	17	17	17	17
95	84	6.50	7.64	Do. pref.	90	85	85	85
x23	17	.	...	West. Grocers	17	..	..	..
55	55	7	12.72	Do. pref.	50	55	55	55
x41	24	50c	...	West. St. Prod.	24	..	..	..
x96½	90	6.50	...	Do. pref.	93	..	..	..
x9	9	.	...	Whittall Can	9	..	..	..
x9¾	7½	.	...	Wm. Alloy Pr.	7½	..	..	..
x25	17	.	...	Windsor Hotel	17	..	..	..
71	71	6.50	9.15	Do. pref.	71	71	71	71
15⅛	14	.	...	Winnipeg Elec.	14¼	14¾	14⅝	14¾
81½	75	7	9.33	Do. pref.	78	75	75	75
†30	30	.	...	Woods Mfg.	..	..	..	..
x74	60	7	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
80	80	7	8.75	Wood, Alex. J. p	..	80	80	80
x2½	1½	.	...	Zimmerknit	..	..	..	..
7	7	.	...	Do. pref.	..	7	7	7

x Quotations for 1930. No sales recorded in 1931 to date.
a. Stock dividend.
b. New York quotations.
† Quarterly div. payable March 2 in stock in lieu of cash.
‡ Quotations for 1929.

Unlisted Canadian Securities

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co. Limited)
January 27, 1931

Industrial Stocks	Bid	Asked
Andian Nat. Corp.	25.00	28.00
Border Cit. Htl. pf.	....	20.00
Brand.-Henderson 7% pfd.	87.50	95.00
Brewing Corp. of Can. com.	....	3.00
Brewing Corp. of Can. pfd.	9.00	12.50
B.C. Pulp & Paper com.	2.00	4.00
B.C. Pulp & Paper 7% pfd.	....	63.00
Canada Biscuit pfd.	....	13.00
Can. Crush. Stone pfd.	60.00	75.00
Can. Dom. Sugar c.	15.00	21.00
Can. Machinery c.	6.50	10.00
Can. Mach. 7% pf.	23.00	33.00
Can. Packers c.	19.00	24.00
Can. Pack. 7% pf.	95.50	98.00
Can. Wire & Cable 6½% pfd. w.w.	101.00	....
Can. Indust. c. "A"	130.00	165.00
Can. Indust. c. "B"	130.00	165.00
Can. Indust. 7% pf.	118.00	123.00
Can. Westinghouse	73.00	80.00
Chase, A. W., 8% pfd.	46.00	52.00
Clifton Co. Ltd.	....	128.00
Copeland Flour 6% pfd.	....	18.00
Dom. Alloy 8% pfd.	1.00	2.00
Dom. Alloy c.	....	.35
Dom. Foundries & Steel 8% pfd.	66.00	70.00
Dom. Foundries & Steel com.	8.50	13.00
Dom. Mfrs. com.	7.25	....
Dom. Mfrs. pfd.	76.00	....
Dunlop Tire 7% pf.	100.00	105.00
Eastern Car 6% pf.	61.00	75.00
Eastern Dairies 7% pfd.	95.00	100.00
Edmonton Stock Yds pfd. bonus	....	75.00
Frost & Wood c.	5.00	12.00
Goderich Elevator.	15.50	18.00
Greening Wire 7% pfd.	94.00	100.00
Guardian Realty pf.	55.00	....
Inter-City Bak. c.	45.00	60.00
Inter-Proprie. "A"	30.00	34.00
Loew's London c.	.80	1.80
Loew's London 7% pfd.	2.00	3.50
Milton Brick pfd.	....	25.00
Nat. Grocers c.	1.10	2.00
Nat. Grocers 2nd 7% pfd.	48.00	....
Para. Kitchener pf.	25.00	....
Para. Oshawa c.	11.00	....
Provincial Paper 7% pfd.	80.00	90.00
Reliance Grain 6½% pfd.	....	85.00
Rogers Maj. Corp. "A"	9.00	12.50
Service Stations "A" pfd.	78.00	84.00
Stand. Clay Prod. c.	27.00	35.00
Stand. Fuel Pfd. Bonus	76.00	83.00
Supertest Petroleum "B" pfd.	19.00	26.00
Toronto Ball Club	....	60.00
Toronto Brick pfd.	68.00	....
Toronto Carpet c.	112.50	....
Toronto Carpet 8% pfd.	100.00	112.00
Toronto Elevator 7% pfd.	....	90.00
Toronto Housing c.	30.00	40.00
United Amuse. "A"	25.00	34.00
Western Grain pfd. Bonus	....	85.00
Willards Choc. 8% pfd.	57.50	65.00
Willards Choc. c.	2.00	5.00
Insurance Stocks:		
Br. Amer. Assce.	50.00	...
Canada Life	675.00	725.00
Canada Nat. Fire.	....	28.00

	Bid	Ask
Can. Fire Insur.	80.00	90.00
Capital Life 20% pd.	....	26.50
Commercial Life 10% pd.	....	27.00
Confed. Life 20% pd.	240.00	300.00
Continental 20% pd.	70.00	80.00
Crown Life	275.%	380.%
Dominion Fire	106.00	130.00
Dom. of Can. Gen.	240.00	300.00
Dom. Life 50% pd.	325.00	425.00
Excelsior Life 30% pd.	107.00	130.00
Fed. Fire 25% pd.	82.00	....
Fidelity Ins. of Can.	90.00	130.00
Great West Life	460.00	575.00
Guar. Co. of N.A.	240.00	....
Imperial Life	400.00	460.00
Manufacturers Life	340.00	380.00
Monarch Life 10% pd.	30.00	40.00
Nat. Life 25% pd.	105.00	125.00
Sask. Life 10% pd.	13.00	23.00
Sovereign Life 25% pd.	33.00	40.00
Sun Life	1500	1600
Western Assurance	45.00	55.00
Western Life 20% pd.	12.00	19.00
Trust & Loan Stocks:		
Br. Mtge. & Trust	210.00	235.00
Can. Gen. Invest. Tr. 1st	....	60.00
2nd Can. Gen. Inv.	9.25	12.00
Capital Trust	70.00	80.00
Chartered Trust	102.25	115.00
Commercial Fin. c.	5.00	....
Commercial Fin. pf.	50.00	....
Deb. & Sec. com.	70.00	92.50
Deb. & Sec. 5% pf.	63.00	78.00
Guelph & Ont. Inv. Par $50	60.00	70.00
Lambton Loan & Sav.	80.00	....
London & Western Trust	....	185.00
Midland Loan & Savings	18.50	26.00
Mtge. Disc. 6% pf.	4.00	5.25
Mtge. Discount c.	.40	....
Mutual Finance c.	5.00	8.00
Mutual Finance pfd.	5.00	8.00
Sec. Loan & Sav.	112.50	....
Sherbrooke Trust	115.00	....
Sterling Trust	87.00	....
Traders Finance "A" pfd.	....	83.50
Traders Finance "B" pfd.	....	83.50
Traders Finance c.	....	17.50
Trusts & Guarantee	87.00	93.00
Waterloo Trust & Sav.	125.00	150.00
Power Issues:		
B.C. Elec. Pwr. & Gas pfd.	101.50	104.00
Calgary Power pfd.	90.00	95.00
Can. Light & Pr. c.	....	31.00
Can. Northern Pwr. pfd.	105.00	107.00
Can. West. Nat. Gas LH & P pfd.	88.00	95.00
East Kootenay Pwr. pfd.	95.00	100.00
Great Lakes Pwr. pfd.	94.50	99.00
New Brunswick Pwr. 1st pfd.	58.00	....
Nova Scotia L&P pfd.	93.00	96.50
Ottawa LH&P 6½% pfd.	102.50	....
Power Corp. 6% pf.	99.00	103.00
Recent London Quotations:		
Brewer Distillers		4s. 11¼d.
Can. & For. Sec.		7s. 9d.
Can. West. Lumber		2s. 1½d.
Hudson's Bay		24s. 4½d.
Do., 5% pfd.		66s. 3d.
Internat. Holding		2 9/16
Wall Paper Mfg.		28s. 9d.
Pref. 5%		19s. 3d.

Dividends Declared

	Annual Rate	Div. Declared	Date	Record
Amer. Commonwealths Pr. "A" pf.	$7	$1.75	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Do., 1st pfd.	$6.50	$1.62	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Do., 1st pfd.	$6	$1.50	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Do., 2nd pfd.	$7	$1.75	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Assoc. Gas & Electric, Class "A"	†	...	Feb. 2	......
Do., cum. pref.	$4	$1	Feb. 2	Dec. 30
Bank of Montreal	12+2%	3%	Mar. 2	Jan. 31
Beatty Bros. pref.	6%	1½%	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Belding Corticelli, com.	7%	1¾%	Feb. 2	Jan. 5
Brand.-Henderson com.	2%	½%	Feb 2	Jan. 2
Blue Ribbon, pref.	$3.25	81¼c	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
B. C. Pulp & Paper, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Bank of Toronto	12+1%	3%	Mar. 2	Feb. 14
Brazilian Tr.	...	...	‡Mar. 2	Jan. 31
Bk. Canadienne Nationale	10%	2½%	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Calgary Power, pref.	6%	1½%	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Can. Investors	$1	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Can. Bronze, com.	$2.50	62½c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Can. Pr. & Pap. Invest. pfd.	5%	1¼%	Feb. 16	Jan. 20
Can. Dredge	$3	75c	Feb. 2	Jan. 20
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Feb. 2	Jan. 20
Consolidated Press	$2	50c	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Cockshutt Plow	60c	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Can. Converters	5%	1¼%	Feb. 16	Jan. 31
Can. Bank of Commerce	12+1%	3%	Mar. 2	Jan. 31
Canadian Oil, com.	$1	25c	Feb. 14	Jan. 31
Do., pref.	8%	2%	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Consolidated Sand, pfd.	$7	$1.75	Feb. 16	Jan. 31
Canadian Car, com.	$1.75	44c	Feb. 28	Feb. 14
Dominion Bridge	$3.60	90c	Feb. 14	Jan. 31
Dodge Mfg. pref. "A"	$2	50c	Feb. 2	Jan. 24
Distillers-Seagrams	$1	25c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
De Forest-Crosley	80c	20c	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Disher Steel, pref. "A"	$1.50	37½c.	Feb 2	Jan. 15
Dom.-Scottish Invest., pfd.	5%	1¼%	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Dominion Tar, pfd.	6½%	1⅝%	Feb. 1	Jan. 5
Eastern Theatres, pfd.	7%	3½%	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
East Kootenay Power, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Mar. 16	Feb. 28
Eastern Dairies, com.	$1	25c	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Enamel & Heat. Prod.	$1	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Eastern Theatres, com.	$2	50c	Mar. 2	Jan. 31
Frost Steel & Wire, 1st pfd.	7%	1¾%	Feb. 2	Jan. 20
Do., "A" pref.	7%	1¾%	Feb. 2	Jan. 20
Federal Grain, pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Foreign Pr. Secs., pfd.	6%	1½%	Feb. 16	Jan. 31
Foundation Co.	$1	25c.	Feb. 14	Jan. 31
General Steel Wares, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Guelph Carpet	...	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Do., pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Hamilton Bridge pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Do., com.	$2	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Humberstone Shoe	$2	50c.	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Inter. Nickel, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Feb. 2	Jan. 3
International Utilities, pref.	$7	$1.75	Feb. 2	Jan. 16
Imperial Bank	12+1	3%	Feb. 2	Dec. 31
Inter. Milling, pref.	7%	1¾%	Mar. 2	Feb. 18
Do., Series "A"	6%	1½%	Mar. 2	Feb. 18
Lake of Woods Mill. pfd.	7%	1¾%	Mar. 2	Feb. 14
McIntyre Mines	20%	5%	Mar. 2	Feb. 2
Montreal L. H. & Pr.	$1.50	38c	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Mansfield Theatre, pfd.	7%	3½%	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
MacKinnon Steel pfd.	7%	1¾%	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Ontario Equitable Life	6%	3%	Feb. 2	Jan. 24
Ontario Steel Products	$1.60	40c	Feb. 16	Jan. 31
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Feb. 16	Jan. 31
Power Corp. com.	$2	50c	Feb. 20	Jan. 31
Penmans	$4	$1	Feb. 16	Feb. 5
Do., pref.	6%	1½%	Feb. 2	Jan. 21
Reliance Grain, pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Mar. 14	Feb. 28
Royal Bank	12+2%	3%	Mar. 2	Jan. 31
Russell Motors	5%	1¼%	Feb. 2	Dec. 31
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Feb. 2	Dec. 30
Steel of Canada, ord.	$1.75	43¾c	Feb. 2	Jan. 7
Do., pref.	$1.75	43¾c	Feb. 2	Jan. 7
Southern Can. Pr. com.	$1	25c	Feb. 16	Jan. 31
St. Lawrence Flour pfd.	7%	1¾%	Feb. 2	Jan. 19
Service Stations pfd.	6%	1½%	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Do., Class "A" pfd.	6%	1½%	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Simpson's, pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Feb. 2	Jan. 20
Do., Class "A"	$2	50c	Feb. 2	Jan. 20
Spooner Oils	...	6c	Mar. 10	Mar. 1
Standard Paving & Mat.	$2	50c	Feb. 16	Jan. 31
Do., pref.	$7	$1.75	Feb. 16	Jan. 31
Teck Hughes	60c	15c	Feb. 2	Jan. 17
United Dairymen Co-op.	8%	8%	Feb. 1	......
Western Steel Prod. pfd.	6½%	1⅝%	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Weston, Geo., pref.	7%	1¾%	Feb. 2	Jan. 20
Wood, Alex. & James. pfd.	7%	1¾%	Feb. 1	Jan. 21

†At rate of 1/40th of one share Class "A" stock.
‡Stock dividend.

Active Current Bond Prices

January 26, 1931

	Bid	Asked	Yield
Dominion of Canada 5½/33	103.25	103.75	4.10
Dominion of Canada 5½/34	103.25	103.75	4.40
Dominion of Canada 5/43	103.50	104.25	4.55
Dominion of Canada 4½/46	99	100.25	4.45
C. N. R. 4½/54	98	100	4.50
C. N. R. 5/54	103.50	105	4.65
C. N. R. 5/69	104.25	105.75	4.65
C. N. R. 4½/56	98	99	4.55
Prov. of Ontario 4½/44	98	100	4.50
Prov. of Ontario 5/48	103.25	104.75	4.60
Prov. of Ontario (Hydro) 4¾/70	101	102.50	4.60
Prov. of Quebec 4½/50	99	100.75	4.40
Prov. of Quebec 4½/56	99	100.75	4.40
Abitibi Power & Paper 5/53	73	77	7.00
Algoma Steel Corp. 5/62	59	63	6.30
Argentine Govt. 6/58 Series "B"	90	92	6.70
Bell Tel. of Canada 1st 5/57	103.50	105	4.65
Brazil U. S. Ext. S. F. 6½/57	68	70	9.45
British American Oil 5/45	98.25	100	5.00
Brit. Col. ower 5½/60	101.25	102	5.35
Brit. Col. Telephone 5/60	95	97	5.20
Calgary Power 5/60	94.25	97	5.20
Canada Cement Co. 1st mtge. S.F. 6½/47	99	101	5.40
Canada Northern Power 5/53	89	90.50	5.75
Canada Power & Paper 5½/58	17	20	...
Can. Light & Power 1st S. F. 5/49	92	95	5.50
Canada S. S. Lines 1st and Gen. 6/41	55	60	...
C. N. R. Dom. Can. 4¾/55	102	103.50	4.40
C. P. R. Coll. Trust 5/54	103	105	4.45
C. P. R. Secured 4½/44 Notes	97	99	4.60
Chile Republic Ext. S. F. 6/60	80	82	7.50
Colombia Repub. Ext. S. F. 6/61	63	65	...
Davies Wm. 6/42	90	93	6.90
Dominion Steel Corp. 6/39	80	85	8.63
Dominion Square Corp. 5/48	78	82	6.80
Dominion Tar & Chemical Debs. 6/49	99	101	5.90
Dominion Textile 6/49	105	106	5.45
Duke Price Power 1st 6/66	103.25	104.50	5.70
Eastern Dairies Conv. 6/49	96.50	100	6.00
Eaton T. Realty 5/49	92	94	5.70
Foreign Power Secs. 6/49	96	100	6.00
French Nat. Mail Ext. S. F. 6/52	102	104	5.65
Gatineau Power 1st Mtge. 5/56	94	96	5.40
Gatineau Power S. F. Debs. 6/41	92	95	6.70
Howard Smith Paper Mills 5½/53	73	78	7.40
Manitoba Power 1st S. F. 5½/51	94	98	5.65
Massey Harris Co. 1st Mtge. 5/47	80	86	6.30
Montreal Coke 1st D. F. 5½/47	101	102.50	5.25
Montreal Island Power 5½/57	98.50	100	5.50
Montreal Power 5/51	102	104	4.70
Montreal Tram. 1st Coll. Trust 5/41	99.25	101	4.85
Montreal Tram. Gen. Ref. 4½/55	84	87	5.45
Montreal Tram. Gen. 5/55	92	94	5.40
Moodie J. R. 6/48	97	100	6.00
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal 1st 5/59	59	63	9.20
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal 6 Deb.	30	40	...
Ogilvie Flour Mills 6/32	100	102	4.60
Ogilvie Realty 6½/52	100	103	6.10
Ontario Power Service 5½/50	92.50	94	6.05
Power Corp. of Canada 4½/59	84	89	5.45
Price Bros. 1st S. F. Series "A" 6/43	98	101	5.90
Quebec ower 1st Mtge. Coll. S. F. 5/68	101	102	4.85
Rio de Janeiro Trams 5/35	97	100	5.00
Shawinigan Water & Power 4½/70	95	97	4.70
Shawinigan Water & Power 5/70	103	104.50	4.70
Simpsons 6/49	98	101	5.90
Southern Canada Power 1st 5/55	100.50	102.50	4.80
United Securities Coll. Trust 5½/52	98	100	5.50
Windsor Hotel 6½/43	101	103.50	6.10
Windsor Hotel 6/47	95	98	6.20
Winnipeg Electric 5/35	98	101	4.75
Winnipeg Electric 6/54	93	98	6.15

Active Provincial and Municipal Bonds

(Furnished by H. R. Bain & Co., Ltd.)
350 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

Provinces	Rate	Actual Mat.	Next Int. Date	Ask	Yield
Alberta	4½	1 Oct. 1958	1 Apr.	97.00	4.75
Alberta	5	1 Jul. 1948	1 July	101.84	4.80
Alberta	6	1 Apr. 1936	1 Apr.	100.72	4.85
British Col.	4½	1 Oct. 1953	1 Apr.	97.92	4.65
British Col.	5	15 Jan. 1948	15 July	102.89	4.75
British Col.	6	15 Aug. 1941	15 Feb.	110.16	4.80
Manitoba	4	1 Jul. 1947	1 July	97.72	4.70
Manitoba	5	2 Jun. 1959	2 June	103.88	4.75
Manitoba	5	15 Jun. 1943	15 June	102.34	4.75
N. B.	4½	1 Jun. 1948	1 June	98.81	4.60
N. B.	4¾	15 Jun. 1936	15 June	100.48	4.65
N. B.	6	1 Jan. 1936	1 June	105.73	4.70
Nova Scotia	4½	15 Nov. 1948	15 May	98.78	4.60
Nova Scotia	5	1 May 1948	1 May	103.39	4.65
Nova Scotia	6	1 Nov. 1936	1 May	106.73	4.70
Ontario	4½	1 Sep. 1944	1 March	100.00	4.50
Ontario	5	15 Oct. 1948	15 Apr.	104.75	4.60
Ontario	6	2 May 1936	2 May	106.24	4.70
P. E. I.	4	1 Apr. 1939	1 Apr.	95.82	4.60
P. E. I.	4½	1 Oct. 1944	1 Apr.	98.47	4.65
Quebec	4½	1 Jun. 1946	1 June	100.00	4.50
Quebec	5	1 Mar. 1964	1 Mar.	107.70	4.55
Saskatchewan	4½	1 Oct. 1944	1 Apr.	97.46	4.75
Saskatchewan	5	1 Oct. 1950	1 Apr.	102.55	4.80
Saskatchewan	6	1 Feb. 1936	1 Feb.	105.25	4.90
Cities					
Montreal	5	1 Sep. 1963	1 Mar.	106.76	4.60
Toronto	4½	1 Sep. 1954	1 Mar.	98.56	4.60
Vancouver	4	1 Aug. 1946	1 Feb.	92.19	4.70
Winnipeg	5	1 Mar. 1944	1 Mar.	102.47	4.75
Windsor	5	1 Dec. 1937	1 June	100.29	4.95
Edmonton	5½	1 May 1945	1 May	104.59	5.05
Calgary	5	1 Jan. 1943	1 July	100.00	5.00
Halifax	5	1 Jul. 1951	1 July	102.59	4.80
St. John	5	15 Dec. 1950	15 June	102.55	4.80
Regina	4½	1 Jul. 1950	1 July	94.41	4.95
Victoria	5	21 Jul. 1945	21 Jan.	102.07	4.80

Listed Bond Quotations

Week Ending January 19

Montreal	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Latest Ask	High	Low	Range, 1931 High	Low
Abitibi, 1st Mtge.	5	1953	7.03	†72	...	...	78	77
Asbestos	5	1942	5.00	105	...	...	x105	99½
Asbestos, 1st Mtge.	6	1941	...	†15	...	...	x81	46
Do., gen. mtge.	6	1956	...	14	...	...	x41	25
Can. Cons. Rub.	6	1946	5.74	...	...	...	x103¾	102⅛
Can. Cottons	5	1940	7.12	...	...	...	x85	...
Can. Forgings	6	1942	...	†99	...	...	...	...
Can. Locomotive	6	1951	6.34	94	...	...	x96	...
Can. Pr. (Laur. ser.)	5½	1958	...	19	20	18	28¼	18
Do., (Way. ser.)	5½	1958	...	†18	22	15	28½	15
Can. S.S. deb.	5	1943	5.20	...	...	...	x98¼	94
Cedar Rapids	5	1953	4.79	105	...	...	x102⅞	99⅝
Dom. Canners	6	1940	5.60	†103	...	...	x103	...
Dom. Coal	5	1940	5.30	†98	...	...	x97¾	95⅝
McNish	6	1948	...	3.00	2.50	...	2.50	2.30
Mont. L. H. & Pr.	4½	1932	...	†99½	...	...	98⅞	98⅝
Mont. Tr. 1st mtge.	5	1941	5.00	100	100	...	100	...
Mont. Tr. "A"	5	1955	5.54	93	92¾	92	93	91
Mont. Tr. G.&R. "B"	5	1955	5.57	†92	92½	...	92½	...
Do., "C"	4½	1955	5.73	85½	84	...	85	84
Do., "D"	5	1955	5.57	†92	92½	...	92½	...
N. S. Steel	5	1959	...	...	...	...	x71	63¼
Ogilvie Flour "A"	6	1932	6.00	†100	...	...	x100	...
Do., "B"	6	1932	5.80	†100	...	...	x101	100
Do., "C"	6	1932	...	†100	...	...	x103	100
Ont. Steel	6	1943	...	106¾	...	...	...	...
Porto R. Pr.	5	1936	6.85	...	...	...	x93	82
Steel of Can.	6	1940	4.95	†107½	107½	...	107½	...
Wabasso	6	1947	...	101	...	...	...	...
Wayagamack	6	1951	...	85	...	...	x98	86
West. K. Pr.	6	1940	...	†105	...	...	...	...
Winn. Elec.	5	1935	...	...	...	...	x98¾	...
Toronto								
Canada Bread	6	1941	5.78	†102	...	...	x104	101
Postal Tel.	5	1953	...	...	...	...	x95	88¾
Dominion Govt. Bonds (Montreal)								
War Loan	5	1931	4.05	101.05	100.80	.....	100.80	100.65
Do.	5	1937	4.11	105.00	104.75	104.55	104.75	104.00
Victory Loan	5½	1933	4.23	103.60	103.50	103.10	103.50	103.00
Do.	5½	1934	4.48	103.45	103.30	103.25	103.30	102.95
Do.	5½	1937	4.15	108.00	107.75	107.55	107.75	107.05
Do., refund	4½	1940	4.50	100.25	100.15	99.40	100.15	99.40
Do., refund	5	1943	4.57	104.10	104.10	103.75	104.10	103.50
Do., refund	4½	1944	4.48	100.25	100.25	.....	100.55	100.00
Do., refund	4½	1946	4.48	100.25	100.40	.....	100.45	100.40
Do., renewal	5½	1932	4.45	102.00	101.75	101.55	101.85	101.55

† Latest bid.
x Quotations for 1930. None recorded in 1931 to date.

Winnipeg Grain Prices

Week to January 27

High Crop Year	Low Crop Year		Open Jan. 21	High for weekk	Low for week	Close Jan. 27
		Wheat				
1.13⅞	.52½	May	.57	.57¾	.56¼	.57½
.77¼	.54	July	.57⅞	.58¾	.57¼	.58⅞
.61	.57⅞	October	.58⅞	.60	.58⅞	.59¾
		Oats				
.52	.26⅜	May	.28	.28¼	.26⅜	.27⅝
.33½	.26⅞	July	.27⅞	.27⅞	.26⅞	.27¾
.28¼	.28⅛	October	....	.28¼	.28⅛	.28⅛
		Barley				
.49	.21⅞	May	.25⅛	.25⅛	.21⅞	.23¼
.32½	.23¼	July	.25⅞	.25⅞	.23¼	.24⅞
.31	.25½	October	.27⅝	.27⅞	.25½	.27⅝
		Flax				
1.32½	.94¼	May	.99¼	1.00⅜	.95½	.96
1.11	.95½	July	1.01¼	1.01⅜	.96½	.97½
		Rye				
.71	.25½	May	.30⅛	.30⅜	.27½	.28⅜
.75	.29	July	.31⅜	.31½	.29	.30¼
.34¾	.31½	October	.33⅝	.33⅜	.31½	.33¼

Winnipeg Stock Exchange

January 19

	Bid	Ask
Beaver Fire	..	120
Beaver Lumber c.	..	19
Do., pref.	..	105
Can. Amer. Trust shs.	..	639
Can. Fire Ins.	..	90
Can. Indemnity	125	..
Crescent Creamery	91	93
Gt. West Life	..	450
Home Investment	..	65
Monarch Life	25	..
North. Can. Mtg.	..	25
Northern Trust	..	45
Traders Bldg.	89	..
Un. Gr. Growers	14	15
West. Breweries	2½	3

A.J.Pattison, Jr. & Co. LIMITED
INVESTMENT BANKERS
Dealers in Unlisted Bonds and Shares
159 Bay Street, (First Floor) Toronto Elgin: 5101 (TEN LINES)

PROVINCIAL PAPER EARNINGS DECLINE OFFSET BY SAVINGS

Gross Down 10 Per Cent But Net Off Only 7.12 is Report

Provincial Paper net earnings for the year ended November 30, 1930, will be sufficient to take care of bond interest 4.05 times, more than three times preferred dividend requirements, before depreciation, and about twice preferred dividend requirements after depreciation.

Gross earnings in the first ten months to October 31, 1930, were 10 per cent down from 1929, but net earnings were only 7.12 per cent down from that year due to various economies put in force by the company. The company's five plants operated during the greater part of the year at about 85 per cent of capacity, and operations were somewhat helped by tariff changes.

Current assets at $2,300,000 were about five times current liabilities. The company during the year purchased $755,000 of its 5½ per cent first mortgage bond issue which stood at $5,000,000 at the end of 1929, and will now be $4,245,000.

Common dividends have not been paid since 1926 but there will be earnings shown as in previous years. Surplus of $526,243 at the end of 1929, will be further strengthened.

Port of Halifax Revenues

The collector of customs reports that revenue at the Port of Halifax for the year 1930 amounted to $3,496,566 as compared with $3,026,803 in 1929, or an increase of $470,000 over 1929. Under the heading of "sundry collections" there is an increase from $7,895 in 1929 to $123,909 in 1930.

Stock Markets Stronger Traders Watch for Turn

Once again stock markets in Canada and the United States are the subject of sharp controversy among traders who believe or disbelieve arguments that conditions now favor an upward trend. On the whole recent markets have shown a strong tendency and the strength of the bond market is a further encouragement to all who trade in stocks as that is regarded as an inevitable precursor to stronger stock markets. The collapse of a rising bond market in December acts as a brake to too much confidence but it is hoped that weak spots are now pretty well cleaned up.

The psychological factors are those causing most concern. Though discouraging annual reports for 1930 from many companies and industries have apparently been discounted, there are many who believe that the cumulative effect of a series of such bad reports, and announcements of dividends being passed or cut, will cause another reaction. On both sides, however, there is growing belief that at present prices investors will do well from the long hold of view. It is simply a difference of view as to whether buying can be done most advantageously now or a little later.

For example, brokers and traders discussed at length during the last week the probabilities for and against International Nickel passing or cutting its dividend now being paid at an annual rate of $1 a share. All agree that the dividend is not being earned, but company's surplus is high and many feel that it could pay for a considerable time without materially altering its strong position so long as earnings come anywhere near the amount necessary. Most traders also expect a sharp increase in earnings when business gets brisker and a still sharper increase when world demand for copper causes a higher price.

Brazilian Traction, now paying stock dividends, also draws interested eyes of people who are looking to the long view. They find that they have to bank on Brazil as well as on Brazilian and present prices and earnings (though in milreis) leads many to think it worth the risk. Others are waiting.

The stock market is in a waiting attitude toward many stocks, and they will be easy to move when business trends become more evident. Feeling is generally more confident that the bottom of the depression has been passed and that later reactions will not be as violent as those of 1930 unless precipitated by political and revolutionary disturbances of moment. In Canada, however, a sober attitude is best until a definite improvement in the plight and purchasing power of farmers is evident.

New Branch Factory in Canada

Patons and Baldwin, of Clarke Bridge Mills, Halifax, Eng., and Alloa, Scotland, spinners of knitting yarns have purchased a three-acre site in the township of York near Toronto, on which a large mill is to be built. This firm is a post-war undertaking, being registered in 1920 to amalgamate the concern of J. & J. Baldwin and Partners, Ltd., and John Paton Son and Co. Its authorized capital is £5,000,000.

Canadian Quotations--Cont'd

Foreign Exchange

	New York Funds High (Premium)	New York Funds Low	Last Year High (Premium)	Last Year Low
January 21	3-16	5-32	1 3-16	1 5-32
January 22	3-16	5-32	1 3-16	1 9-64
January 23	11-64	5-32	1 9-64	1 1-32
January 24	3-16	5-32	1 1-16	1⅛
January 26	11-64	1-8	1 9-64	1 1-8
January 27	9-64	5-64	1 5-32	1 3-32

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRE

	Sterling Close	Francs Close	Lire Close
January 21	4.85 7-32	3.91 11-16	5.23 7-16
January 22	4.85 5-16	3.91 13-16	5.23 3-8
January 23	4.85 1-4	3.91 13-16	5.23 3-8
January 24	4.85 9-32	3.91 13-16	5.23 3-8
January 26	4.85 3-8	3.91 13-16	5.23 5-16
January 27	4.85 1-2	3.91 13-16	5.23 3-8

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Par		Jan. 13	Jan. 20	Jan. 27
5.26	Italian	5.23¾	5.24¼	5.23¾
23.80		23.83½	23.78½	23.78½
13.90	Belgian	13.98½	13.95½	13.95½
49.80	Japanese	49.55	49.50	49.50

Mining Stock Quotations

Week Ending January 26

Par Val.	Range 1931 High	Range 1931 Low	Company	Close Jan. 19 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Jan. 26
1	.23	.14	Abana	.16½	.18	.16	.16
1	.02	.01	Aconda	.01¼	....	....	....
None	*.50	.32	Aladdin	.33	....	....	....
None	*.50	.30	Aldermac	.40	....	....	....
1	.03	.01½	Algonquin	.03	.03	.02½	.02½
1	.02	.01	Amity C.	.02	.01½	.01½	.01½
None	.37	.30	Amulet	.33	.37	.33	.35
1	.01½	.01	Apex	.01¼	.01½	.01	.01¼
1	.02	.01½	Area	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	*.02	.00½	Argo. Cons.	.00½	....	....	....
1	.02½	.01½	Arno	.02	.02½	.01½	.02½
1	*.03	.00½	Astoria	.00½	....	....	....
1	.02	.00½	Atlas	.00½	.02	.01	.01½
1	.02½	.01½	Baldwin	.01½	.02½	.01½	.02½
1	.17½	.08	Barry Holl.	.11	.17½	.11	.17½
None	1.25	1.05	Base Metals	1.15	1.20	1.15	1.15
None	.01½	.00½	Bathurst	.01	.01½	.01	.01½
5	1.75	1.75	B'Wana	1.75	....	....	....
1	*.32	.12	Bedford	.15	....	....	....
None	.06	.03½	Bidgood	.04	.05½	.04½	.05½
1	.50	.39	Big Missouri	.40	.50	.40	.45
1	.03	.02	Bobjo	.02	.03	.02½	.03
None	.00½	.00½	Boischatel	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.06½	.02½	Brett Trethewey	.03	.06½	.03	.06½
1	*.06	.03	Brit. Canadian	.06	....	....	....
None	*.14	.01½	Brownlee	.05	....	....	....
1	.01	.00½	Buckingham	.01	.01	.00½	.01
1	.08½	.03	Bunker Hill	.06	.08½	.05½	.07½
None	.03	.03	Cal. Flin Flon	....	.03	.03	.03
None	*.65	.12	Canam Metals	.12	....	....	....
1	.03	.01½	Can. Kirk	.02½	....	....	....
1	.02	.02	Can. Lorraine	.02	....	....	....
1	.15	.15	Canusa	.15	....	....	....
1	*.03	.00½	Capital R.	.00½	....	....	....
1	.22	.18	Castle Tre.	.18½	.20	.20	.20
1	.11½	.03	Cen. Manitoba	.09	.11½	.08½	.11
1	.04	.02¾	Cen. Patricia	.02¾	.04	.03	.03¾
1	*.07	.04½	Chaput H.	.04½	....	....	....
None	.07½	.02	Chib. Pros.	.02	.07½	.07½	.07½
None	.08	.04½	Clericy	.05¼	.06	.04¾	.05
5	5.00	4.00	Coast Copper	4.25	5.00	4.50	5.00
1	.03	.02	Cobalt Con.	.02	.03	.03	.03
1	*.01	.00¼	Col. Kirk.	.00¾	....	....	....
1	.19	.05	Columario	.12	.19	.11½	.18
5	.55	.50	Coniagas	.50	.51	.51	.51
5	.53	.50	Coniaurum	....	.53	.50	.50
25	150.00	138.00	Cons. Smelter	140.00	141.50	138.00	140.00
1	.01	.00½	Corona	.00½	....	....	....
1	.02	.00¼	Crown Res.	.02	.02	.01¼	.02
None	.04½	.03	Dom. Explor.	.03	.04½	.04	.04½
None	10.65	9.00	Dome Mines	10.45	10.65	10.05	10.10
1	*.01¼	.00½	Dom. Kirk.	.00½	....	....	....
1	*.05	.00½	Dunkin	.00½	....	....	....
1	.00¾	.00½	Duprat	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
1	.45	.20	Eldorado	.35	.45	.35	.40
1	*.01	.00½	Everett	.00½	....	....	....
None	1.62	1.38	Falconbridge	1.45	1.56	1.50	1.56
1	.08¼	.02¼	Federal	.05	.08¼	.05	.06
None	*.05½	.00½	Flintoba	.00½	....	....	....
None	.22	.15	Gem Lake	.21	.22	.21	.21
None	*.07	.01	Gilbec	.01	....	....	....
1	.04½	.02½	Goldale	.04	.04½	.03½	.04½
10	.22	.19	Goldfield	.22	.21	.19	.19
1	.00½	.00½	Gold Hill	.00¼	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.06	.02¼	Goldfish	.03¼	.06	.05	.06
1	.02	.00¾	Graham	.00¾	.02	.00¾	.02
None	1.81	1.40	Granada	1.72	1.81	1.70	1.81
1	*.01	.00¼	Grover Daley	.00¼	....	....	....
1	.06	.06	Grozelle	.06	....	....	....
1	*.03	.01	Harker	.01	....	....	....
1	*.18	.10½	Hayden	.10½	....	....	....
1	.00½	.00½	Hilltop	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
5	8.45	6.00	Hollinger	8.00	8.45	8.00	8.05
1	.38	.25½	Howey Gold	.33	.38	.32	.37½
None	5.05	4.10	Hudson Bay	4.50	5.05	4.40	4.80
None	*.31	.30	Huronian	.31	....	....	....
None	16.75	14.50	Int. Nickel	14.75	16.00	14.50	15.25
1	.02	.04¼	Jackson M.	.01¾	.01¾	.01¼	.01½
1	.28	.25	Keeley	.27	.27	.26½	.27
1	.04	.00½	Keora M.	.00½	....	....	....
1	*.01½	.00¼	Kirk. Hunt.	.00¼	....	....	....
1	.80	.55	Kirk. Lake	.69	.80	.70	.75
1	.01½	.01½	Kirk. Prem.	.01	.01½	.01½	.01½
20c.	.02	.01	Koot. Flor.	.01	.02	.02	.02
.	*.02	.02	La Rose	.02	....	....	....
1	26.25	23.50	Lake Shore	24.85	26.25	24.75	26.35
1	*.04	.00½	Laval	.01	....	....	....
1	*.01	.00¼	Lorraine C.	.00½	....	....	....
1	.17	.10	Macassa	.13	.17	.13	.15
1	.06	.02	Malartic	.03¾	.06	.05½	.05½
None	.09¼	.06	Mandy	.09	.09½	.09	.09½
None	.03½	.02	Man. Basin	.02½	.03½	.02	.03¼
None	*.30	.12	McDougall	.15	....	....	....
1	.35	.30	McKinley	.35	.35	.30	.30
5	24.00	20.50	McIntyre	21.75	24.00	22.00	23.50
1	*.30	.04	McVittie	.04	....	....	....
5	2.05	1.46	Mining Corp.	1.76	2.00	1.75	1.91
1	*.01½	.00½	Mint Ore	.00½	....	....	....
1	.02	.01	Moffatt Hall	.01½	.02	.02	.02
1	*.04	.02	Moneta	.03½	....	....	....
1	*.07	.00¼	Mtl Rouyn	.00½	....	....	....
1	.25	.20	Moss	.20	.25	.20	.25
1	.03	.01	Murphy	.01	.03	.01¼	.03
1	.06½	.05½	Newbec	.06	.06	.06½	.05¾
1	.02½	.02	Night Hawk	.02	....	....	....
5	1.35	1.15	Nipissing	1.30	1.35	1.20	1.25
None	16.80	14.00	Noranda	15.25	16.80	14.50	16.50
1	.41	.30	Nor. Canada	.35	.41	.34	.37
None	.01	.01	Old Colony	.02	.01	.01	.01
1	*.03¾	.01	Ophir	.01	....	....	....
1	.10¼	.05¼	Oriole	.07½	.10¼	.05¾	.06½
1	.09	.08½	Osisko	.09	.09	.08½	.09
1	.04	.01½	Pawnee Kirk.	.02	.04	.01½	.04
None	.85	.70	Pend. Ore.	.75	.75	.72	.75
1	.04¼	.02½	Pete. Cobalt	.03	.03	.02½	.02¾
1	*.01½	.00¼	Picard	.00¼	....	....	....
1	*.20	.04	Pioneer	.04	....	....	....
1	.01½	.00¾	Porc. Crown	.01	.01½	.01	.01½
1	.03¼	.00½	Potter Doal	.00½	....	....	....
1	.77	.65	Prem. Gold	.70	.75	.70	.75
1	*.70	.04	Quemont	.07	....	....	....
1	*.03	.00¼	Ribago	.00½	....	....	....
1	.28	.24	Rich. Rock	.28	....	....	....
1	.05	.03½	Ritchie	.04	.05	.05	.05
1	*.04	.00¼	R. Montbray	.01	....	....	....
1	*.08	.01	Salmo Mal.	.01¼	....	....	....
None	.15	.10¾	San Antonio	.13	.15	.13	.15
1	.20	.18	Seven Troughs	.20	.20	.20	.20
1	1.10	.75	Sherritt G.	.90	.97	.89	.93
1	.54	.36	Siscoe	.45½	.54	.45	.52
1	*.04½	.00½	So. Keora	.03½	....	....	....
None	.04½	.02½	Stadacona	.03½	.04½	.03	.04½
1	.12½	.03½	St. Anthony	.04	.12½	.03½	.12½
1	*.25	.11	Stewart Abate	.11	....	....	....
None	.80	.51	Sud. Basin	.60	.72	.60	.70
1	.03	.01½	Sud. Contact	.01½	.03	.01½	.02½
1	.00½	.00½	Sudbury M.	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
None	*.20	.03	Sudbury N.	.03	....	....	....
1	.25	.25	Sunloch	.25	....	....	....
1	.72	.48	Sylvanite	.59	.72	.59	.68
1	.06	.04½	Tashota	.04½	.06	.05½	.06
1	7.35	6.15	Teck Hughes	6.65	7.35	6.65	7.10
1	.07	.04	Telluride	.06½	.07	.0	.07
1	*.03	.02	Temiskaming	.02	....	....	....
1	.02½	.02½	Thom Cad'c.	.02½	....	....	....
1	.01¼	.00¼	Tough Oakes	.01	.01¼	.01	.01
1	.22	.20	Towagmac	.20	.20	.20	.20
None	2.50	1.00	Treadwell	1.50	2.50	1.75	2.50
None	*3.25	2.75	Tri-Metals	2.75	....	....	....
.	.09½	.04½	United Kirk.	.04½	.09½	.05	.06½
.	.02½	.02	Vacuum Gas	.02	....	....	....
None	.60	.40	Ventures	.47	.58	.47	.58
1	*.50	.10	Vickers	.10	....	....	....
1	1.22	.99	Vipond	1.14	1.22	1.10	1.20
None	2.00	1.75	Waite Ack.	1.72	1.86	1.76	1.85
1	[illegible]	.01	West. D. Lake	.01½	....	....	....
.	*.09	.01½	West Tree.	.01½	....	....	....
1	.24	.20	White Lake	.22	.21½	.20	.21½
1	*.05½	.02	Wiltsey	.0	....	....	....
None	*.01¼	.00¼	Windfall R.	.00¼	....	....	....
None	*.07	.03	Wood Kirk.	.03¼	....	....	....
None	2.38	1.85	Wright-Har.	2.09	2.38	2.08	2.22

WESTERN OIL STOCKS

Par Val.	Range 1931 High	Range 1931 Low	Company	Close Jan. 19 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Jan. 26
1	.29½	.16	Acme	.23	.28½	.22½	.22½
1	*2.10	2.00	Admiral	2.00	....	....	....
None	.50	.50	Advance	....	.50	.50	.50
1	.35	.30½	Alta Pac	.32	.34	.31	.31
1	.08	.07	Amalgamated	....	.08	.07	.08
None	.25	.18	Associated	.19	.21	.20	.21
1	1.89	1.44	Ajax	1.50	1.52	1.45	1.50
None	.12	.08	Baltac	.10	.10½	.10	.10
1	*.20	.07	Black Dia.	.07	....	....	....
1	.28	.26	Brit. Dom.	.27	.28	.26½	.28
1	.32	.22	Calmont	.24	.27	.22	.22½
None	.71	.53	Calgary & Ed.	.69	.70	.63	.66
1	.47	.29½	Comm. Pete.	.31	.35	.29½	.31
None	*.25	.10	Cypress	.12	....	....	....
None	.60	.45	Dalhousie	.55	.58	.52	.53
None	.07	.05	Devenish	.05	.07	.07	.07
None	.12	.09	Dome Oil	.10	.12	.10	.11½
None	.69	.47	E. Crest	.53	.56	.49½	.54
1	.03	.02½	Fabyan Pete.	.02¼	.03	.02½	.03
None	.50	.40	Foothills	....	.50	.40	.40
None	.18½	.12	Freehold	.16	.18½	.15½	.17
1	.02	.02	Great West	.02	....	....	....
None	.17	.11	Hargal	.11½	.12	.1	.12
None	*.45	.12	Herron Pete.	.14½	....	....	....
None	.07½	.06	High Sarcee	.07½	.07¼	.07¼	.07¼
None	[illegible]	1.50	Home	1.55	1.75	1.55	1.67
None	.22	.15	Homestead	.16½	.22	.16	.21
1	.08¾	.05	Ill. Alta	.06¾	.08¾	.06½	.07¾
None	.45	.45	Lowery	.45	....	....	....
1	.05	.03¼	Madison	.03½	.03¼	.03¼	.03½
1	.85	.75	Mayland	.75	.81	.75	.80
None	.11	.09¾	McD. S. Ex. Can.	.10	.11	.09¾	.11
1	.29	.25	McD S. M.	.27	.29	.26	.28½
1	.72½	.66	McLeod	.70	.70	.66	.68
None	.39	.33½	Mercury	.34	.37	.34	.34½
None	.20	.15	Merland	.15½	.19	.15	.18
1	.18	.16	Mid West	.17½	.17	.16	.17
None	.38	.33	Mill City Pete	.36	.38	.34	.35
1	.49	.30	Model	.37½	.49	.38	.43
1	.13½	.12	Monalta	.12	.13½	.13	.13½
1	.31	.08	Moose M.	.30	.09	.08	.08
1	*.10	.02	New Federal	.02	....	....	....
None	.42	.29	Nordon	.34	.35	.30	.32
None	.08	.02¾	Oil Select	.03	.05¼	.03	.04¼
None	.28	.24½	Okalta	.25	.27	.25	.26
	27.00	27.00	Do., pref.	27.00	....	....	....
None	.10	.05	Olga Gas & Oil	.08	.09	.07½	.08½
1	.36	.31	Petrol	.31	.33	.32	.32
	*2.45	1.70	Penn Pete	2.30	....	....	....
None	.14	.12	Ranchmen's	.12	.12	.12	.12
1	.05	.04½	Regent	.05	....	....	....
None	.13	.09	Richfield	.11¼	.11	.10½	.11
None	17.50	15.00	Royalite	16.10	17.00	16.10	17.00
1	*1.46	.20	Sarnia Oil	.20	....	....	....
1	*.50	.15	Sioux City	.15	....	....	....
1	.05½	.04¾	Signal Hill	.05	.05½	.05	.05½
1	.60	.40	Spooner	.50	.60	.48	.55
None	.27	.20	So West Pete.	.20	....	....	....
None	.19	.16	Sterling Pac.	.16	.19	.16	.19
	*.20	.05	Turner Basin	.20	....	....	....
1	.15	.15	Turner Valley	.15	....	....	....
None	.31	.25	United	.26	.30	.26	.29
None	*.83	.19	Vanalta	.19	....	....	....
1	.15½	.14½	Vulcan	.15	.15	.15	.15
None	.05	.01½	Wainwell	.03	.02¾	.02½	.02¾
1	.25	.18	Waite Valley	.18	.25	.20	.25
	*.62	.50	Wellington	.50	....	....	....

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE

(Transactions for Week to January 21)

Par Val.	Range 1931 High	Range 1931 Low	Company	Close Jan. 19 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Jan. 26
25c.	.01	.01	Bayview	.01	....	....	....
25c.	.01	.01	Beaver Silver	.01	....	....	....
25c.	.02	.02	Bluebird	.02	.02	.02	.02
25c.	.01	.00¾	Cork Province	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.20	.15	Cotton Belt	.20	.18	.18	.18
1	.10	.10	Duthie	.10	.10	.10	.10
1	.65	.60	George Copper	.65	.60	.60	.60
50c.	.05	.05	Geo. Enterprise	.05	....	....	....
1	.02½	.02	Georgia River	.02	.02½	.02	.02½
10c.	....	....	Gladstone	.20	....	....	....
50c.	.02½	.02½	Glacier	.02½	....	....	....
1	.40	.35	Golconda	.40	[illegible]	.35	.36
50c.	.05	.03	Grandview	.04	[illegible]	.03	.03½
1	.17½	.17½	Intern. Coal	.17½	....	....	....
1	.01½	.01	Independence	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	*.09	.00½	Indian Mines	.01	....	....	....
1	*.48	.45	Jack Waite	.45½	....	....	....
25c.	.00¾	.00¾	L. & L.	....	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
1	.12	.12	Los. Ang. Van	.12	....	....	....
25c.	.00¼	.00¼	Lakeview	.00¼	....	....	....
10c.	.01½	.01½	Lucky Jim	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
25c.	.01	.01	Kootenay King	.01	.01	.01	.01
2.50	*.14	.05	Marmot Gold	....	....	....	....
25c.	.00¾	.00½	Mohawk	.00½	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
1	*.47	.29	Montana Mines	....	....	....	....
1	.05	.03¼	Morton Woosley	.05	.05	.04	.04¼
50c.	.02½	.02	National Silver	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
50c.	.05½	.04½	Noble Five	.05½	....	....	....
50c.	.06	.05	Oregon Cop.	.06	.06	.05	.06
1	1.35	1.23	Pioneer Gold	1.25	1.34	1.30	1.30
1	.16	.08	Planet	.07	.16	.08	.10
50c.	.08½	.07½	Porter Idaho	.08	.08½	.07½	.08
None	.01	.01	Premier Border	.01	.01	.01	.01
None	.25	.20	Reeves McD.	.21	.22	.20	.22
1	.18	.12	Reno Gold	.12	.18	.12	.16
1	.02	.02	Rufus Argenta	.02	....	....	....
1	.04½	.04	Ruth Hope	.04½	....	....	....
1	*.35	.06	Silverad	....	....	....	....
25c.	.0	.02	Silver Crest	.02	....	....	....
20c.	*.05	.05	Silversmith	.05	....	....	....
50c.	.03¾	.01¾	Snowflake	.03	.03¾	.03	.03½
1	*.02	.02	Terminus	.02	....	....	....
50c.	.01¼	.01¼	Topley Rich.	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼
5	*.50	.50	Toric	.50	....	....	....
20c.	.01	.01	Wellington	.01	....	....	....
1	.05	.05	Whitewater	.05	.05	.05	.05
None	.01½	.01	Woodbine	.01¼	.01¼	.01⅛	.01¼

* Quotations for 1930. No sales recorded in 1931 to date.

DIVIDEND PAYERS

	Rate	Yield
Cons. Smelters	$12.50	8.92
Dome Mines	$1	9.90
Hollinger	65c.+5c.	8.69
Inter. Nickel	$1	6.55
Lake Shore	$1.20+30	5.76
McIntyre	$1	4.25
Nipissing	30c.	24.00
Premier	12c.	16.00
Spooner Oils	6c.	.....
Sylvanite	$2	2.94
Teck Hughes	60c.	8.45
United Oils	5c.	.....
Wright-Har.	5c.	.....

MORE BANKRUPTCY FOR STIMSON COS. DURING LAST WEEK

Commerce and Transportation, Marine and Grand Central Market Buildings in Question

Default judgment has been granted Frank Fox and Francis T. Pender, of New York, against Frederick Graham Johnston, president of G. A. Stimson & Co., for foreclosure of an $850,000 mortgage on the Commerce and Transportation Building in Toronto. The total amount, including principal and interest, is for $872,562.

It will be no surprise to readers of The Financial Post that judgment is made against Mr. Johnston personally as the information that the mortgage had been granted by Mr. Johnston personally has been given repeatedly when questioning the investment value of the 7 per cent preferred stock of Commerce & Transportation Building in these columns. Interest in the judgment is computed to February 1, 1931, at 12½ per cent from July, 1929, when the mortgage was renewed. It was originally made out in February, 1928, and the interest rate was raised to 12½ per cent when Mr. Johnston did not meet principal due. The building, papers show, is in Mr. Johnston's name and first mortgage was taken on it.

Grand Central Markets, Ltd., Yonge Street, Toronto, another grandiose project of G. A. Stimson & Co., has been declared bankrupt on the petition of E. P. Johnston, brother of F. G. Johnston, who claims $12,800 for moneys advanced. Petition has also been filed by the Frontier Construction Co. against Associated Development, Ltd., another Stimson subsidiary. Another petition by Henry Wilkinson for $2,100 asked that G. A. Holmestead should be appointed custodian, but the view is expressed by other creditors that the best results for all will probably be attained by having all the Stimson companies "under one custodian who could form a constructive scheme instead of various solicitors and trustees sniping among various companies, trying to get one against the other, and causing tremendous confusion and litigation."

In Vancouver also the Marine Building is in question. Suit has been filed for $300,000 against the Stimson company by Thomas Murdoch, Ramsay City, and Arthur B. Walsh, New York, making their claim as trustees under a mortgage made in January, 1928.

NORDON ISSUES INTERIM REPORT ON OPERATIONS

Outlines Exploration Results in Various Fields

An interim report by the Nordon Corp. just made public reviews the progress made by the company in the various areas in which it is interested.

One of the more important developments of the company has been in testing the Button Willow field in California at depth. This area is a proven gas field and the deep test is to determine its oil possibilities. The company has 700 acres in this field and has drilled at its own expense a test well to a depth of 6,583 ft., passing through important gas horizons below 3,600 ft.

Enters Agreement

The company having exhausted its appropriation for testing this well has entered into an agreement with the Wiltshire Oil Co. to continue the test to a depth of 7,500 ft. In consideration Wiltshire is to receive an interest in the company's holding in the area and, in event of commercial production being reached, is to pay Nordon $250,000 out of the proceeds of this production.

The report says that disappointment was met in the test on the company's property in Midland county, Texas, and that the well was abandoned at a depth of 4,200 ft.

On the company's holding, consisting of 2,900 acres in the Semi-Tropic Ridge area of California, a test well is now being drilled by another company in consideration of one-half interest in the property. In Walsh county, Texas, where the company holds a block of 800 acres, an agreement has been made to test the area on an acreage basis.

In Canada, where the company holds a total of 175,000 acres, core drilling has been under way to test the structure, and results are regarded by the company as satisfactory. North of the Kelvin Sunburst field of Montana, and just across the International boundary in Canada, the company holds 13,430 acres and it was on this area that the principal core drilling took place.

It has been the policy of the company to geologize an acquire oil and gas acreage of apparent importance and then enter into agreements with others to test. This policy, in the main, is being pursued, and the report says that the company is still an exploration company, with promise of being a producing company on an important scale should any of its holdings develop large potentialities.

Perfection Glass Change Is Expected in February

Exchange of shares of Perfection Glass Co. for shares of the new company, Provincial Glass Co., is expected to start some time in February pending completion of audit of the affairs of Perfection Glass Co. as at January 1, 1931. The exchange of shares will be on the basis of one share in the new company for each ten shares in the old company as ratified by shareholders at a meeting held on December 22 in Montreal.

Under the plan of reorganization, Provincial Glass Co. has been incorporated with an authorized capital of 50,000 shares of no par value to take over the assets and liabilities of Perfection Glass Co. The head office of the new company will be in Montreal. The purpose of reorganization was to place the company in a more satisfactory position by reducing the number of outstanding shares and writing off patents formerly carried by the company at $900,000 which have little or no present value.

Twin City Costs Lower, Net Higher

Twin City Rapid Transit common stock this week rose in the market from 9½ to 12. The company is doing better. The $2 dividend is in scrip which is marketable at about half its face value.

The last published figures are for the first nine months of 1930. It is probable that the figures for the later months are soon to be available and that the market is anticipating a favorable statement.

From an unofficial source, it is understood that the net has been improved for November, December and January by the reduction in taxation assignable to operations, and by the reduction in operating costs due to the institution of one-man cars and other economies.

Net earnings at the moment are estimated to be at the rate of $4 per share per year.

HERSEY PROFITS REPORTED TO BE $10.25 PER SHARE

Further Plant Extensions Rumored for 1931—Report Soon

It is understood that the report of Page-Hersey Tubes for the year ended December 31, 1930, will show profits of about $10.25 per share, compared with $11.29 for the previous year. The company's report appears usually in the first week of February.

Working capital, it is reported, will be better, although the company has been spending cash freely on plant extensions. Further plant extensions are said to be planned, but there is no confirmation of this report. The company is understood to be in a favorable position as to the tariff, as it has endeavored to develop business on a large scale on items on which there is a fair amount of protection.

Despite the increase in the actual value of the plants, it is reported that the plant account as shown in the balance sheet about to be published will show little if any increase.

Page-Hersey has increased its common dividend every year since the organization of the present company in 1926. Although the present earnings are reported at more than double the current dividend of $5 there are no predictions of an increase in disbursements to shareholders in 1931.

Trail Ore Receipts

Following is a statement of ore received at the Trail Smelter for the period January 5th to 21st, 1931, inclusive:

Name of Mine	Locality	Tons
Bell	Beaverdell	52
Planet	Nicola	22
Union	Lynch Creek	38
		112
Total Company		7,853
Grand Total		7,965

MERCURY MILLS PASSES DIVIDEND PREFERRED STOCK

Inventory Declines Responsible—Hosiery Outlook Improves

Mercury Mills, Ltd., directors have decided to defer payment of the regular quarterly dividend on the 6 per cent preferred stock, which otherwise would have been payable on February 1, 1931, "in order to preserve the strong working capital position of the company."

"This action is caused," says H. G. Smith, president, in a letter to shareholders, "partially by the smaller volume of business resulting from the generally depressed conditions, but mainly because of the substantial decline in value of raw materials, including wool, cotton, silk, etc. Although inventories of raw materials and finished goods on hand at the beginning of January, 1930, showed a material reduction over the previous year, declines in the prices of these materials were sufficiently drastic to cause substantial losses in inventory values.

"The company, however, is commencing 1931 in a strong working capital position, which it is felt desirable to maintain. The company also expects to benefit from the recent tariff changes, although these did not become effective until so late in 1930 that little benefit was felt in winter trade. The outlook for the hosiery and underwear business, however, is more hopeful than a year ago, and every effort will be made to improve the company's earnings position during 1931.

"Annual report for year ended December 31, 1930, is not available, but will be forwarded to you as soon as ready."

Wilson Becomes C. G. E. Director

W. J. Blake Wilson, Vancouver, has been added to the board of directors of Canadian General Electric Co.

FREDERICK G. TODD
Landscape Architect
920 Castle Bldg., MONTREAL
Marquette 9617

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S. A. Morrison & Co.
LIMITED
INVESTMENT SECURITIES BANKERS
Northern Ontario Bldg.
330 Bay St., Toronto 2

Secondary Zinc Refinery To Be Built in Toronto

Toronto Industrial Commission announces that another new industry, Superior Zinc Corporation of Canada, recently incorporated, will establish a secondary zinc refinery in Toronto.

Plans have been prepared for the immediate erection of the necessary buildings on land adjoining the property of the Canadian Rumely Co.

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WINNIPEG WINDSOR

WILTON C. EDDIS & SONS
Established 1895
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
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60 Years in Business
Capital $2,000,000—Reserve Fund $3,200,000
The Company's Debentures are a legal investment for Trust Funds which may also be deposited in the Company's Savings Department.
Money loaned on First Mortgages, including building loans. Applications invited.
A. M. SMART, President. T. H. MAIN, Manager.

FIRST NATIONAL CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
STAR BUILDING, TORONTO
TELEPHONE ELGIN 9274

INTERNATIONAL PAPER and POWER COMPANY

Owned, including subsidiaries, by 79,000 shareholders in Canada, Great Britain and the United States. The Company's securities are listed and traded in on the Montreal and New York Stock Exchanges.

RENDERING a public service comparable in importance to its wholesale deliveries of power for industrial purposes, Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation Limited serves more than 19,000 homes, farms, factories and stores in areas adjacent to International's Canadian water power developments.

In southwestern Quebec and eastern Ontario, its subsidiary, Gatineau Electric Light Company Limited, now reaches an area of more than 5,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 250,000. Over 1,100 miles of transmission and distribution lines serve 126 municipalities, while more than 2,500 farms are included among the Company's customers.

Residential use of electricity as evidenced by sales of domestic appliances through the Company's retail stores, and by kilowatt hour consumption of current, is rapidly increasing in this progressive area.

Industrial activity in the territory served by the Company is indicated by the wide diversity of products manufactured, including flour, lumber, tobacco and shoes, furniture, ice, foundry castings and dairy products; clothing, cement, toys and pulp and paper products of almost every description.

What International Paper and Power Company is, who owns it, what are its policies and where and of what nature its undertakings, is being told in a series of advertisements, of which this is the eighth.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER and POWER COMPANY
CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY
NEW BRUNSWICK INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY
RIORDON SALES CORPORATION LIMITED
SAINT JOHN RIVER POWER COMPANY
GATINEAU POWER COMPANY
CANADIAN HYDRO-ELECTRIC CORPORATION LIMITED
GATINEAU ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY LIMITED
CONTINENTAL PAPER PRODUCTS LIMITED
INTERNATIONAL FIBRE BOARD LIMITED
NIPIGON CORPORATION LIMITED
INTERNATIONAL PAPER AND POWER SECURITIES LIMITED
13

Current Events in Banking World

Weyburn Security Bank Shareholders Will Get Almost $103 Per Share

Cash Paid Will Be Near $25; Non-liquid Assets Form Remainder

BENNETT APPROVES

Imperial Bank Will Add 30 New Branches in Saskatchewan if Sale is Ratified

Shareholders of Weyburn Security Bank will receive approximately $676,000 for their entire equity if the proposed plan of purchase by the Imperial Bank is ratified by shareholders of both banks. The shareholders of the bank will retain certain assets which were carried at $507,391 as at November 29, 1930, and the Imperial Bank will pay approximately $168,000 in cash.

Since there are 6,557 shares of Weyburn stock of $100 par value outstanding, on which 80 per cent has been paid up, each shareholder will receive approximately $103 per share of which some $25 will be cash and the rest in assets that will probably take some time to liquidate. These assets include real estate, other bank premises, valued at $148,151 as of November 29, 1930; mortgages on real estate sold, $225,528; non-current loans, $92,453 and other assets amounting to $41,259. While the December statement of the bank is not available it is probable that the various items will not show substantial change.

Must Defer Payment

Payment would be made by the Imperial Bank to the Weyburn Security Bank. Since a large part of the purchase price will be in non-liquid form such as mortgages and real estate which could not be distributed pro rata among shareholders, it is probable that these assets would be held by a company which could liquidate them gradually under better conditions than prevail at present. The Weyburn Security Co., from which the bank originated, is still in existence and would appear the logical agent through which the shareholders will ultimately receive cash for their holdings. It is reported that control of this company rests with the same group as does that of the bank.

Terms of the purchase have been approved by the directorates of both banks and by Premier R. B. Bennett, as minister of finance. Formal notice of the proposal will appear in the Canada Gazette on January 31 and must run for six weeks while shareholders must be directly notified four weeks in advance of special general meetings which will be held on or about March 17 to consider the terms of the offer. The Imperial Bank is submitting the terms of its offer to its 2,520 shareholders around February 13. Upon acceptance by a two-thirds majority of the subscribed stock there will then remain a period of four weeks before the Governor-General can give his assent. The Imperial Bank cannot therefore absorb the Weyburn bank until the latter part of April.

Imperial Bank Gains $4,000,000 In Assets

Acquisition of Weyburn Security Bank will bring the total assets of Imperial Bank to approximately $139,500,000, a gain of $4,000,000 in assets over the total shown as at November 29, 1930. The increase will be made at a cost of some $168,000 in cash. The Imperial Bank will remain in sixth position among the ten Canadian chartered banks from the standpoint of total assets.

The 30 Weyburn branches will bring the Imperial Bank's total to 240 of which 62 will be in Saskatchewan. This number approaches that of the Bank of Montreal in the province, while the Royal Bank and the Canadian Bank of Commerce have well over 100 branches each. The Weyburn branches, however, have little competition in their respective localities.

Directors Hold Control

The Weyburn Security Bank has always had an authorized capital of $1,000,000 of which there is now $655,700 subscribed and $524,560 paid up. There are 111 shareholders, of which some 45 are members of the staff. The directors control sufficient shares to ensure acceptance of the terms of the purchase. Of the total of 6,557 shares outstanding, 4,990 are held by nine persons or estates and the Weyburn Security Co. holds 58 shares. A number of the shareholders reside in the United States, although control is held in Canada.

The Imperial Bank, according to the proposal, will assume liability for all deposits and other obligations of the Weyburn Security Bank as of December 31, 1930, and will place its resources behind such liabilities. Depositors and customers of the smaller bank are assured uninterrupted service and added facilities which the Imperial Bank can afford through its large number of branches. The purchase will not mean any change in capitalization for the Imperial Bank due to the comparatively small amount of cash involved.

There were six individuals who originally subscribed and paid up for the bulk of the original share capital of Weyburn Security Bank. Two of these have died, including Alexander Simpson, president of the bank from its founding until his death in August, 1930. Desire on the part of the remaining major shareholders to be relieved of business responsibilities is stated to be the cause for the sale. Mr. Bennett, in announcing the government's consent to the agreement stressed the prudent and conservative management which the bank has had and particularly mentioned the services of H. O. Powell, the general manager of the bank.

Faced Difficult Conditions

While the bank is in a sound position it has undoubtedly been affected by the difficult agricultural conditions in the west. The bank is entirely dependent upon the agricultural community since there is no manufacturing and little commerce in the territory which it serves. Demand deposits have fallen off to $853,186 as at November 29, 1930, as compared with $1,367,977 on December 31, 1929, and savings deposits were down to $1,567,412 from $2,588,022. The total of deposits of both classes was the lowest point reached in many years.

While assets have declined with the reduction in liabilities on deposits, it is noticeable that the bank has retained its most liquid resources and has maintained a good liquid position. Government securities held amounted to $696,065 on November 29, 1930, as against $706,807 as at December 31, 1929. Provincial and municipal loans have increased to $424,039 from $151,568 while municipal securities held to the extent of $226,816 in 1929 are no longer carried and railway securities have been reduced to $26,075 from $294,504. Canadian current loans are down to $1,906,042 from $2,720,061 and amounts due from other banks to $374,402 from $1,056,952.

Non-current loans are the highest since 1925 at $92,453. Real estate holdings other than bank premises have increased to $148,151 from $119,299 at the end of 1929 apparently due to foreclosures since mortgages held are down to $225,528 from $259,685. Premises at $348,195 are valued at slightly more than in 1929 and sundry assets, not specified are carried at $41,259.

Total assets of the bank as revealed in the latest government statement amount to $4,514,097 as compared with $6,153,723 as at December 31, 1929, and $7,276,839 in 1928, the record year for the bank. Assets are at the lowest level since 1923. The bank has paid dividends at the rate of seven per cent since 1927 and has never paid less than five per cent since business was started in 1911. In February, 1916, and 1917, stock bonuses of five per cent were paid in addition to cash dividends of five per cent.

Enters New Territory

The purchase protects the interests of the Weyburn shareholders, some 111 in number, and gives the Imperial Bank 30 new branches in the southern part of Saskatchewan in which the Imperial Bank has not heretofore been represented. The Imperial Bank with 210 branches from Quebec to the Pacific and has 22 branches and 10 sub-branches in Saskatchewan. The Weyburn branches will bring the total to 72 and may result in the Imperial Bank appointing a supervisor with head office in Alberta. Western branches are now controlled from Winnipeg.

The Weyburn Bank operates chiefly in the extreme southern portion of the Saskatchewan wheat belt and includes the mixed farming area in the south eastern corner of the province. The entire territory is tributary to the C.P.R. and little or no manufacturing is carried on. Dependent entirely upon the prosperity of the agricultural community the Weyburn Security Bank has carried on as a Canadian chartered bank for two decades constantly strengthening its financial position. During this period there has been a high mortality among the banks operating just south of the international boundary and the fact that the Weyburn Security Bank has continued to improve its business is due to the very sound and conservative management of the bank.

Founded in 1902

Origin of the Weyburn Security Bank dates back to 1902 when the Weyburn Security Co. was founded at Weyburn, Sask., by United States capital. This company dealt largely in farm mortgages and carried on a private banking business as an accommodation. The success of similar companies in the United States was the reason for starting the Canadian enterprise. With the growth of the banking business, the company secured a Dominion charter while the Weyburn Security Co. has continued its business in mortgages to the present time.

The Weyburn Security Bank received a Dominion charter in 1910 after operating as the Weyburn Securities Co. since 1902. The original company did a private banking business to accommodate people in the vicinity of Weyburn, but the business expanded until there were branches in Griffin, Halbrite, McTaggart, Midale, Pangman and Radville.

Branches Increased

In 1911, the year following granting of its Dominion charter, the organization started to transact business as a chartered bank with an authorized capital of $1,000,000 of which $602,600 was subscribed and $301,600 was paid up. In January, 1916, it absorbed the Farmers' Exchange Bankers, a small private banking company with branches in Mossbank, Vantage, Edington and Expanse. The Edington branch was later discontinued. By 1921, the number of branches had been increased to 24 through branches instituted at Assiniboia, Benson, Colgate, Creelman, Darmody, Froude, Goodwater, Lewvan, Osage, Readlyn, Stoughton, Tribune, Verwood and Yellow Grass. Branches at Ardill and Bengough were started in 1923, although the former was discontinued in 1924.

In 1923 the branch at Froude was dropped and branches were started at Ardill, Bengough and Neville. In 1924, the new branch at Ardill was discontinued with that at Darmody while new branches were started at Bracken and Coderre. In 1927, a branch was started at Rockglen and in 1928 further additions were made at Buffalo Gap and McCord to bring the total to 30 branches.

Management Is Sound

With its clientèle almost exclusively composed of agriculturists it would not seem unusual for the Weyburn bank to have been seriously affected by depression in agriculture in the west. That the bank has been able to survive during the past two decades and show an increase in strength from year to year while many banks in the adjacent portion of the United States have failed is a commentary on the ability and conservatism of the management which has remained unchanged for many years. The late Alexander Simpson was president of the bank from 1910 until his death in August, 1930, and H. O. Powell, has been general manager.

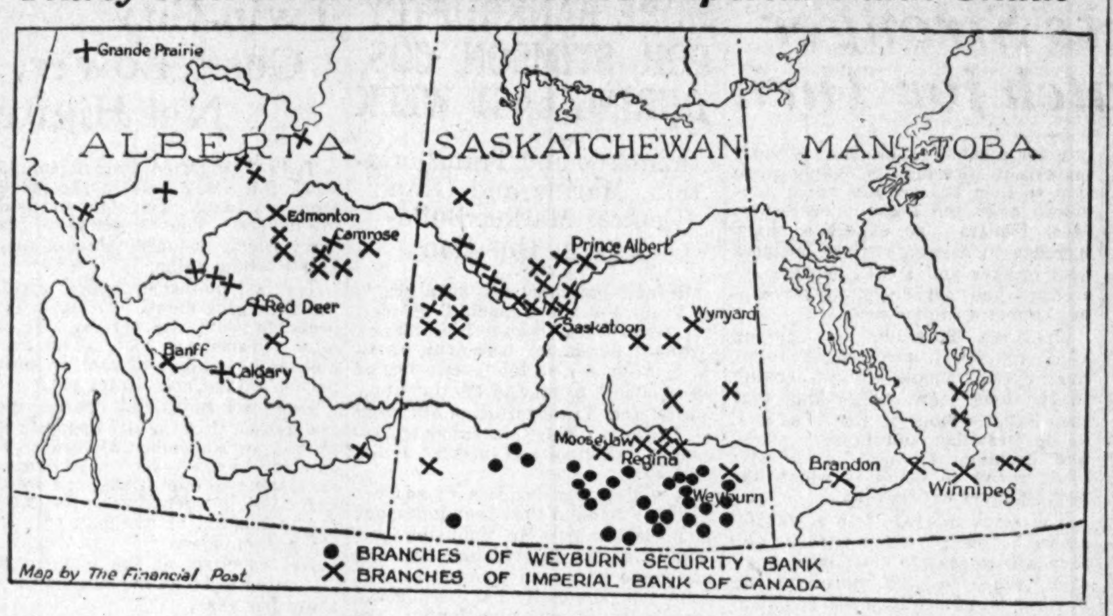
H. O. Powell, general manager of the Weyburn bank is regarded as a conservative banker of great skill and with a comprehensive knowledge of Canadian banking conditions. Of Welsh descent, he received his grounding in banking practice in the United States, and has been connected with the bank since its early days. He is one of the larger shareholders and will join the staff of the Imperial Bank upon completion of the proposed purchase. Mr. Powell has long been a strong advocate of mixed farming in the west and contends that a cow and a sow should be among the first investments that a new farmer should make.

Retain Staff

Employees of the Weyburn Bank, some 80 in number, will be retained by the Imperial Bank. It is considered probable that a number of changes may be made in order to acquaint junior members of the staff with Imperial Bank methods, while Imperial Bank accountants will be located at the Weyburn branches to facilitate the change to accounting methods used by the Imperial Bank. It is interesting to note that more than half of the staff of the Weyburn Security Bank are shareholders.

The Weyburn branches are practically without competition from the other Canadian banks since there are only six branches which are located in towns having other banking facilities. It is reported that the branch of the Bank of Toronto at McCord will be closed at the end of this month, leaving but five. These include branches of the Bank of Toronto and the Royal Bank at Assiniboia; of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Radville; the Bank of Nova Scotia at Stoughton; the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Bank of Montreal, and Royal Bank at Weyburn and the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Yellow Grass.

Thirty New Branches Added to Imperial Bank Chain



The above map of the three western prairie provinces shows clearly the present location of Imperial Bank branches and also the location of the thirty branches of the Weyburn Security Bank acquired by the Imperial last week.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF WORLD FINANCE

Brief, Intimate Glances at Trend of Things Economic

Prepared weekly by the Bankers' Bond Company, Toronto

United States

The present hope of automobile men is that automobile production in the United States during the current year will about equal the 1928 output when 4,358,759 cars were manufactured. This means it would exceed last year's output by 30% but fall short of 1929 by 19%. Since the automobile industry supports a very large number of workers, it is hoped that such expansion will cause an improvement in buying power. In 1929 it was estimated that 4,700,000 persons were dependent on the automobile industry or one of every 10 gainfully employed.

General

Workers, world wide, are restive. Labor difficulties are now present in Germany, United States and England of an acute nature. Germany is mobilizing her workers as an army of peace workers in order to rescind the dole and get some work done for the state subsistence given the unemployed. A scheme is in being whereby a kind of peace time army would be raised for the purpose of expanding public works. In the United States, President Hoover has definitely stated that he will not entertain the idea of a dole, but has put his official stamp upon the Red Cross scheme for raising $10,000,000 in order to relieve distress. Since the entire sum is not likely to be obtained by subscription in time to make the sum immediately useful, it is generally anticipated that Congress will have to vote a dollar for dollar loan to obtain the $10,000,000 objective. In the United Kingdom, labor disputes have reached a deadlock. It is thought by the British leading industrialists that owing to the declining commodity markets and consequent reduction in the cost of living, wages cannot be maintained at present levels. Labor leaders, however, do not favor, in fact, dread the issue of a cut in wages.

The Chadbourne plan for restriction of sugar output has been given a new lease of life because German interests have ratified the so-called compromise whereby they are prepared to enter into a quota plan for sugar shipments over a 5-year period. One snag however remains which at the present seems unsurmountable—namely, the capitulation of the Java Sugar Trust. The Dutch Government has been approached to support this scheme and yield to the extent of trying to control shipments of Java through export licenses, without interfering with production, but some critics foresee the possibility of large scale evasions. Under the "five years' plan," states an Exchange message, the total export quota will amount to 37¼ million tons Cuba's share slightly exceeds 18 million tons, while that of Java is 12½ million tons. The European participation approximates 6,700,000 tons, made up as follows: Czechoslovakia, 2,835,835 tons; Germany, 1,750,000 tons; Poland, 1,538,000 tons; Hungary, 422,570 tons; and Belgium, 151,405 tons.

Agricultural machinery manufacturers in the United States continue to profit by Soviet orders, producers of machinery for the food industries look for a spectacular increase in orders this year, and railway equipment manufacturers are impatiently watching the moves of Russia's transport commission. Industrial orders are gaining rapidly. Purchases of electrical equipment show an increase of 643% during 1930, over 1929. Telephone and telegraph equipment sold by the United States during 1930 reached the sum of $1,360,000 against $260,000 in 1929. Soviet Russia continues to absorb large quantities of raw materials from different countries with the idea of achieving her 5-year objective.

Dominion Coal Co. Provides More Work

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Employment at the Dominion Coal Co.'s collieries has been greatly improved since the beginning of the year. At present three mines are employing approximately 2,700 men working four-day shifts and all other collieries getting in three shifts. All pits are operating excepting the three at New Waterford. The company has announced its intention of trying to maintain a working schedule of three days a week during the rest of the winter. This, it is expected, will provide sufficient employment to carry the miners along.

Yearly Bank Clearings

Eastern Cities	Jan. 23, 1930	Jan. 22, 1931
Saint John	$ 2,119,671	$ 1,939,790
Sherbrooke	793,074	733,648
Quebec	6,952,288	5,095,228
Ottawa	7,371,909	6,677,918
Montreal	130,743,324	112,100,097
Kingston	639,518	648,134
Peterboro	799,999	779,020
Toronto	124,906,108	104,105,633
Hamilton	6,312,232	4,741,187
Kitchener	1,198,119	1,058,094
Brantford	1,127,861	1,090,382
London	2,811,429	2,148,622
Chatham	612,723	578,664
Windsor	4,144,540	3,148,981
Sarnia	765,556	552,359
Sudbury	1,122,830	709,423
Moncton	965,915	731,696
Halifax	3,014,997	2,714,099
Western Cities	**Jan. 23, 1930**	**Jan. 22, 1931**
Fort William	$ 742,027	$ 678,911
Winnipeg	44,757,338	28,432,469
Brandon	479,165	407,602
Moose Jaw	1,018,986	868,479
Saskatoon	2,218,413	1,752,194
Prince Albert	406,260	347,613
Edmonton	2,650,160	5,087,711
Calgary	10,995,228	7,620,031
Medicine Hat	403,490	287,957
Lethbridge	552,236	369,911
Vancouver	21,991,443	16,108,818
Victoria	2,320,607	1,994,252
Regina	3,835,348	3,098,669
New Westminster	789,835	630,921

Bank Chat

GERALD P. WORSLEY, manager of the Sparks St., Ottawa, branch of the Bank of Montreal for the past seven months has been transferred to Saint John, N.B., and will be succeeded by **W. B. HARSHAW** of the Ottawa head office branch.

Starting in 1892 with the bank at Cornwall, Mr. Worsley has held many positions of importance with the bank at Sarnia, London, Halifax, Portage la Prairie, Moncton, St. John, Vancouver, Winnipeg and Brandon. On coming to Ottawa, Mr. Worsley succeeded the late D. H. Sharpe as manager of the Sparks St. branch.

H. F. CUNNINGHAM, formerly accountant at Winnipeg for the Bank of Nova Scotia, has been appointed manager at St. James branch, Winnipeg, succeeding **H. J. C. McINTYRE** who has resigned.

J. DOUGLAS WOODS has been elected a director of the Bank of Toronto.

Officers of the Kitchener Clearing House Association, elected recently at the annual meeting, are as follows: chairman, A. E. Brundrette, Royal Bank; vice-chairman, J. B. Thompson, Imperial Bank; secretary, J. C. Wolfrain, Bank of Toronto; manager, W. E. R. Sutherland, accountant, Bank of Montreal. R. D. Boughner, Dominion Bank was chairman during the past year.

The **Bank of Commerce** announces the following staff changes:

A. M. WATT, accountant, at Champion, Alta, appointed acting manager

A. G. MORDY, manager at Kingston, Ont., has been appointed manager at Chatham, Ont.

T. STOTHERS has been appointed manager at Drinkwater, Sask.

E. C. HODGINS, manager at Oshawa, Ont., has been appointed manager at Kingston, Ont.

S. TURK, assistant accountant at Montreal, has been appointed accountant.

J. D. SMITH has been appointed manager at Oliver, B.C.

C. D. LYONS, manager at Chatham, Ont., has been appointed manager at Oshawa.

J. MORETON, manager at Windsor, Ont., has been appointed an assistant manager at Toronto.

W. S. RYAN, manager at Champion, has been appointed manager at Warner, Alta.

F. G. STANLEY, inspector at head office, has been appointed manager at Windsor, Ont.

SQUIRES HOPEFUL OF TRADE OUTLOOK IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Trade Balance Favorable and Unemployed Few on Island

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Trade and industrial outlook for Newfoundland this year, is considered satisfactory in the opinion of Sir Richard Squires, prime minister of the colony. Major indices of progress for the past year show that Newfoundland has been far less seriously affected than most countries by the general trade depression of 1930.

Trade returns show that the colony had a favorable trade balance of $8,180,809 last year. Although the export value of cod fish last year had been about two million dollars less than that of 1929, the total exports increased by three to four million dollars, and the imports last year were $2,600,000 greater than in 1929.

Paper Industry Helps

One of the dominating factors in the trade situation last year, was the appreciable increase in export of paper products. During the last twelve months, Newfoundland's two paper mills turned out a larger production than any other year. Operations have been steadily maintained, which has not been without its effect upon employment conditions on the Island.

A greater amount of insurance was written in Newfoundland last year; the current loans to the public decreased; the total of notes under discount at the banks was substantially less, and savings bank deposits were greater, according to Premier Squires.

While more than 1,600 persons in Newfoundland were jobless in 1929, not more than half that number were unemployed at the present time.

Western Sheep Statistics

There are 182,240 sheep in Manitoba, 207,551 in Saskatchewan, 520,000 in Alberta and 204,342 in British Columbia, according to the latest statistics.

WITH WEALTH AND MANHOOD INTACT, STRENGTH UNIMPAIRED, CANADA NEEDS PATIENCE, CONFIDENCE AND COURAGE

Mr. S J. Moore President, Bank of Nova Scotia, at 99th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders Warns against Pessimism Stresses Canada's Strong Position and Urges Long View of Western Conditions. Mr J A. McLeod, General Manager, Refers to Strong Liquid Position of Bank and Predicts 1931 will be Year of Intelligent and Effective Assistance to Canadian Farmers.

At the annual general meeting of the shareholders of The Bank of Nova Scotia held in Halifax on Wednesday, Jan. 28th. Mr. S. J. Moore, the President, introduced his remarks to the shareholders by indicating that the present depression in Canada had its origin in evils that were world wide, and that recovery would depend on improvement in world conditions. Consequently he felt that the business recovery when it came would not be rapid in its early stages.

He referred to the severe decline in commodity prices that has been an outstanding feature in the depression and also to the increasing unemployment, not only in Canada but throughout the world. He considered that Canada had been relatively fortunate in respect to unemployment when compared with other countries such as Britain, the United States and Germany. Continuing his comments on the present situation he stated that "a spirit of extreme pessimism had been created here and elsewhere. Such a spirit of pessimism is in sharp contrast to the spirit of extreme optimism which was so widespread only two years ago. Just as, on previous occasions, I felt impelled to warn my fellow Canadians against indulging in unwarranted optimism, so now, with all the force at my command, I would warn them against the mistake, equally grave if not more so, of indulging in unwarranted pessimism. Experience has taught us that depressions such as the present have a limited term; that recovery begins, as a rule, when confidence is at the lowest ebb; and that during each depression the stage is being set for the next act in the absorbing drama of Canadian economic development. I see no reason in the present for rejecting these teachings of experience."

Mr. Moore dealt at some length with the prospect for 1931 and pointed out that business executives, for the most part, had faced the situation and adjusted their organizations to the new conditions. "They realized that economies were essential and that profitable results must come through careful and energetic management. Overhead has been reduced, expenses have been more closely scrutinized, inventories have been cut to the bone, with the result that industry generally is ready to take full advantage of the improved conditions as they appear."

Mr. Moore stated that there was reason to believe that before the beginning of the next harvest season, the world's carryover of wheat would be nearer to normal than it had been for a long time. He continued "meanwhile, there is accumulating all over the world a volume of idle funds that must presently find employment—and in finding employment for themselves must give employment to farmers and wage-earners in staple industries the world over. These funds are at present idle because of the spirit of apprehension that prevails in so many countries at the same time."

He referred briefly to conditions in the United States, mentioning the encouraging increase in unfilled steel orders, and the recent resumption of activity in the automobile industry as good omens for the future.

He referred briefly to the unfavourable situation that still prevailed in certain of the Asiatic countries where the very drastic fall in the price of silver, which appears to be still in progress, had crippled the purchasing power "of some hundreds of millions of people in the silver-using countries, and thus increased the difficulties of all those of us who produce commodities dependent, in whole or in part, upon this population for a market."

In conclusion he referred more particularly to our own conditions in Western Canada as follows:

"At the present moment the heaviest losers, as a result of present conditions in the Dominion, are undoubtedly the people of the three Prairie Provinces. To them the goodwill and sympathy of their fellow Canadians goes out in overflowing measure and plans for the betterment of their condition have been received with acclaim everywhere. But, while we realize to the full the difficulties confronting the people of these provinces, we should also take a long view with regard to their future. It is a familiar saying, (and as applied to individuals it is obviously true) that 'character is destiny.' We say with no less truth of a whole community that their character is their destiny. This is not the first occasion in which the people of these provinces have had to face conditions that might well have daunted men and women of less courage or softer fibre. Yet, as I look back on the growth and development of our West since Confederation—and my own life, in point of time, covers more than the span of years from Confederation onwards—I am impressed with the fact that, time after time, these crises have been surmounted, when the sole reliance of the West was its iron determination.

"In 1871, at the first census following Confederation, the population of the territory now comprising Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, was approximately 75,000 At the present moment it is approximately 2,250,000. In sixty years of good times and ill, including a period when their available manhood flocked to the colours and went overseas to face years of wholesale slaughter, the population of these plains has increased exactly thirty-fold. I doubt if any other territory of the same size and importance in the whole world can point to such a record; and I am confident that the same qualities which, in the past, made this achievement possible, are abundantly present to-day.

"The natural wealth of this country remains intact. Her manhood is intact. Her strength is unimpaired. She now has need of three essentials —patience, confidence, and courage. Of all her varied resources, these are among the most valuable."

The General Manager, Mr. J. A. McLeod, addressed the shareholders and commented briefly on the Annual Statement for 1930 which was submitted to the meeting. He reviewed the changes under the various headings of the balance sheet and mentioned that the additional issue of 20,000 shares of the Bank which had been offered to shareholders at the end of 1929 had been paid for during the year and the paid up capital thereby increased from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000. The reserve fund had been increased from $20,000,000 to $24,000,000. Of the increase $3,000,000 was contributed by the shareholders as premium on the new stock and $1,000,000 was by transfer from Profit and Loss. Commenting on the new stock issue, Mr. McLeod stated that he considered "it spoke well for the confidence reposed in the Bank by shareholders that an increase of 20% in our capital should have been taken up so promptly in a year when conditions were most unfavourable to capital issues."

Mr. McLeod commented briefly on the extent of the setback that industry in the country had received during 1930 and proceeded as follows:

"Nowhere is this more visible than in agriculture. Wheat, which was quoted in Winnipeg at $1.68 per bushel on August 3rd, 1929, was quoted at 50⅝ cents per bushel on December 26th, 1930. The prices of all grain and root crops have fallen rapidly. But the prices of meat and livestock, and in many cases of dairy products also, have fallen to nothing like the same degree. It is noticeable that those areas in which the farmers have devoted themselves as specialists to the production of wheat, exposing themselves to the vicissitudes of climate and markets without reservation, have been affected the most severely. In some such areas, assistance will actually be needed, in order that the farmers concerned may continue their operations next season. But in other areas, in which farming operations have been more diversified, the farmers find themselves in much better circumstances; and it is not far from the truth to state that in proportion as those engaged on the land have succeeded in diversifying operations, to that extent they have escaped the full force of the depression.

"Under these circumstances, it is gratifying to notice that under the auspices of the Dominion Government it is intended to organize a corporation which will make loans to farmers who have hitherto relied upon single crops in order to assist them in making the transition to mixed farming. I believe that the year 1931 will be memorable, if for no other reason, as the first in which intelligent and effective assistance was given to such farmers in Canada for the purpose."

Mr. McLeod dealt briefly with conditions in the Maritime Provinces where the Bank was first organized, and mentioned that business conditions during the year in the three Provinces had been distinctly less depressed than elsewhere and stated that even now "while it is clear that they have not remained immune from the profound influences disturbing the world's trade, they remain relatively prosperous; it may be said, I think with approximate accuracy, that the recession of business is not more than half as marked in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and this old Province of Nova Scotia, as in most other parts of the Dominion."

He dealt at some length with the growing dependence of Canada's trade on foreign markets stating that in ten years the proportion of Canadian products that had to be sold abroad had increased from 25 per cent to 30 per cent. Canada was, therefore, increasingly interested in the solvency and general well being of her customers abroad He drew attention to the heavy burden of debt that had been assumed by many of the participants in the Great War and pointed out that the fall in commodity prices had increased the debt, as measured by commodities, by not less than 25 per cent over the past eighteen months. Mr. McLeod continued as follows:

"Though Canada is under no obligations in respect of inter-allied war debts, nevertheless as a vigorous young country, developed to no small extent with capital borrowed in the past, she too has annual debt charges to meet abroad on account of principal and interest, which have been estimated at $216,000,000 net, or about $700,000 per working day. To the extent that goods are exported to meet these charges, the fall of prices has affected and is affecting her position in the world market; for she must export a proportionately greater volume of goods to meet this debt charge, than was needed up till a short time ago; and she must export these goods to countries, which in not a few cases find their own purchasing power lessened, by the corresponding increase that has occurred since 1929, in their own burden of external debt, owing to the fall of prices."

"We thus have a very vital interest in these two questions; in the world-wide fall of commodity prices; and in the world-wide structure of international indebtedness, which has suddenly become so much more burdensome than ever before, that it is scarcely less embarrassing to the creditors than to the debtors."

"Is it too much to hope that both of these problems will be met by the concerted action of the governments and bankers of the world, and in the fairly near future? We may take it for granted that all of the governments of the British Empire are alive to this question, and sympathetic to the prospect of constructive action. It is also obvious that some, at least, of the governments of Europe are of the same mind. With regard to the United States, I would add this: that the losses which have been suffered in that country during the past year, as a result of the world-wide financial and industrial depression which this fall of prices, coupled with the burden of international debts, has brought about, have been so much greater than the whole of the debts owed by the peoples of other countries to the United States, that the government and people of that country have a vital interest in the prompt settlement of these problems; and of this fact the leading bankers, merchants, and industrialists of the United States are well aware. Their interest diverges far less from the general interest of the debtor countries, than is generally realized."

"There is some ground for believing that at no distant date signs of improvement will be visible, both in the great centres of world trade abroad, and here. We join in hoping that when next we hold our Annual Meeting, which we expect will be in our new building, the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of The Bank of Nova Scotia will occur with conditions indicating trade recovery, with the promise of renewed prosperity to come."

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BUSINESS IN FORCE OF NATIONAL LIFE SHOWS SMALL GAIN

Investments Maintained in Sound Condition Says President

The National Life Assurance Co. issued $11,285,227 of life insurance during 1930 of which 70 per cent was fully paid-for, according to statements made at the company's annual meeting last week. This compares with $14,292,812 issued for the previous year. The company finished the year with $61,079,186 insurance in force, this representing a gain of $1,219,163 over the figure for 1929.

The net premium income at $1,742,852 was $2,958 in excess of that of the year before, while receipts from interest, rents, etc., were up $38,000.

Against these increases, on the disbursement side, death claims and disability annuities were $107,268 higher being $381,611; matured endowments and surrenders amounts to $64,000 more than in 1929, while dividends paid to policyholders were increased by $60,000. The earned surplus was $517,352 as against the 1929 figure of $672,563.

Policy Reserves Up

The company's ledger assets showed an increase of $518,252, these now standing at $10,154,803. Non-ledger assets, which include interest due and accrued and premiums outstanding, amounted to $466,985, compared with $422,268 at the end of 1929.

Among the liabilities, policy reserves, showed an increase of $565,597 to $9,357,521. After an increase in contingency reserves of $25,000 the surplus carried forward amounts to $433,847 which figure is lower by $79,632 than that of twelve months ago.

The following extracts from the company's annual statement compare the leading items for the past two years.

Business	1930 $	1929 $
New insce. issued	11,285,227	14,292,812
Business in force	61,079,186	59,860,023
Assets, etc.		
Total ledger assets	10,154,803	9,636,451
Other assets	466,985	422,268
Policy reserves	9,357,521	8,791,924
Conting. reserves	50,000	25,000
Surplus (excl. cap.)	433,847	513,479
Policy loans	1,705,656	1,426,909
Income and Disbursements		
Net prem. income	1,742,852	1,739,894
Int., rents, profit on secs. and real est.	571,916	533,744
Supp. contracts	25,118	15,196
Amts. left on dep.	17,273	......
Total income	2,362,200	2,298,306
Paymts to p'holders	1,100,314	869,068
Divs. to sharehldrs	37,500	30,000
Exps. sals. & comm.	670,392	691,956
Earned surplus	517,352	672,563

The directors' report states, in part: "Over 70 per cent of the company's investments are in Government and municipal bonds which, instead of being unfavorably affected by general conditions, have shown a substantial appreciation over their book cost. It is gratifying to be able to state that there is today not a dollar of interest or principal overdue or in arrears on any investment of the company."

Garrow Decision Paves Way For Settlement Of Fifty Year Dispute

Trial Judge Rules Federal Insurance Control Invalid

NOT THROUGH YET

Case Must go to Appellate Court and Then Either to Supreme Court or Privy Council

A legal decision which may culminate 50 years of constitutional struggle in the field of insurance was handed down in Ontario this week by Hon. Justice Garrow. Mr. Garrow's decision finds that eight sections of the Insurance Act of Canada, covering the entire field of licensing, penalties and contracts, are invalid.

As the decision comes only from the Trial Court of Ontario, the action will next have to pass before the Appellate Court of Ontario and thence it will in all probability go either to the Supreme Court of Canada or to the Privy Council in London.

Ontario wins its contentions with respect to all the insurance legislation upon which it sought judgment, Sections 4, 11, 12, 65, 66, 91, 123 and 135 of the Insurance Act of Canada, Chapter 101, being declared ultra vires and beyond the competence of the Parliament of Canada to enact. In its appeal against the validity of Section 507 of the Criminal Code, R.S.C., 1927, Chapter 36, Ontario merely sought to draw attention to the fact that such section was held invalid in 1924.

Sections Defined

The first three sections, namely, 4, 11 and 12 are the licensing sections; sections 65 and 66 are the sections providing the penalties for companies failing to secure such licenses, and sections 91, 123 and 135 are the typical sections saying what kind of a contract these insurance companies can issue.

As to Section 16 of the Special War Revenue Act, which provides a tax on all Canadians who insure with companies not licensed under the Insurance Act, Justice Garrow says he inclines to the view adopted by the Quebec Court: that the section is valid.

Quebec Case Recalled

It will be remembered that the Quebec decision was handed down last fall (The Financial Post, Dec. 4, 1930) three out of five judges in Quebec inclining to the opinion, that Canadian firms who are insured in mutual fire insurance companies, not licensed at Ottawa, must pay a tax of five per cent on the net cost of their insurance. This decision has been appealed by the New England factory mutual insurance companies direct to the Privy Council in England, the hearing to take place next July.

The following are some of the comments of Hon. Justice Garrow in handing down his decision as trial judge this week:

"In my view," says his lordship, "section 4 of the insurance act of Canada is invalid not because it purports to give the minister power to grant a license, but because it attaches to the granting of the license terms and conditions which appear to me to be not within the competence of parliament.

"The vice of the legislation in question appears to be that the dominion parliament seeks to impose upon those obtaining licenses obligations as to the terms and conditions upon which insured and insurer shall do business and enter into contracts, matters which, as I read the authorities, are expressly for the provincial legislation.

"Only in regard to section 134 (dealing with accident and sickness insurance) does the act provide that in so far as the conditions imposed by that section are inconsistent with the conditions required by the law of the province, they need not be observed. Why this distinction is made I do not know, but it seems clear that in regard to all other classes of insurance dealt with by the act a licenser under the act must insert these terms in their policies whether they agree or not with the requirements of the provincial act.

"Sections 65 and 66 are the sections of the act relating to penalties. They have already been held invalid by Masten, J.A., and I come to the same conclusion.

"As to section 16 of the special war revenue act R.C.S. 1927, cap. 179, I am inclined to the view adopted unanimously by the Quebec court that that section should not be declared to be ultra vires."

Hopes Co-operation Will Follow Decision

Commenting on the Garrow decision declaring various sections of the federal insurance act ultra vires, V. Evan Gray, eminent insurance counsel and former superintendent of insurance in Ontario, says:

"During the past ten years, various efforts to reconcile the conflict of authority between the two governments have been unsuccessfully made. They have failed because the Dominion would not recognize the limitations which the B.N.A. Act set upon Dominion constitutional authority in insurance matters. I believe the present contest must go on to final decision by the privy council, but when the question is determined, and however it may be finally determined, I hope the way will still be left open for conference between Dominion and provincial authorities to preserve a basis of practical co-operation that will serve the public interest by avoiding duplication of regulating machinery and impairment of the present very effective system of government inspection of insurance companies."

EXCELSIOR LIFE BUSINESS GROWS BY 12 PER CENT

Annual Report Reveals Insurance Company in Good Position

With total business issued and revived amounting to $23,299,931, showing an increase of 12½ per cent over the 1929 figure, Excelsior Life Insurance Company during 1930 wrote the largest amount of insurance in the history of the company. A gain in insurance in force of $7,222,982, took the total business on the company's books as at Dec. 31, 1930, to above the $100,000,000 mark. These figures were disclosed at the annual meeting of the company held in Toronto on January 22.

The financial statement shows the net premium income for the past year, after re-assurance, to have been $2,881,275, an increase over 1929 of $4,611. Receipts in respect of interest on investments, rents, etc., totalled $892,406, being slightly lower than the 1929 income from this source, with the result that the total income, at $3,773,680, showed a net increase of $3,814.

Payments Slightly Higher

Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries during the past year amounted to $1,540,933 as against $1,507,593 in 1929, the increase being largely in respect of maturities of endowment and investment policies which were $45,647 higher than in the previous year. Death claims amounted to $499,432, showing a decrease of $20,431, while the value of policies surrendered were fractionally lower at $303,361.

The balance sheet as at Dec. 31, 1930, shows an increase in ledger assets from $15,587,290 to $16,590,031 approximately $1,250,000, the items being distributed as follows:

Ledger Assets Analyzed	1930 %	1929 %
First mtges. on real est.	26.2	25.6
Bonds and debentures	47.1	49.5
Loans on policies	18.2	15.8
Preferred stocks	1.3	1.1
Real est., cash & other assets	7.2	8.0
	100.0	100.0

Reserves, computed on the government standard, are increased $1,254,905 to $14,584,941, and surplus funds, exclusive of special reserves, amounted to $2,351,015, an improvement of $63,099 on the figure of a year ago. From the total surplus $710,320 is apportioned to deferred dividend policies, against an allottment of $588,346 in 1929.

The following table summarizes the chief items from the company's statement.

Business	1930 $	1929 $
Ins. issued & revived	23,299,931	20,697,633
Ins. in force	100,082,086	92,859,104
Assets		
Total ledger assets	16,590,031	15,587,290
Other assets	869,196	742,150
Policyholders reserves	14,584,941	13,406,136
Surplus unallotted	1,640,695	1,699,570
Conting. reserves	140,000	115,000
Earned surplus	1,163,117	1,330,715
Income		
Net prem. income	2,881,275	2,876,664
Int., divs., & rents	892,406	893,202

The directors' report states, in regard to the company's investments that the market value of bonds, debentures and stocks as of the end of the year, and as ascertained by the department of insurance was in excess of the amount at which the same are carried in the company's accounts.

Life Insurance Sales Off 7½ Per Cent in '30

Western Provinces Contribute Largely to Decline—December Business Shows Better Ratio Than That of United States

Sales of ordinary life insurance for 1930, companies having in force 84 per cent of the total business in Canada and Newfoundland, amounted to $586,056,000, according to figures compiled by the Hartford Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau. This represents a decrease in volume of $46,67-,000, or over 7½ per cent, below 1929.

In making comparisons with last year, however, it must be remembered that 1929 was a record year for volume insurance sold in Canada, it being 6 per cent higher than in any preceding year. The total for last year is only fractionally lower than for 1928. Compared with the average production in Canada for the last five years the volume for 1930 was 9 per cent greater.

U. S. Lowest in September

Sales in the United States for 1930 were 4% below 1929, notwithstanding the fact that a peak of sales was reached in the U. S. in March exceeding those of previous years. Production since then fell away gradually to the low point in September, at which time Canadian sales were well started on an upward trend which continued steadily up to the year end. In December, 1930, the U.S. production was 13 per cent and Canadian production 10 per cent below December, 1929. In all but two months last year Canadian sales were below the 1929 figures however, the exceptions being March and June, 1930, in both of which the volume was slightly better than in the corresponding months of 1929.

Prairies Suffer Most

The three Prairie provinces contributed most largely to the 1930 decline, although all except Prince Edward Island showed decreases of from 3 to 8 per cent on the year's business. The volume in Saskatchewan showed the most severe reduction being but 74 per cent of that of 1929, while Alberta reported 84 per cent of last year's total. Ontario, which accounted for approximately two-fifths of the aggregate for Canada, produced 93 per cent of her 1929 volume and Quebec 97 per cent. The appended table shows the monthly values of insurance sales by provinces, with comparisons with 1929 as well as with the average for the last five years. It will be observed that Alberta and Saskatchewan are the only provinces that failed to come up to the five year average. Most of the others showed a satisfactory improvement, the Maritime provinces being especially noticeable.

1930 Record by Provinces

	Total sales 1930 $	Ratio 1930 to 1929 %	Ratio 1930 to 5-year average %
Alta.	32,346,000	84	91
B. C.	41,003,000	96	116
Man.	35,971,000	89	100
N. B.	13,189,000	97	110
N. S.	17,102,000	92	108
Ont.	226,688,000	93	113
P. E. I.	2,901,000	110	116
Que	163,508,000	97	117
Sask.	30,266,000	74	82
N'fld.	5,082,000	97	129
Total	568,056,000	92	109

Making a month-by-month comparison, figures for December showed a distinctly better volume compared with the previous five months, and in producing $49,874,000, exceeded the volume for November by over $3,000,000 This is 5 per cent better than the monthly average for the year. In comparison with December, 1929, however, the volume showed a decrease of about 10 per cent.

Comparing the chief cities over the whole year, Montreal, Ottawa and Winnipeg made the best showing the first-named paying for 9 per cent more insurance than in 1929. Ottawa dropped 1 per cent and Winnipeg 2 per cent from the previous year.

Twenty-seven per cent of Canadian companies reporting to the Bureau showed increased sales during December, 1930.

NEW ORDINARY PAID-FOR BUSINESS IN CANADA, 1930
(Figures in Thousands of Dollars)

1930	*Total	Alta.	B. C.	Man.	N. B.	N. S.	Ont.	P.E.I.	P. Q.	Sask.	Nfld.
Jan.	46,788	3,081	3,169	2,800	1,028	1,354	18,813	177	13,519	2,327	520
Feb.	45,499	2,623	3,254	2,916	888	1,207	17,965	263	13,926	2,117	340
Mar.	50,327	2,881	3,485	3,034	1,115	1,596	19,752	176	15,628	2,247	413
Apr.	52,708	3,059	4,064	3,137	1,059	1,647	21,161	218	15,311	2,643	409
May	50,085	2,899	3,671	2,882	1,126	1,299	21,630	189	13,028	2,905	461
June	55,355	3 227	4,036	3,589	1,225	1,866	22,394	320	15,208	3,036	454
July	47,829	2,408	4,212	2,955	1,148	1,502	18,594	430	13,212	2,909	454
Aug.	37,061	1,927	2,948	2,493	986	1,015	14,464	278	10,566	1,989	395
Sept.	39,643	2,143	2,753	2,422	1,028	1,334	15,467	210	12,003	1,923	360
Oct.	46,019	2,412	3,028	3,012	1,191	1,357	18,723	212	12,948	2,642	494
Nov.	46,868	2 505	3,036	3,028	1,210	1,366	18,310	240	14,182	2,505	486
Dec.	49,874	3,181	3,347	3,703	1,185	1,559	19,415	183	13,982	3,023	296

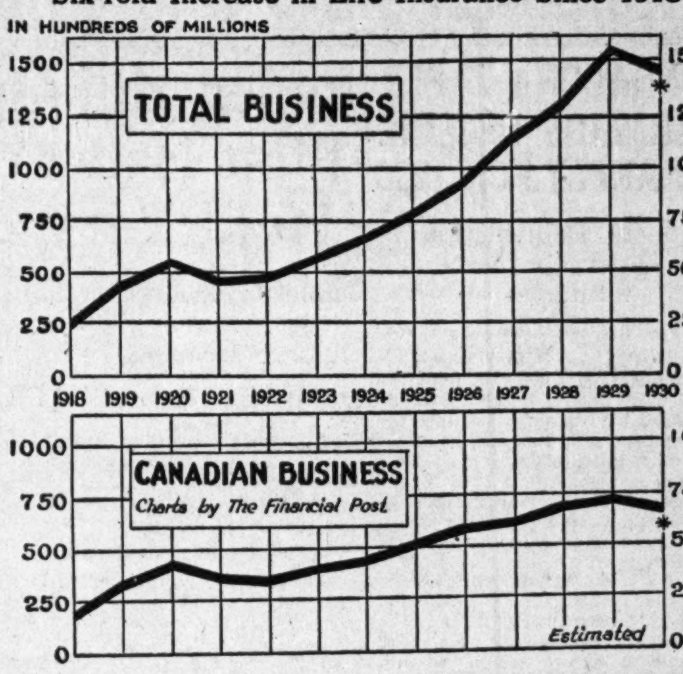
*Includes Canada and Newfoundland.

New President Named for Maritime Life

Dr. J. G. McDougall, of Halifax, was elected president of the Maritime Life Assurance Co. at the company's annual meeting succeeding Hon. E. A. Reilly, K.C., of Moncton, who becomes chairman of the board. Red Hugh McLean, of Bathurst, N.B., was chosen a member of the board of directors, succeeding his father, the late Angus McLean.

The company reported business in force as $11,363,986, an increase of 25.8 per cent. New insurance issued during the year, including revivals, totalled $2,951,603. The total cash premium income amounted to $303,901.95, and interest income to $44,473.69, an increase of 21.1 per cent. Reserves held on the company's insurance contracts now amount to $663,240, a percentage increase of 38.6, while during the year net assets increased to $976,534, or 28 per cent.

Six-fold Increase in Life Insurance Since 1918



At the annual meeting of the Manufacturers' Life last week, J. B. McKechnie, general manager, drew attention to the tremendous increase in new business written by Canadian companies since the war. The above diagram charts the figures upon which Mr. McKechnie's index is based.

CROWN INSURANCE ADDS $12,000,000 TO TOTAL BUSINESS

New Policies Issued in 1930 Amount to $12,571,013

Crown Life Insurance Co., whose annual statement has just been published, reports insurance in force as at Dec. 31, 1930, of $132,337,107, a gain since a year ago of $12,571,013. New policies issued during the year amounted to $29,185,619, this showing a decrease of $220,403 below the 1929 figure.

The company shows receipts approximately $400,000 higher than in the previous year, this being contributed to by an increase in renewal premiums of $318,319 and $114,668 in respect of interest and rents. During the year, also, a distribution of $60,809 was made from shareholders' fund, representing 33 1/3 per cent on the paid-up capital. This was applied to bring all subscribed capital stock which was less than 40 per cent paid-up up to that percentage, and the amount thus applied, viz., $47,278 further increased the income, representing subscriptions to capital stock. Holders of stock which was 40 per cent or more paid-up received the bonus in cash. Off-setting these increases, first-year premiums were down $45,000 and single premiums approximately $50,000.

The company's assets are up $1,283,639, totalling $15,387,895. Among these, mortgages on real estate were extended by nearly $600,000 and bonds and debentures by approximately $100,000. Holdings of stocks were reduced to $85,570 to $471,150. Loans on the company's policies, however, reflect the greater part of the increased assets, these being $564,195 higher than at the end of 1929 at $2,349,334.

Policy reserves now stand at $13,958,557 compared with $12,290,849 last year.

Surplus funds, exclusive of paid-up capital which now amounts to $229,697, stand at $889,895 as against $1,021,06 at the close of 1929, the shareholders' surplus being reduced to $32,384, and the general surplus to $857,510 from $69,105 and $951,964, respectively.

The following summary compares the leading items in the company's balance sheet and income account for the past two years.

Business	1930	1929
New policies issued	29,185,619	30,965,222
Insurance in force	134,337,107	121,766,094
Assets		
Mortgages on real est.	6,646,189	6,037,738
Bonds, debs. & stocks	4,796,985	4,809,397
Real est. (incl. H.O.)	526,392	512,962
Policy loans	2,349,334	1,785,139
Other assets	1,068,994	959,020
Total	15,387,895	14,104,256
Capital & surplus	*1,119,592	*1,203,488
Income		
Prems.: First year	658,009	703,067
Renewal	3,119,728	2,801,409
Single	60,512	110,166
Net prem. inc.	3,838,249	3,614,642
Interest & rents	857,860	743,192
Earned surplus	2,012,071	1,682,764

*Capital: 1930, $229,697; 1929, $182,419.

MONARCH LIFE ASSETS EXCEED $10,000,000

Winnipeg Concern Reports $63,900,000 Insurance in Force

Preliminary figures from the Monarch Life Assurance Co. of Winnipeg, indicate that insurance written and revived in 1930 amounted to $12,143,916 as compared with $12,566,976 in 1929. Net paid for business in 1929 according to the government blue book amounted to $7,340,000. The company's total business in force amounts to $63,900,511 an increase of $2,331,900 from the assurance in force reported in the company's previous annual report.

Assets have now passed the $10,000,000 mark, and show an increase of over $1,000,000. Claims incurred in 1930 were $281,144, which was 32 per cent of expected mortality. Earning power continues at a high level, the 1930 figure being 7.66 per cent. The company reports that 97 per cent of its city mortgages have been paid in cash and that $2,930 security is held for each $1,000 of improved farm mortgages.

At the company's annual meeting held on January 27, the following were elected directors: Wm. A. Matheson, J. W. W. Stewart, Robert J. Gourley, W. Trevor Gwyn, Dunbar H. Hudson, A. O. Marrin, Wm. L. Parrish, George H. Stewart and Edgar J. Tarr, K.C

Underwriter Agency Wanted

Man with life and casualty experience, graduate Toronto University, seeks position in casualty office serving Western Ontario. Salary and commission. Box 251, The Financial Post, Toronto, Ont.

Index Shows Huge Growth Of Insurance

The tremendous growth of life insurance sales by Canadian companies both in Canada and abroad was referred to by J. B. McKechnie, general manager of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., at some length at the company's annual meeting last week. The chart reproduced on this page shows that on the basis of 1918 figures, sales in Canada have more than trebled in 12 years, while total business issued has increased more than six-fold. Mr. McKechnie's remarks, together with the figures upon which his index is based, are as follows:

New Index of Insurance

Many of you will recall how in the year 1919, following the great war and the influenza epidemic, which was practically world wide, there has been what might be termed an abnormal increase in the production of life insurance on this continent. I have had prepared index figures to show the magnitude of this increase. Placing the new life insurance issued in Canada in the year 1918 at 100, the figure for 1920 is 218. The years 1921, 1922 and 1923 were slightly below this figure, and there were many who felt that this decrease would continue until the figures would become closer to those of the year 1918. This, however, proved to be incorrect, as in 1924 the upward trend set in once more, until in 1929 the figure stood at 364. After allowing for an estimated reduction this year of about 7 per cent, the figure for 1930 would stand at 330 as against 100 in 1918. The above figures refer to the business issued in Canada.

The figures for the total business issued by Canadian life insurance companies at home and abroad are even more impressive. Again placing the index figure for the total business issued by Canadian companies in 1918 at 100, we find that the figure for 1920 is again 218. Slight reductions occur in 1921 and 1922, but in 1923 the upward trend is set in once again, so that in 1929 the figure was 605. After allowing a generous estimate for a reduction in the new business during 1930, it is found that the figure for this year will be about 550 as against 100 in 1918.

CANADIAN COMPANIES NEW BUSINESS
(Including Group and Industrial Issue Basis during years 1918-1930)

	Can. Business Including Canadian Reinsurance	Total Business Issued
1918	$202,762,194	$ 255,762,643
1919	356,487,533	443,323,396
1920	441,740,225	558,285,786
1921	382,701,518	484,157,627
1922	371,520,028	495,304,152
1923	414,850,785	582,110,135
1924	458,943,535	681,985,395
1925	528,710,785	799,853,264
1926	605,196,893	954,169,369
1927	637,579,897	1,090,926,037
1928	709,737,918	1,302,897,098
1929	787,250,413	1,549,528,645
1930	*693,015,388	*1,456,556,931

*Estimated.

Canada Life Increases Special Reserves in 1930

In addition to assurance and annuity reserves of $172,214,168, Canada Life Assurance Co., reports contingent and investment reserves of $1,458,484 and a new building equipment reserve of $200,000, in its 1930 report issued recently. A year ago the company showed a contingent reserve of $500,000 and an investment contingent reserve of $950,487, making a total of $1,450,497.

It will be seen, therefore, that the company's contingent reserves have been increased by $207,988, largely through the setting aside of $200,000 as a special reserve for new building equipment.

PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, of LONDON, ENGLAND
ESTABLISHED 1848
Assets Exceed $1,000,000,000
Licensed For Life, Fire and Casualty Insurance
Investments in Canada exceed $35,000,000
Head Office for Canada—Dominion Square Building, Montreal
WESTERN BRANCH: Huron & Erie Building, Winnipeg

ORGANIZED 1884
The Portage La Prairie Mutual Insurance Company
Head Office, Portage La Prairie, Man. Stratton Whitaker, Manager.
FIRE AUTOMOBILE PLATE GLASS BURGLARY
Assets exceed $1,500,000.00
Western Canada's Oldest Mutual Fire Insurance Company now extends the benefits of its lower rates to Ontario—We invite your application for the Agency in your district.
Ontario Branch Office—216 Dominion Bank Building., Yonge King, Toronto

Operating in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.
FIRE AUTOMOBILE WINDSTORM
Insurance in force $180,000,000.00
Assets over 2,700,000.00
Agents required in Ontario.
Write 410 Manning Chambers, Toronto.
THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Head Office—Wawanesa, Man.

THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office: WINNIPEG
Toronto Office: 205 Brock Building
Walter J. Steer, Branch Manager
President, J. B Coyne, K.C., Winnipeg, Man.
1st Vice-President, T. S. McPherson, Victoria B.C.
2nd Vice-President. Allan S Bond. Winnipeg, Man.
Applications for Agencies Invited

PROTECTION

The Independent Order of Foresters is a fraternal benefit society operating under a lodge system and existing for the purpose of affording to men and women the completest protection at the minimum cost.

This protection covers practically every phase of family life. In addition to the protection afforded through its Insurance and Sick Benefit Departments, a number of practical fraternal benefits are available to its members.

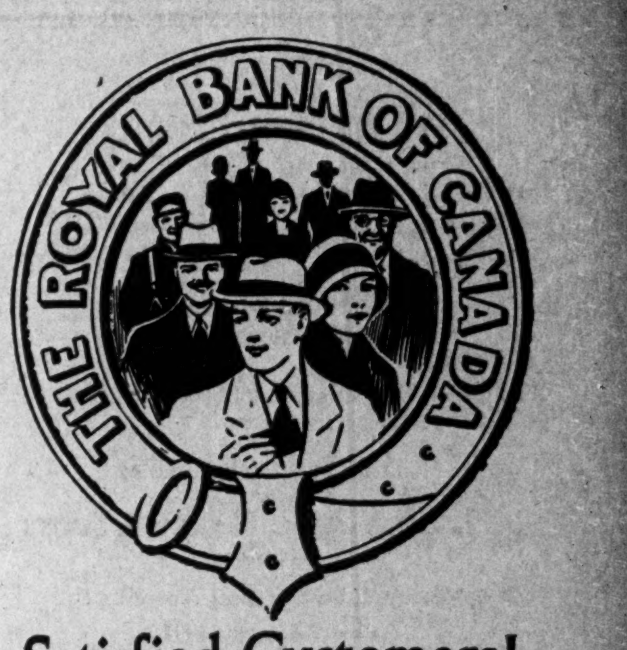
ASSETS:
Reserves - - $36,372,031.45
Surplus - - 2,501,088.12

Independent Order of Foresters
FRANK E. HAND, Supreme Chief Ranger
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA

FIRE·MARINE·AUTOMOBILE·ACCIDENT·SICKNESS·BURGLARY·GUARANTEE
WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1851

The GREAT-WEST LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE -- WINNIPEG
Assets Over $120,000,000
Insurance in force Over $600,000,000

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Writing Fire and Automobile Insurance at Cost
Assets $4,784,342.81
ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE
Paying Dividends ranging from 25% to 40%
BRANCH OFFICES:
Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, Quebec City, Saint John, Halifax and Charlottetown


THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Satisfied Customers!

SATISFIED customers have been largely responsible for the growth and progress of this Bank for sixty years. To-day, more than ever, we try to bring a human sympathy and an intimate understanding into our daily business contacts.

YOU WILL LIKE BANKING AT "THE ROYAL"

The Royal Bank of Canada
3024

Some day you'll have an old man to support!

SUPPOSE there came a message to you to-night—from your father—saying, "Son, I am poor and old and helpless. It will cost 50 cents a day to care for me. Will you do it?"

Would your answer be, "I can't afford it?"

Some day, if you live, you *will* have an old man to support—YOURSELF.

It will cost less than 50 cents a day now to provide for him.

Is your answer still, "I can't afford it?"

Let a Manufacturers Life policy provide for the *old man you may be some day.*

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO, CANADA

12½% INCREASE in 1930

A New Record Made in a Year of World-Wide Depression

¶ Insurance Issued and Revived totalled $23,299,931, as compared with $20,697,633 in 1929—*a gain of 12½%.*

¶ The figures below reveal the solid and continued progress of the Company:

	1927	1930
Total Insurance in Force	$76,386,829	$100,083,408
New and Revived Insurance	16,718,472	23,299,931
Paid to Policyholders	1,157,253	1,540,933
Total Assets	13,327,153	17,459,227

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
"A Strong Canadian Company"
HEAD OFFICE - - - TORONTO
Every one who considers Life Insurance as an Investment should have a copy of our Annual Report. Write today.
GEORGE H. NICHOL, *City Manager*
306 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto
M. C. Zimmerman and H. S. McCreary, *Unit Managers*

Announcement

D. I. McLeod
J. Gordon Weir
W. R. Scott
W. E. Young
J. H. Ratcliffe
Goodwin R. Harris

Have formed a partnership to be known as

McLEOD, YOUNG, HARRIS & SCOTT
Members: Toronto Stock Exchange

To take over the business of

McLEOD, YOUNG, HARRIS & SCOTT
Limited

Metropolitan Building, Toronto 2
Phone: ADelaide 6431

Family partnership in banking

A very real service is offered by joint account privileges. Two people may cheque and deposit through one account, and this makes a very convenient family banking arrangement.

Any Branch of the Bank will be glad to open joint accounts and explain details.

410

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE · TORONTO
Capital and Reserve $15,000,000
Frank A. Rolph, President
Sir James Woods, Vice-President
A. E. Phippe, General Manager
210 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

DOMINION OF CANADA
Guaranteeing
CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY

Twenty-Five Year 4½% Gold Bonds
(Non-Callable)

Dated February 1st, 1931. Due February 1st, 1956

Payable in Canada, New York and London, England

FULLY REGISTERABLE

Price: At the market, yielding about 4.60%
(Plus transfer tax)

FRY, MILLS, SPENCE & Co.,
LIMITED
25 KING STREET WEST.
TORONTO 2

IAC
A NATIONAL SERVICE BY A CANADIAN COMPANY

An Important Service
To Canadian Producers

Upon one hand it furnishes to the buyer a convenient and dignified form of extended credit.

Upon the other, it enables the merchandiser to keep his assets liquid and to keep his capital employed in the legitimate expansion of his business rather than tied up in long term receivable accounts; to realize promptly both investment and profit on each sale.

It is based on the studied science of credits, and is backed by years of experience in handling instalment financing.

It is applicable to certain merchandising problems in almost every business. Will you permit us to demonstrate how it may be applied to yours?

Write us for complete details

Industrial Acceptance Corporation
Limited

Offices in
Halifax St. John Quebec Montreal Ottawa Toronto Windsor
Winnipeg Regina Calgary Edmonton Vancouver

Canadian Pulp and Paper Industry

DONNACONA PAPER EARNINGS DECLINE SHARPLY FOR 1930

Eliminate Depreciation in Order to Meet Interest

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Before providing for depreciation, which amounted to $201,956 in 1929, Donnacona Paper Co. was able to show its interest charges earned in 1930 by the small ation been taken properly as a first which is a subsidiary of Price Bros., is engaged in the manufacture of both newsprint and insulating board, the latter being produced for the first time last year.

There are certain compensating circumstances which tend to make the financial statement a little more pleasing to shareholders. Capital expenditure on the new board mill totalled $1,150,000. Part of this outlay was capitalized through the issue of $600,000 of 6 per cent debentures. In addition there is a secured bank loan of $640,000 which did not appear in the 1929 balance sheet. This new mill did not come into production until part of the year was spent, so that the company was not able to show a full year's earnings against this capital expenditure.

What to Expect

In view of the fact that Donnacona's report is the first newsprint producers' statement to appear, covering operations for 1930, more than ordinary interest is attached to the result. This company usually produces a satisfactory income account and its results for the past year are a reflection of what the larger companies will likely report.

Net earnings for the year totalled $621,190 as compared to $829,861 in the preceding year. Had depreciatoin been taken properly as a first charge, the balance would have been insufficient to take care of interest charges. As it was no provision was made for this item in the 1930 report, as will be seen from the following comparative table of income account over the past three years:

	1930 $	1929 $	1928 $
Net earnings	621,190	829,861	869,762
Deduct:			
Depreciation	......	201,956	216,697
Interest	620,012	625,000	590,704
Year's surp.	1,178	2,905	62,371
Prev. surp.	65,275	62,371	......
P. & L. bal.	66,453	65,275	62,371

Lower Working Capital

Survey of the balance sheet reveals a number of interesting and important changes in the company's financial position. As at the end of 1930, current assets exceeded current liabilities, the difference representing a net working capital of $678,208. This compared with $771,181 at the end of 1929 and $1,375,465 at the end of 1928.

Inventories Advance Sharply

Total assets as at December 31, 1930, amounted to $17,910,917. Fixed assets increased in value from $15,118,720 to $15,625,589. Accounts receivable showed a moderate gain from $369,449 to $413,493. An unfavorable feature of the statement, however, was the sharp advance in inventories, which increased in value to $1,292,472 as compared with $554,085 at the end of 1929.

Advances on account of logging operations dropped from $650,258 to $368,605, indicating that the company's woods operations have been restricted in favor of buying pulpwood on the open market. Cash and call loans, shown in the 1929 statement at $7,419, have been wiped out. Investments show a slight increase to $179,362, a gain of about $15,000. Taxes and insurance remain about the same.

Liabilites Are Greater

On the liabilities side of the ledger, it is noted that the funded debt has increased $452,000 to $11,452,000. Reserves for depreciation, plant extensions and betterments have been lowered from $633,962 to $590,157. Accounts payable have declined about $61,000 to $438,491. A new item is that of the bank loan, amounting to $640,000. There is, in addition, a bank overdraft of $127,012. This also did not appear in the 1929 balance sheet. The capital surplus has been lowered by over $80,000 to $1,305,942.

In referring to operations in the past year, John H. Price, president, stated that while domestic sales of new board mill products have exceeded expectations, foreign sales have been slower but promising. It is expected, he said, that during the current year satisfactory profits will be derived from this source.

ADVERTISING LINAGE LOWER IN DECEMBER

Returns Closely Reflect Slowing Down in Trade

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Newspaper advertising in December, 1930, continued its volume of about 83.4 per cent of the 1929 total for the month, the loss in linage, daily and Sunday combined total, being 17.6 per cent the same percentage that was marked in the November comparison. An unequal number of Sundays for the second month in succession bars direct comparison of the figures, the month having four Sundays in 1930 against five in 1929.

Total daily linage showed a loss of 13.3 per cent on direct comparison, which the adjustment for the difference in business days would make fractionally higher, according to a compilation prepared by Editor and Publisher. Total Sunday linage declined on direct comparison 35.1 per cent, but upon adjustment for the missing Sunday in 1930, the actual loss ratio is 18.9 per cent.

Total news and editorial space also declined during the month to the extent of 9.7 per cent. Daily news space was curtailed to the extent of 2.2 per cent, while Sunday showed an actual decrease in the amount of editorial matter printed of 28.3 per cent. On adjustment for the extra Sunday in 1929, the ratio of decline is shown as 10.4 per cent for Sunday.

Hersey Elected President

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Milton L. Hersey, M.Sc., LL.D., has been appointed president of Canadian Tube & Steel Products, Ltd., Montreal, to succeed the late James L. Waldie. Charles M. Thomson has been appointed vice-president in charge of manufacturing.

The new president, Dr. Hersey, is well known in Montreal business and engineering circles. He is president of Milton Hersey Co. and is also associated with many other enterprises.

Paper Mill Operations First Half Current Year Hold Very Little Promise

January Advertising Linage Forecasts Smaller Demand

DEMAND TOO LIMITED

Donnacona Report Indicates Producers Are Now Going Through Most Critical Period

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — During the next six months, the Canadian newsprint industry will likely pass through one of the most critical periods in its history. Over the past ten or fifteen years, the industry has run into bad times, but due to the somewhat abnormal growth in the demand for newsprint from the United States, the industry has been able to overcome its difficulties without the need of recourse to major changes.

The situation in the past twelve months has brought the producers face to face with a situation, from which there does not appear to be any relief without taking drastic steps to put the industry on its feet through a readjustment of capital values.

As has been pointed out in these columns for many months past, the Canadian newsprint industry is suffering from over-expansion. Due to over-optimism and other causes, too numerous to detail, the installation of new machines proceeded at a rate which far outstripped the increase in consumption. The result is that now the industry has machinery capable of taking care of a demand at least 25 per cent greater than as actually exists at present.

Period of Lower Demand

The situation is further complicated by the fact that a peak of demand has been passed and it does appear likely that the former record of consumption will be reached for some years. Only a boom in business conditions such as occurred in 1929 could bring on a repetition of the demand for newsprint such has occurred over the past eighteen months or more.

Over six months ago there were many signs to indicate that advertising linage in American newspapers, which is an excellent forecaster of the demand for Canadian newsprint, was falling off. During the past month linage was nearly 18 per cent below that of the same month in the preceding year.

Operations in December, 1930, accordingly, dropped to the seriously low point of 59.5 per cent of rated capacity. Preliminary figures for January advertising indicate an even more substantial drop, so that it is to be expected that the newsprint returns for January will not be encouraging.

Slack Operations Likely

When it is considered that normally a January is a heavy month in newsprint consumption and that the peak of the first half-year's demand is reached in May, it is apparent that newsprint mill operations are not going to be very satisfactory for the six month period. On top of that any improvement in business, would hardly be reflected in increased advertising until the fall months, so that the mills are more or less resigned to very limited operations in the months immediately ahead.

The condition is further aggravated by a knowledge of the meaning of the percentage of operations. This figure is based on a rating of 11,940 tons daily for all mills. Those members of the Newsprint Institute of Canada, including Abitibi, Canada Power, Price Bros., St. Lawrence and Backus-Brooks principally, operate on the same basis. Outside of this group are several large producers such as Canadian International Paper, Ontario Paper, Mersey Paper, Pacific Mills, Powell River, and Spruce Falls. These mills are operating at or near capacity.

Institute Members Badly Off

As they account for a substantial share of the total Canadian production, their exclusion from the aggregate returns, make it obvious that operations of the members of the Newsprint Institute must be considerably below 59.5 per cent (on the basis of December returns).

It is to be doubted if the Institute mills, taken as a whole, are operating even as high as 40 per cent of rated capacity. Where possible, the companies have confined operations to the low-cost mills, but this does not detract from the fact that the idle mills represent a large capital investment, upon which interest charges must be met out of earnings from the low-cost units.

Interest in Reports

As this condition has prevailed throughout the greater part of 1930, there is keen interest in the forthcoming financial statements. It is freely predicted that, with proper provision set up for depreciation, several of the companies will find difficulty in meeting funded debt charges.

The report of Donnacona Paper Co., subsidiary of Price Bros., was made public this week. While there are certain extenuating circumstances surrounding operations of this company last year, the fact remains that earning power was appreciably lowered and that the financial position had not been strengthened.

This statement is covered in more detail elsewhere, but the salient points are that with depreciation properly taken as a prior charge, bond interest was not earned. Offsetting a capital expenditure of $1,150,000 on a new board mill, there was an increase of $600,000 in funded debt; a bank loan of $640,000; a bank overdraft of $127,012; and the wiping out of the cash account.

Expect the Worst

It is the general belief that Donnacona was not as hard hit as some of the other newsprint producers. That being the case, the financial statement of other members of the Institute will not make cheerful reading.

This state of affairs has been anticipated by the stock market for some time. While newsprint securities have not been favored for a year or more, the drop in values during the past six weeks has gone a long way toward wiping out any value which might be placed on the junior issues. Canada Power and Paper debentures (par value $100), for example, have dropped to as low as 10½ and currently are selling around 18.

Current Security Prices

Following are current quotations on some of the better known newsprint securities, which give a graphic idea of the tremendous depreciation which has taken place in the value of these securities:

	— 1930 — High	 Low	 Current
Abitibi	12¼	8	10
Do., pfd.	87	36	41
Do., bonds	88½	70	77
Belgo-Can. pfd.	100¼	81	49
Can. P. & P.	19½	4	3
Do. debent.	75½	28½	18
Inter. P. & P. "A" ..	31	15¼	8⅞
Price Bros.	84	41½	39½
Do., pfd.	105	95	100
St. Law. Corp.	9	2½	3
Do., "A"	27¾	7⅝	10½

Western Pulpwood Exports Are Heavier

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Shipments of pulpwood from Western Canada to the United States showed a substantial increase during the past year. Canadian National Railway's figures for 1930 are almost 50 per cent larger than the previous year's totals. In 1930 more than 18,050 cars of pulpwood were shipped from the western region, as compared with 12,850 cars in 1929. The heavy movement has continued into the present year, as indicated by the 1,526 cars shipped since January 1.

Manitoba contributed the majority of the pulpwood supplied, with a few cars from Saskatchewan and some from British Columbia. Practically all shipments are billed to paper mills in Wisconsin.

PAPER EXPORTS OFF IN NOVEMBER

Pulp Shipments Also Record Decline — Aggregate Lower

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Exports of pulp, paper and pulpwood from Canada during December last had a value of $16,148,635. This compares with $17,515,835 in the same month of the preceding year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Examination of the returns by divisions shows that groundwood was the only item in the pulp group to show an increase in value over 1929, exports of this commodity last month being valued at $454,329 as against $437,519 in December, 1929. Shipments of other classes, with December, 1929, comparative figures in brackets follow: sulphate $396,542 ($485,174); bleached sulphite, $1,070,739 $1,393,578); unbleached sulphite $605,511 ($807,420); wood pulp, n.o.p., $23,486 (none).

Pulpwood exported in December, 1930, had a value of $755,277, as compared with $694,955 in the same month a year ago.

Newsprint Value Less

In the paper division, newsprint shipments last month were valued at $12,469,546, as against $13,203,199 in December of the preceding year. Other paper products exported, with 1929 comparative figures follow: book paper, $15,635 ($45,539); wrapping paper, $82,840 ($122,712); wrapping paper, n.o.p. $21,855 ($8,667); bond and writing paper $450 (none); wall paper, $21,367 ($51,587); paper cartons, $8,110 ($15,411); waste paper, $14,728 ($18,041); wall board, $74,747 ($68,733); paper board, $73,714 ($90,383); roofing paper, $3,278, ($2,924); other products, $29,542 ($19,795).

DRYDEN PAPER CO. COVERING CHARGES

Expect New Bag Will Help to Increase Revenue

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Mill operations of Dryden Paper Co. during the past three months have produced revenue more than sufficient to cover bond interest, according to a statement made by J. H. A. Acer, president, at the annual meeting of the shareholders. He further stated that a bright feature of the immediate future was found in the development of some new bags which will be supplied by Dryden through the Bates Valve Bag Co. These bags will take the form of liners for flour and sugar bags. Sales campaigns, the president stated, were about to be started in the United States and Canada for these new products.

The grain situation in the West, Mr. Acer said, was the main factor of the company's present situation. It was pointed out that the company supplies the wrapping paper for large departmental stores in Winnipeg and that this business has fallen off about 12 per cent during the year, which was a smaller decrease than had been anticipated.

The company, at the present time, is not cutting its own wood, but this is being purchased already cut on a more economical basis. The stocks of wood are sufficient to last the company, at its current rate of operations, for some time.

Rolland Paper Earnings Reported Satisfactory

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Rolland Paper Co. is reported to have experienced a relatively satisfactory year of operations in 1930. The financial statement will be published at the annual meeting of shareholders January 30 and though no figures on earnings have been published it is understood that they will compare not unfavorably with those of the previous year.

In 1929 Rolland Paper earned $440,480 or the equivalent, after all deductions, of $2.18 a share on the common stock. The preferred shares, in which investment interest largely centres earned $14.73 a share as against dividend requirements of $6.

Operating costs last year were reduced by the operation of an 86-inch fine paper machine which was brought into production in the middle of 1929. Installation of this machine doubled the capacity of the plant.

Thunder Bay Tourist Traffic

The annual statement of the Department of National Revenue shows the tourist traffic into the Thunder Bay district to have been greater in 1930 than in any previous year. A total of 46,598 persons crossed the border last year as compared with 43,951 in 1929.

MOTOR INDUSTRY OUTPUT SHOWED GAIN IN DECEMBER

Production 41 Per Cent Below Level of Previous Year

Apparent consumption of automobiles in Canada during 1930 was 132,061 cars as compared with 204,967 in 1929, a drop of 35.8 per cent. Production for the year was 154,192 cars a decrease of 41 per cent from the peak of 262,625 cars made in 1929. Exports dropped from 102,382 in 1929 to 45,361 in 1930 and imports were reduced to 23,236 cars from 44,724 cars in 1929. On this basis it would appear that the chief cause of decline in the Canadian motor industry during 1930 was due to failure of export markets to absorb the same volume as in previous years.

Decreases are shown for all classes of production with the exception of freight chassis which gained from 9,025 in 1929 to 22,027 in 1930. Open passenger cars dropped from 34,744 in 1929 to 19,990 in 1930, a drop of 42.5 per cent; closed passenger cars dropped from 153,778 to 95,822, or 38 per cent. Trucks showed the largest drop in production from 50,293 to 6,214, chiefly due to drastic reduction in the production of trucks with capacity of over one ton and under five tons. In 1929 there were 43,265 trucks in this class made while in 1930 there were but 1,148. Taxicabs and buses not included in the above figures numbered 135 in 1930, and 199 in 1929.

December Showed Gain

While December production was at a low level in 1930 as in 1929, there is distinct improvement shown during the month with an output of 5,622 cars as compared with 4,825 cars in 1929. December, 1930, was the only month in which production exceeded that of the corresponding month of the previous year. On a basis of 1929 output, the first four months of 1930 and September and October showed the greatest relative decline in production. Peak production for the year came in May with 24,672 cars which compares with a peak of 41,901 cars manufactured in April, 1929.

Custom's records show 878 cars imported and 3,708 cars exported during December, 1930, as compared with 847 imported and 4,910 exported during December, 1929. This is the first monthly gain in imports to be shown during 1930 in comparison with figures for the corresponding month of 1929. Exports during the month exceed those of the two previous months.

On a per capita basis, estimating population of Canada at 9,934,500, there was one new car made for every 60 people in 1930. Production in 1929 was at the rate of one new car for every 37 persons; in 1928, one for every 40 persons, in 1927 one to 53; in 1926, one to 46 and in 1925, one to every 57 persons.

Thrift Stores Weekly Sales Show Sharp Increase

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Sales of Thrift Stores Ltd., operating a retail grocery chain in Montreal, for the week ended January 17 exceeded $100,000, a record as compared with previous weeks sales which had not exceeded $80,000. Total sales of over $3,300,000 or an increase of about 60 per cent as compared with last year are expected to be attained at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1931.

The sharp increase in sales is attributed by the management to extensive newspaper advertising. The amount of space used has been increased substantially and at times it is stated that about one-third of net profits has been spent in this manner.

No figures on current earnings have been published. It was reported three months ago that earnings equal to $2 a share on the common were anticipated for the current fiscal year.

Advertising Off Last Year Says Newsprint Bureau

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—According to a survey prepared by the Newsprint Service Bureau, production of newsprint in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland during 1930 was 7 per cent less than in 1929. Other information contained in the review is as follows:

Imports of newsprint in to the United States in 1930 was 5 per cent less than in the previous year.

Exports of newsprint overseas from the United States amounted to 9,645 tons in 1930 and 15,067 tons in 1929.

Exports of newsprint overseas from Canada amounted to 286,405 tons for the first eleven months of 1930 and 309,515 tons for the same period of the previous year.

Mill stocks of newsprint at United States and Canadian points amounted to 3.9 days average production on December 31, 1930, and 6.7 days on December 31, 1929.

Publishers' stocks on hand and in transit amounted to 33 days, prior to November 30, 1930, and 31 days on November 30, 1929.

Newspaper advertising in thirty leading cities in 1930 was 13 per cent less than in 1929 and 10 per cent less than in 1928.

Periodical advertising, national publications, in January 1931, was 21 per cent. less than in January, 1930, and 25 per cent less than in 1929.

Alliance Paper Mills Make Executive Changes

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Alliance Paper Mills announced the election of Harold Crabtree as president of the company in succession to C. Howard Smith, whose resignation was handed in a short time ago. George W. Pauline, managing director, and L. E. Fleck, assistant managing director, have been appointed vice-presidents. Both Mr. Pauline and Mr. Fleck will continue to hold their former respective executive positions, the last named being also in charge of manufacture at all the company's mills.

E. Howard Smith was appointed to fill vacancy on the board of directors occasioned by the resignation of his father, C. Howard Smith.

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Ruttan Block, Port Arthur, Ontario

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Head Office and Works:
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Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited
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Murray Bay, Que.
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Espanola, Ont.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
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Pine Falls, Manitoba
Daily Capacity 2200 Tons Newsprint
Groundwood Pulp News Sulphite Pulp
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CANADIAN VICKERS LTD.
Aircraft Ships Engines
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Head Office and Works:
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The
Canada Power & Paper
Corporation
Total Daily Capacity of Plants:
2,464 Tons of Newsprint
130 Tons Pure Kraft Paper
130 Tons Pure Sulphate Pulp
also producing
CARDBOARD, INSUL BOARD, WRAPPER and SULPHITE and GROUNDWOOD PULPS
SAW MILLS AT PEMBROKE, ONT., producing White Pine, Red Pine and Spruce Lumber Pickets, Laths, etc. — Annual Capacity of 25,000,000 F. B. M.
Successor and Operating Company of
Belgo-Canadian Paper Company Limited, Shawinigan Falls, Que.
St. Maurice Paper Company Limited, Cap de la Madeleine, Que.
Laurentide Company Limited, Grand'Mere, Que.
Laurentide-Ottawa Company Limited, Pembroke, Ont.
Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Corporation, Port Alfred, Que.
Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd., Three Rivers, Que.
Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills Limited, Quebec, P.Q.
Head Office:
MONTREAL QUEBEC

FINDS U.S.A. CAN PRODUCE MORE THAN PEOPLE EAT

Agriculture Faces Acute Problem of Surplus Production

By M. M. WILNER

WASHINGTON.—Several months ago the United States Department of Agriculture set a group of its experts to the task of preparing a general survey on the subject of land utilization with special reference to agricultural prosperity. The results have just been published in a pamphlet which presents much data that will be of hardly less interest to Canadians than to the people for whose benefit it was specially prepared. Some of the more illuminating statements in this publication are here summarized:

In 1920 the average per capita income from industry was 80 per cent greater than from agriculture; in 1928 it was 130 per cent greater.

When allowance is made for the change in the value of the dollar, the values of farm real estate are approximately 20 per cent below the average for the pre-war years, 1912-14.

In the part of the United States west of the line running from North Dakota to Texas, the crop acreage between 1909 and 1919 increased 30,348,000 acres and east of that line 14,229,000 acres. Since 1919 the increase in crop acreage in the seventeen most western states has been about 15,500,000 acres; in the remaining 31 states the increase has been small, amounting to only 737,000 acres between 1924 and 1929.

Semi-Arid Areas Gain

One explanation of the increase in the West was the great number of homestead entries in the semi-arid regions. Between 1913 and 1929 original entries were made for 165,103,587 acres and final entries for 104,410,565 acres. A heavy increase of crop areas in regions of low rainfall also has occurred during the last twenty years in Canada, Australia and Argentina.

This expansion of agriculture in semi-arid regions was made possible in part by the introduction of new varieties of drough-resisting crops, by dry-farming methods and by mechanical inventions, such as tractors and combine-harvesters, which are especially suited to level areas.

Mechanical power reduced greatly the number of animals formerly used in farming. Between 1920 and 1925 the colts under two years of age decreased 56 per cent. From 1918 to 1929 the total number of horses and mules of all ages, including city as well as farm animals, declined more than 7,000,000 or about 25 per cent. The effect was to release for marketable crops some 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 acres of land formerly needed to support work animals.

Animals Use Less Land

The tractor and the combine-harvester, on the other hand, have reduced the cost of harvesting hard wheat to one-half and even one-third the cost with horses and binders, thus making profitable the cultivation of much drier land than could be used for crops under older conditions.

The shift from beef cattle, which required a relatively large area, to dairy cattle, which are supported by much less acreage, also has been a factor in increasing crop lands. Improvements in animal husbandry, particularly by the use of minerals and legumes in feeding swine, also have reduced by several million acres the land needed for animals.

The estimated amount of labor employed for agricultural production in the United States in the last two decades has increased much less rapidly than the quantity of products, and since 1919 the acreage of crop lands has increased less rapidly than the production.

Wheat Crops Grow

The population of Europe, North America and Australia, which are the chief consumers of wheat and rye, has increased about 20 per cent since the opening of the twentieth century. The world production of wheat and rye in the same period has increased about 40 per cent. The production of corn, oats and barley has increased about one-third.

In the United States, the per capita consumption of wheat is only about 85 per cent of what it was twenty years ago. The consumption of corn and the minor cereals has declined about one-third. Consumption of milk and pork has increased heavily. Substitution of vegetable oils for animal fats has been very marked. In 1928 importations of vegetable oil were seventeen times greater than in 1909, and total domestic consumption of vegetable oils was 61 per cent greater in 1928 than in 1920.

The crop lands have fed an increase of about 15 per cent in the population since the World War, permitting the area used for export production to remain undiminished.

In the eastern half of the United States there was a net decrease in the crop lands of about 17,000,000 acres between 1919 and 1924.

Large Areas Still Available

Farm people are now less than 25 per cent of the population of the United States, whereas they made up 75 per cent a century ago.

The area of land in harvested crops in the United States in 1924 was about 350,000,000 acres, or less than one-fifth the total area, but it is estimated that over 600,000,000 acres more are physically capable of producing crops.

All of the imported products that are capable of being produced in the United States at practicable cost would not call for more than 15,000,000 acres of land.

The general conclusion to be drawn from the report appears to be that science and mechanical inventions have developed a new economic problem, such as could not exist, unless on a very limited scale, before the present era appeared. Where in former times the prevention of poverty meant chiefly a sufficient production to meet wants, today the United States is enduring hard times from overproduction. That, at least, is the situation as viewed from the agricultural viewpoint, and the decline in the buying power of agriculture has lessened, of course, the demands for the output of industry. An adjustment of production to meet probable consumption is the line of policy toward which the Department of Agriculture thinks government efforts need to be directed.

Canada's Interest In World Problems

A Discussion of World Affairs and How They Now Touch Canada's Problems

By GRANT BROWN, of H. G. Stanton & Co., Toronto

Editor's Note—Business recovery in Canada will be substantially influenced by conditions in other parts of the world. The Financial Post is publishing a series of five articles on world affairs in relation to Canadian recovery. They have been written by an economic student with an historical background, Grant Brown, formerly of the staff of the University of Toronto, now a partner of H. G. Stanton & Company, members, Toronto Stock Exchange, Toronto.

The purpose of this series on "Canada and the Uutside World," is to call attention to the intimate connection of trade and industry in Canada with the outside world and to examine certain aspects of foreign affairs in relation to our industrial recovery. The first article discussed Great Britain; the second, Continental Europe.

ARTICLE THREE, RUSSIA

"Soviet Russia is the one really new factor in the present world-wide depression," said one of our keenest thinkers recently. If that is the case, the problem of Russia becomes doubly important to the student of current conditions—quite apart from its intrinsic interest as one of the most remarkable economic, social, political, and religious or rather anti-religious—experiments in all history, an experiment now being worked out in our own day and generation.

Certain economic and political aspects of the subject are particularly important from the standpoint of this series—the relation of the outside world to Canadian industry. In particular, we would like to know whether the selling abroad of Russian products—wheat, pulpwood, etc.—is likely to continue indefinitely; and if so, how it will affect recovery in Canada. Even to guess at the answer, it is necessary both to consider certain features of Russian economic policy—especially that tremendous effort commonly known as the Five Year Plan—and also to attempt some estimate of the durability of the present political régime.

Uncolored Facts Hard to Get

At the outset, a difficulty arises. Where can we go for the facts? It is always hard to discuss current political questions dispassionately. It seems doubly hard for correspondents to approach Russian questions without bias strong enough to color the evidence. Almost inevitably the witness becomes a witness for the prosecution or for the defence of the Soviet régime. Perhaps the most satisfactory witnesses are trained observers — often newspaper correspondents—who, after a visit to Russia long enough to obtain some insight into political and economic conditions, recount their experiences and give their considered verdict on their return, when far removed from fear of Soviet influence or pressure. Such a correspondent is H. R. Knickerbocker of the New York Evening Post, who, after a two months' sojourn in Russia in which he had exceptional opportunities for observation, has recently written a series of articles describing what he saw and heard and giving his conclusions. The author of the valuable 40,000 word survey published by the London Economist (November 1, 1930, Russian Supplement) seems to be another observer of this type. These two sources have been found particularly useful for the present sketch, although many others (chiefly recent articles in the Round Table Quarterly, Nineteenth Century, Atlantic Monthly, North American Review, Current History, Yale Review, etc.) have been consulted.

Strong Minority Rules Russian Will

As to certain features of Soviet Russia, many witnesses agree. There seems to be no room for doubt that the present régime is the rule of an energetic minority; that it is suspicious of, and hostile to religion in general and the Greek Orthodox Church in particular; that it is strongly opposed to the private control of capital; that it has a monopoly of Russian foreign trade; that it is supported by a formidable secret police system (G.P.U.); that it displays a great interest in education; and that, for the time being, its energies are largely concentrated on a stupendous or grandiose—choose your own adjective—scheme called the Five Year Plan. As to the value and ultimate fate both of the Five Year Plan and of the government which sponsors it, controversy is rife.

Turning Capitalists Into Bolsheviks

The Five Year Plan—the centre of immediate interest—deserves careful consideration. Its essence is the rapid industrialization of Russia. The solid mass of some 120,000,000 peasants, about four-fifths of the population, offered poor soil for Bolshevik propaganda. They might support the revolution because it broke up the large estates and gave them the land they wanted; but, apart from that, they threatened to be a sheer dead weight on the Soviet system, with most of them strongly attached to private trading and private property and the ablest of them gradually becoming capitalists on a small scale. The Five Year Plan is, in part, a daring attempt to shift the balance of the population, to augment greatly the number of factory workers and to transform most of those who remain on the land from confirmed individualists keen to add to their own little holdings either into employees on giant farms—veritable agricultural factories—owned by the State and equipped with up-to-date machinery, or else into partners in large co-operative farms very different from the little peasant holdings.

In addition, the Five Year Plan seemed to promise to Soviet Russia a large measure of economic independence. If industrial production could be greatly increased in a few years, the U.S.S.R. would no longer be dependent on capitalist states for large supplies of manufactured goods or for the mechanical equipment needed for producing them at home.

Generation Crowded Into Half Decade

The Plan itself was simply this: to plot out Russian production for five years (from October, 1928, to October, 1933) so as to secure an output at the end of the term approximately twice what it was at the beginning. The objectives for various industries were set for each year and every energy of the State was to be directed toward attaining them. In other words, the task of a generation was to be crammed into five years, and that under peculiar difficulties. Under normal conditions, a modern state faced with the necessity of increasing its industrial capacity would import machinery, etc., from abroad and arrange payment through long-term foreign loans, which could be paid off without any great strain when the new equipment began to yield returns. (Compare the United States in the past and Canada today). Such a course was not open to a régime which had confiscated foreign property in Russia, which had refused to recognize the debts incurred by the Tsars, which had openly avowed its hostility to capitalist states and was suspected of plotting revolutions abroad whenever opportunity arose.

For Soviet Russia the problem was—and is—to obtain foreign currency or credits in sufficient amounts to pay for the mechanical equipment needed and to compensate the foreign engineers whose services are for the time being indispensable.

Dumping Based on Need For Credits

The solution is reminiscent of war-time efforts. The people were to go on short commons. National consumption was to be greatly curtailed in order that there might be as great a surplus as possible to export. This explains the exportation of goods needed at home, e.g., shipping coal to the United States while Moscow apartments are underheated. The urgent need of foreign credits also seems to be the chief explanation of the "dumping" of wheat, pulpwood, oil, etc., which has aroused indignation in so many different quarters and has caused such confusion in international trade.

What of the progress of the Five Year Plan? It has now been under way a little more than two years, so that some indications of success or failure should be apparent. Mr. Knickerbocker from his earlier observations at Moscow was inclined to predict failure. He found food scarce with the exception of bread. Most commodities were difficult to obtain and prices were exceedingly high. It was a city of queues—patiently waiting for supplies. As he proceeded farther afield, he realized the dangers of a snap verdict. It is true he saw many evidences of inefficiency and disorganization. The railway system, in particular, has proved quite unequal to the strain of this feverish industrial expansion. Railway stations were crowded with travellers waiting hours or even days for trains, the time of whose arrival no man knew, whose movements seemed regulated, if at all, by calendar rather than by time-table. The telegraph system had also succumbed to the strain.

Not to Be Lightly Dismissed

Mr. Knickerbocker cites an amusing instance of a telegram he sent on ahead to his own destination. When he arrived two days later, he was in time to receive the telegram himself. On the other hand, as he visited the various outposts of industrial progress where great new factories—small towns in themselves—were being built (usually under the direction of American engineers), he was distinctly impressed. He saw the huge Ford plant at Nijni-Novgorod, the great steel centre at Magnetogorsk designed to rival Gary, the vast asbestos area at Azbest, expected in time to yield "twice the world's 1928 output," the great tractor plant in the Urals, the Baku oil fields which have already surpassed the Five Year Plan's schedule, the Dniepostroy dam with its power plant planned to surpass Niagara, two of the huge government-owned farms, Gigant and Verblud; and he felt that all this activity could not be lightly dismissed as negligible.

Production Costs Hard to Figure

To Canadians Mr. Knickerbocker's account of the two huge wheat farms operated by the government wheat trust is particularly interesting. Gigant, the largest wheat farm in the world, impressed him by its size (220,000 hectares—more than 540,000 acres); Verblud, somewhat smaller, by its efficiency. These huge farms—and others like them—are thoroughly mechanized, and about as far removed in atmosphere and methods from the small peasant holding as we can imagine. Most of them range in area from 30,000 to 60,000 hectares. Mr. Knickerbocker is convinced that these great state farms produce wheat more cheaply than the ordinary farms, although he is somewhat sceptical of the claims made by their own officials as to the cost of production. They maintained that Russian wheat which had been sold in Europe at prices ranging from 80c to 65c had brought more than the cost of production.

At Verblud, the better managed farm, Mr. Knickerbocker, from Russian data, figured the cost of production at 67c per bushel, with 10c to be added for freight—but partly on account of currency inflation, he seems to place no great reliance on these figures.

The correspondent of the Economist fills in the picture of Soviet agriculture. He tells us that almost one-third of the whole area of Russia under cultivation has now been socialized (i.e., is included either in these large state farms or in the smaller co-operative farms); that this third of the area has supplied more than half of the marketable surplus of grain; and that "one thing is, in my opinion, definitely established, namely that grain produced on these (state) farms is already cheaper than that produced by the peasants and is likely in the future to be cheaper still." We gather, then, that this large scale farming by the government grain trust has met with greater success than was expected. The disappearance of the Kulaks (rich peasants) has accompanied this collectivization of farm life. Many were arrested and banished. An acute shortage of livestock developed from the fact that many of the Kulaks slaughtered their livestock in preference to having it confiscated. State trusts, organized after the pattern of the grain trust, are expected to make good the deficiency.

Signs of Strain Now Are Evident

In other branches of industry the Five Year Plan has met with varying degrees of success. According to official figures the first year was singularly successful, the general increase in production amounting to 23.4 per cent (two per cent more than the plan demanded), although in certain industries, e.g., building, chemicals, sugar, the objectives were not attained. However, the degree of achievement was enough to suggest revision of the plan upward. "The Five Year Plan in Four Years" became the new slogan; and for the second year the goal was raised from 21 per cent increase in output to 31 per cent. Apparently the results of the second year have been somewhat less satisfactory. The increased "tempo" seems to involve too great an effort. Many signs of strain are evident. Observers find a marked deterioration in the quality of the output, largely the result of the lack of skilled labor. Costs are unduly high. The labor turnover is excessive. The Central Committee criticizes bureaucratic minds and methods. The managers complain of shortages of raw materials, of fuel, of equipment. The hardships imposed on the populace are extreme. Nevertheless, even if the new goal (Five Years in Four) should prove too difficult, both Mr. Knickerbocker and the anonymous correspondent of the Economist find evidence of great industrial expansion in the last two years.

Can Collapse Be Avoided?

Is the political system behind all this industrial activity solidly based or is it tottering to its fall? Dr. Sarolea writing in 1924 predicted speedy collapse. Observers nowadays, whatever their sympathies, seem less inclined to prophesy an immediate downfall. It seems to be largely a question of psychology. How much in the way of hardships, privation, and political dictatorship will the Russian population stand? Mr. Knickerbocker finds several factors contributing to the maintenance of the Soviet system. The people are already accustomed to a very low standard of living; the espionage system is extremely effective both in terrorizing opposition and in feeling the popular pulse so as to intimate the need of relaxing if the breaking-point should seem near; the government can count on the most active elements of the population—a million or more communists, the youth of Russia educated by and for the new system, the Red Army, the formidable G.P.U., the artisans—the whole perhaps amounting to some thirty million. The rest, the vast majority, are acquiescent. The Economist comments on the effectiveness of the domestic propaganda. Indeed the government seems to fear foreign interference—especially in the shape of an international boycott—much more than domestic discontent. As to foreign policy, Soviet Russia, though still hostile to capitalist powers, for the present seems to be too deeply interested in the success of the Five Year Plan to continue a vigorous policy of mischief-making abroad.

We Can Compete in Wheat

What does all this mean for Canada? So far it is the wheat market that has suffered most from Soviet "dumping," although complaints are already being made about other products (e.g., timber and pulpwood). It seems probable from Mr. Knickerbocker's evidence that Russia will become an increasingly important factor in the international wheat market; and the urgent need of foreign credits to complete the Five Year Plan seems likely to induce at lease occasional sacrifice sales. On the other hand, it is possible that the United States by diminishing its export surplus may compensate to some extent for the probable increase in Russian wheat. Moreover an improvement in the Russian standard of living—and there is great room for it—might mean a considerable increase in the domestic demand, and a subsequent lessening of pressure abroad.

And, finally, it seems probable that Canadian wheat lands tilled by Canadians using the best "Made in Canada" equipment can grow wheat, in the average season, at least as cheaply as Russian farms manned by Russian peasants using agricultural implements made in these new Russian factories. The same reasoning seems to apply to other products. In the long run Canada can probably adjust herself to any fair competition; but goods produced by forced labor, or bought with a depreciated currency to be sold abroad for what they will bring, may for a time react injuriously on certain Canadian industries.

Non-Metallic Minerals Valued at $329,448,844

Non-metallic minerals processed in Canada during 1929 had a value of $242,023,518 as compared with $206,082,141 in 1928 according to the annual report on industry issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. While the number of plants dropped to 1,173 from 1,178 in 1928 the capital employed in the industry increased to $329,448,844 from $298,693,122 and employment given improved materially with 31,431 employees against 28,650 the preceding year. Salaries and wages at $41,503,846 compare with $37,136,451 in 1928.

Firms in this group are classified into 15 different industries of which only one, sand-lime brick, showed a decrease in value of production. Petroleum products have the largest value of production of any of the 15 classifications at $99,408,314 for an increase of $16,286,142 from 1928 output. Coke and gas production is valued at $39,910,443, an increase of $5,202,000, and glass at $15,507,442, gained $1,942,088.

Imports into Canada of non-metallic minerals during 1929 amounted to $185,921,799 as compared with $162,172,427 in 1928. Imports of coal and its products comprise $63,652,325 of the total and petroleum and asphalt products amounted to $77,839,410. Of the total imports of non-metallic minerals, the United States applied some 80 per cent and the United Kingdom 7 per cent.

Exports were valued at $29,719,996 as against $26,583,611 in 1928. The exports were chiefly asbestos valued at $12,748,634 and coal valued at $5,411,417. Stone and its products exported were valued at $7,009,017. Of the total exports, the United States took $19,645,319 or 66 per cent and the United Kingdom, $2,170,488, or slightly more than 7 per cent.

Medicine Manufacturers Had Record Output in 1930

Patent and proprietary medicines and pharmaceuticals were manufactured in Canada during 1929 to the value of $19,038,894, a new record, 11 per cent in excess of the 1928 value. Of the 1929 total $7,807,791 was in patent medicines and proprietary preparations as compared with $7,348,058 in 1928. Medicated wines dropped to $46,407 from $90,731. Pharmaceutical preparations increased to $6,578,494 from $5,680,599 and other products including toilet preparations were valued at $4,606,202.

The number of firms engaged remained the same at 140 but capital employed increased to $19,552,949 from $17,427,506 in 1928. Salaries and wages of $3,672,373 were paid to 2,849 employees. Cost of materials at works was $6,300,894 and $12,738,000 was added in value by manufacture.

Industrial Expansion in Vancouver

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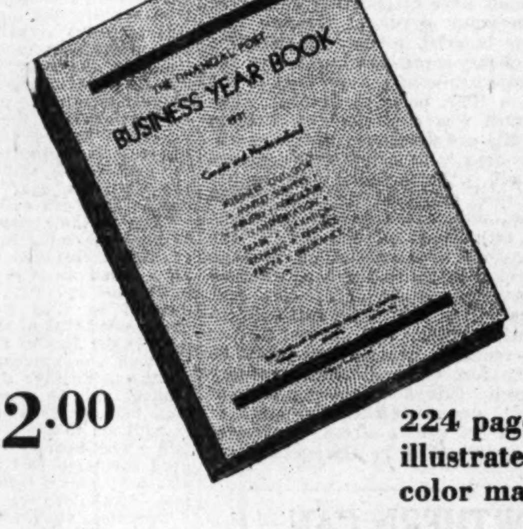

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Table of Contents

I. CANADA'S ECONOMIC POSITION 23-27
  Map of Canadian Trade Treaties 24-25
  Trade Treaties Analyzed 27
II. BRANCH PLANTS IN CANADA 29-32
III. CANADA'S PURCHASING POWER 33
IV. CAPITAL INVESTMENTS, 1930 35-40
  Capital Investment in Canada, 1930 35
  Foreign Investment in Canada, 1930 35
  Canadian Investments Abroad, 1930 37
  Canadian Capital Borrowings, 1930 39
  National Wealth of Canada 39
  Canada's Balance of International Payments, 1930 40
V. MARKET SURVEY OF CANADA, 1930 41-64
  Canadian Market Data 41
  The Maritime Market 42
  The Quebec Market 44
  The Ontario Market 47
  The Prairie Province Market 49
  The British Columbia Market 53
  Retail Outlets in Canada 55
  Market Data of 80 Leading Cities 56-59
  Chain Store Survey 61
  Employment 63
  Carloadings 64
  Commercial Failures 64
VI. MANUFACTURING 65-114
  Miscellaneous Industries 67
  Lumbering Industries 69
  Timber Resources of Canada 73
  Pulp and Paper Industry 75
  Sugar Refining Industry 80
  Coffee, Tea and Spice Industry 81
  Brewing Industry 83
  Wine Industry 83
  Distilled Liquor Industry 85
  Slaughtering and Packing Industry 86
  Canning and Preserving Industry 89
  Flour Milling Industry 91
  Biscuit and Confectionery Industry 93
  Bread and Baking Industry 95
  Tobacco Industry 96
  Iron and Steel Industries 97
  Non-Metallic Metal Industries 101
  Chemical Industries 103
  Automobile Industry 105
  Leather Industries 109
  Boot and Shoe Industry 111
  Rubber Industry 112
  Printing and Publishing Industries 113
  Textile Industries 114
VII. MINING 119-122
VIII. AGRICULTURE 123-136
  Gross Agricultural Revenue 123
  Sources of Agricultural Revenue 124
  Yield and Value of Field Crops 125
  Wheat—Canada and World Outlook 127
  Livestock Raising 130
  Dairying 131
  Fruit Growing 132
  Tobacco Growing 132
  Poultry Raising 133
  Maple Syrup and Sugar 133
IX. FISHERIES 135
X. FUR FARMING AND TRAPPING 136
XI. WATER POWER AND ELECTRIC OUTPUT 137-141
XII. BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION 143-145
XIII. INSURANCE, TRUST AND LOAN COMPANIES 147-163
  Life Insurance 147
  Fraternal Insurance 153
  Fire Insurance 155
  Business of Provincial Licenses 159
  Casualty Insurance 160
  Trust and Loan Companies 161
XIV. BANKING 165-168
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION 169-17
  Federal Debt and Balance Sheet 169
  Provincial Financial Statements 17
  Federal Sales Tax 171
  Income Tax 175-179
XVI. SUCCESSION DUTIES 179-181
  Provincial Duty Rates 181
XVII. CORPORATION TAXATION 183-185
  Provincial Taxation Rates 184
XVIII. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION 187-191
  Steam Railway Statistics 188
  Shipping Statistics 189
  Telegraph Statistics 190
  Telephone Statistics 190
  Canal Traffic 191
  Electric Railways Statistics 191
XIX. NEWFOUNDLAND 193-199
  General Business Review 193
  Mining 194
  Pulp and Paper 195
  Population, Education, etc. 195
  Foreign Trade 197
  Finances and Public Debt 198
XX. PRICES AND PRICE INDICES 201-205
  1930 Price Trend in Canada and World Countries 201
  Wholesale Commodity Prices and Indices 202
  Retail Prices and Cost of Living 205
XXI. CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE 207-213
  Leading Exports and Imports 208
  Trade With United Kingdom 210
  British Empire Trade 209
  Trade With Foreign Countries 211
  Trade With United States 213
XXII. SECURITY PRICES AND FINANCING 215-219
  Compilation and Use of Security Price Indices 215
  Index Numbers of Stock Prices 217
  Canadian Bond Record 219
  Canadian Dividend Record 219
XXIII. TOURIST TRADE 220
XXIV. POPULATION AND IMMIGRATION 221-224
  Population of Leading Cities and Towns 222
  Immigration 224

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Canadian Mining News

PREMIER GOLD DICKERS FOR TOUGH-OAKES

Assumes Option Position Acquired by Bunker Hill Extension

SALE PRICE $200,000

New Company, Toburn Mines, to be Formed Which Will be Controlled by Premier

Premier Gold Mining Co. has taken over the option and assumed the position held by the Bunker Hill Extension Mines on the Tough-Oakes-Burnside Gold Mines, situated at the eastern end of the producing area of Kirkland Lake, Ont.

The entry of Premier into the picture comes as rather a surprise and speaks for the possibilities of this property, which was one of the original producers and dividend payers at Kirkland Lake, but which has been closed down since 1928.

Premier is controlled by one of the financially strongest and best-administered mining groups in the United States, which assures that if Tough-Oakes still has merit it will be developed in a thorough manner.

Bunker Hill Interested

Cyril Knight, consulting geologist, of Toronto, was instrumental in bringing the Premier and Bunker Hill Extension people together, having made an examination last autumn of the work done at Tough-Oakes by Bunker Hill Extension, which in his estimation, warranted further development of the property.

Last June through the efforts of K. A. MacPhadyen, an option on the Tough-Oakes property was acquired and was subsequently transferred to the Bunker Hill Extension. This latter company made an examination of the property and carried out sufficient development work to satisfy it that additional work was warranted. Bunker Hill Extension having expended all its cash, could not proceed without assistance but did acquire a new option early this year, which has now been acquired by Premier.

Under the terms of the new option agreement given early this year to Bunker Hill Extension and K. A. MacPhadyen by the Chartered Trust & Executor Co., trustees for the Tough-Oakes bondholders, $200,000 is to be paid if the option is exercised, with alternatives for all in cash, or one-half cash and the balance in shares in a company to be formed. The new company is to be known as the Toburn Gold Mines, and have a capitalization of $2,000,000 in $1 par value shares.

Makes First Payment

An initial payment of $5,000 has been made on the option, which calls for a further payment in cash of $45,000 by July 15, 1931, when the trustees for the bondholders may elect to take one-half of the purchase price by accepting 150,000 in shares of the newly formed Toburn Gold Mines. A second payment of $50,000 in cash is due by January 15, 1932, which will complete the $100,000 due if shares are taken in lieu of the remaining $100,000.

Premier Gold in optioning the property from Bunker Hill Extension undertakes to assume its option position and has optioned 1,490,000 shares in Toburn Gold Mines at 20 cents per share. The cash paid on account of the option will be taken in shares of Toburn. When the total of 1,490,000 shares have been taken up $298,000 will have been provided, which with the shares reserved for the bondholders and the Bunker Hill Extension will make all the authorized shares outstanding.

Under Premier Control

Under the terms of Premier's agreement it can be cancelled on 30 days notice, and must be competed by January 15, 1933. Premier has the privilege of nominating three members of the Toburn board and naming the principal officers of the company, so long as the option is in force.

Bunker Hill Extension is to receive 360,000 shares in Toburn Gold Mines for its interest in the transaction, part of which is to be distributed to associated interested parties.

Kirkland Lake Proprietary, an English organization formerly interested in Tough-Oakes-Burnside and other Kirkland Lake properties, is reported as holding a large portion of the Tough-Oakes bonds.

The $400,000 bond issue was placed on the property in December, 1927, and was payable at 110 after December, 1929, but upon default, the property was taken over by the bondholders, which left the common shareholders without any equity, in the property.

PLAN TO DEVELOP ARROW HEAD CLAIMS

Future Work Depends on Present Financial Negotiations

ROUYN.—Negotiations are under way through which finances for the development of the Arrow Head property, in Joanne township, east of Rouyn, Quebec, may be secured. Provided satisfactory arrangements can be made, a mining plant will be transported to the property soon.

Exploration work along the No. 2 vein has disclosed an average width of approximately six feet with an average of $6.50 to the ton, over a length of about 1,200 feet. A diamond drill hole put down on the No. 1 vein has disclosed an average of $9.80 to the ton in gold over 10 feet in width, at a vertical depth of 550 feet.

Although No. 2 vein is somewhat narrower east of the fault, as compared to widths west of the fault, higher values have been secured. At one point a channel sample was taken over a width of three feet. This yielded $78 to the ton.

The Arrow Head property consists of 1,200 acres, all patented. The property is located so as to cover approximately 1½ miles on the strike of the veins. The veins occur in a shearing which varies in width from 100 to 200 feet. In addition to the No. 1 and No. 2 veins, other promising quartz stringers and veinlets have been uncovered. These will be explored more thoroughly at an opportune time.

New Dome Ore Body Seen as Important

From Our Own Correspondent

TIMMINS.—Dome Mines is developing an exceptionally large new ore body of higher grade that will offset to a large degree the lower grade ore that has been developed in the green stones.

The new ore body is reported as having a width of 100 ft. and an indicated length of over 800 ft., and is regarded of great importance.

AJAX OIL & GAS REPORTS PROFITS TOTALLING $25,776

Earnings Are Equivalent to Under 3 Cents Per Share

The annual report for the Ajax Oil & Gas Co. for the year ended December 31 last shows net profits of $25,776. This is under 3 cents per share on 875,875 shares of $1 par value.

The gross income from the sale of crude oil and natural gas after deducting royalties was $103,569. Field expenses amounting to $14,388 and administration and general expenses amounting to $14,719 brought the operating income to $74,472.

Current assets total $61,217, of which $23,340 is cash, $34,226 is accounts receivable and $3,650 is crude oil inventory. Current liabilities are shown as accounts payable $37,638, leaving a net working capital of $23,579.

F. C. Culver, president of the company, commenting on the operations for the past year, in the annual report, said the company's holdings of potential oil and gas property in Ontario had increased to 15,000 acres, including 7,500 acres in the Six Nations Indian Reserve, near Brantford, Ont., on which twelve wells have been completed. Mr. Culver states that the company has contracts for the sale of all oil and gas that can be produced in this area. In the Dover township field the company's wells are referred to as "producing satisfactorily," the income from which materially assisted in carrying out the company's expansion programme. No statement of production from the Ontario property is given.

Has Oklahoma Well

Early in the year the company became interested in the Oklahoma City field and acquired one-half interest in a location. A well, known as Lindsay No. 1, was brought in from this area on September 15 at a depth of 6,500 ft., which gave an initial production of 3,300 barrels of high gravity oil on a 90-minute test. The total production from this well to December 31 was 64,463 barrels. All production in the district is subject to the pro-ration law which restricted the flow from the company's well to 23 hours and 46 minutes.

The following is a statement of the company's income and surplus account for the year ended December 31, 1930:

Oper. income after royalties	$103,568
Less oper. exp.:	
Superintendence & engineering	4,289
Maintenance & repairs	3,998
Lease and well rentals	2,813
Taxes	1,837
Insurance, cartage and misc.	1,451
Net operating earnings	89,180
Add other income:	
Interest	694
Discount on purchases	794
Miscellaneous revenue	472
Total net earnings	91,140
Less:	
Administ've salaries & office exp.	12,681
Govt., legal, audit & stock transf. fees	2,037
Depreciation	8,985
Depletion	39,506
Devel. exp. written off	2,155
Prov. for dist. of Col. inc. tax	2,454
Net profit	23,322
Less:	
Abandoned leases written off	54,000
Add:	
Profit on sale of equipment	182
Deficit carried forward	30,496

LAKE SHORE'S PRODUCTION UP WITH NEW MILL

Average Recovery to December 31 is $12.37 Per Ton

Lake Shore's mill expansion programme completed in early autumn resulted in higher production for the quarter ended December 31. The total value of the production amounted to $2.290,000 from a total of 185,097 tons of ore treated, giving an average recovery per ton of $12.37.

The lower recovery for the fourth quarter, as compared with $14.70 per ton for the previous quarter, was anticipated in circles that closely follow the company's operations, as the increased facilities and lower costs permitted treating a lower grade of ore. While the daily average for the last quarter was 2,015 tons, the current production is closer to 2,200 tons, with the current recovery running approximately $900,000 monthly.

Lower Costs Expected

Prospects for the current quarter are for still larger tonnages and indications are that by midsummer close to 2,500 tons will be treated daily.

Placing the new mill additions into operation last autumn increased the capacity from approximately 1,350 tons daily to a possible capacity of from 2,500 to 3,000 tons daily. This increase in milling capacity is having a marked effect on operating costs and a reduction in tailings loss. The total operating cost per ton of ore treated for the fiscal year ended June 30 was $6.43, which included write-offs of $1.09 per ton, brought the total cost to $7.52 per ton. While no statement has been made as to the economy effected by the new mill, it is anticipated that operating costs will be brought close to $5 per ton. The full effect of the economies due to the new mill is not expected to show its full importance until the current quarter, and the last half of current fiscal year may be expected to witness substantial reductions in costs.

In December a new primary crusher was installed below the 2,000-ft. level, other crushers have been in service on the 1,400 and 800-ft. levels.

	1930 4th quar. $	1930 3rd quar. $	1930 Total $
Recovery value.	2,290,000	1,799,999	7,836,780
Tons milled	185,097	122,515	550,501
Av. per ton	$12.37	$14.70	$14.15
Daily average..	2,015	1,361	1,525

FOUR GOLD MINES MAY PAY IN YEAR OVER $10,000,000

Kirkland Lake Dividend Payers Adding Rapidly to Production

SEE LONG HISTORY

Further Development at Depth Leads to Belief Area Can Recover $30,000,000 Annually

From Our Own Correspondent

KIRKLAND, LAKE. — The four dividend paying gold mines of the Kirkland Lake area are producing at a rate of approximately $20,200,000 annually and have swung into the current year on a dividend paying basis of approximately $7,200,000 per year. In view of present earnings and in view of official plans for early increases in production, it is safe to expect that these four mines—Lake Shore, Teck-Hughes, Wright-Hargreaves and Sylvanite—will be distributing dividends at a rate of more than $10,000,000 annually by the close of the current year.

By June of the current year, these four dividend payers will have a producing capacity of around $24,350,000 annually—a rate more than equal to $2,000,000 per month. Although Kirkland Lake Gold is not yet paying dividends, the latter has a producing capacity of around $550,000 annually. This means that the five producers of the Kirkland Lake section will have a producing capacity of over $25,000,000 by June of the current year. Allowing for contingencies, it is safe to expect that the Kirkland Lake field will be established on a producing basis of $2,000,000 per month during the last half of this year.

Further Development Planned

The producing capacity of these mines, by June, may be set out as follows:

Mine	Annual Output
Lake Shore	$12,000,000
Teck-Hughes	8,400,000
Wright-Hargreaves	3,000,000
Sylvanite	950,000
Kirkland Lake Gold	750,000
Total	$25,100,000

Further expansion by each of the above mentioned mines is probable and, in due time, there is a strong likelihood of annual production figures of Kirkland Lake reaching around $30,000,000. Such an output would pave the way to dividend distributions of around $1,000,000 per month.

This estimate is after a close survey of the entire situation, so that the suggestion of $30,000,000 annually in the form of production from this area may be regarded as more than an idle dream.

In each case the producers of the Kirkland Lake field enjoy highly capable management and competent direction of affairs; therefore, the large increases in production being brought about at the present time need not be viewed with alarm, in that each increase is given due and careful consideration before it is proceeded with.

GRANADA ROUYN MONTHLY PROFIT IS ABOUT $18,000

Mill Treating 60 to 70 Tons; Concentrates Go to Noranda

Operations at Granada-Rouyn in Quebec continue to produce about $30,000 monthly in gold, approximately $18,000 of which is profit, according to R. C. Gamble, president of the company.

The mill is treating from 60 to 70 tons of ore daily, and the recovery averages approximately $14.50 per ton, while the tailings loss is under 10 cents per ton. The total production since the commencement of operations early last July, is not yet available since some of the concentrates shipped to the Noranda smelter have not yet been reported on. It is estimated that the value of the 1930 production will be approximately $170,000.

Development has not been carried below the 625 ft. level. This level and the 500 ft. level have supplied the most of the ore to date. The most recent development work has been the driving of a cross-cut north to a sheared zone carrying a vein of about 20 inches in width. Drifting has started along this vein which is giving very high values.

The financial position of the company is reported as good. There are no outstanding liabilities other than current, and the earnings are such that dividends become imminent. Rumors that an early dividend is under consideration is not confirmed by officials. The capitalization of the company is low, about 800,000 shares being outstanding.

Acme Sells Its Big Well If Good Test

Acme Gas & Oil Co. has an offer of purchase from a United States group to purchase its No. 1 Armourdale well, in the Oklahoma City field, for a minimum price of $400,000 and a maximum price of $500,000, depending on the capacity of the well, according to officials of Acme.

The offer is dependent on an official eight hour test, which must show a minimum flow at the rate of 44,500 barrels daily. Any flow in excess of the production increases the purchase price to a minimum of $500,000. Acme officials confirm the offer and state that $10,000 has already been paid on the offer, which is to become the property of Acme in case of default, as well as any oil produced. The balance is to be paid in cash within 48 hours, if the test is satisfactory.

Owing to the pro-ration programme in effect in the area, permission had to be obtained from the corporation committee to conduct the test, and this has been obtained. The test will be conducted in the course of a few days, as soon as the necessary tankage is available to store the oil.

Sink Shaft at Once In Bannockburn Twp.

Assay results from the sixth drill core on the Ashley vein at Bannockburn, show gold assays over a greater width than in any of the previous five, but the average assay is lower. The combined average assay of the six holes shows commercial ore over a stoping width.

When the surface drilling programme, which requires two further holes, is finally completed in about 7 to 10 days, the combined average assay will be made public.

On the evidence so far obtained, Mining Corporation of Canada, has decided, on the completion of the two holes referred to, that it is unnecessary to expend further money on diamond drilling but immediately to proceed with shaft sinking and underground exploration.

CHANGE LIKELY AT DOME MILL TO BOOST RATE

Mechanical Difficulty May Be Reason For Two-thirds Operation

From Our Own Correspondent

SOUTH PORCUPINE.—Changes or additions to the new Dome Mines mill may be necessary before production can be established at 1,500 tons daily, according to information secured by The Financial Post. It is understood that the plates in the old Dome mill caught about 65 per cent of the gold, whereas there are no amalgamation plates in the new mill. The cyanide circuit in the new mill is said to be not long enough, with the mill handling 1,500 tons daily; this probably accounts for the fact that the mill has been operating at the rate of around 1,000 tons daily, instead of at capacity.

Extraction from the ore is understood to be satisfactory when operating at the rate of around 1,000 tons daily, but proper extraction is said to be not obtainable from 1,500 tons daily.

Is Merely Mechanical

In connection with the foregoing, however, stress should be placed on the fact that the difficulties referred to are merely mechanical and that, in due time, the trouble will be overcome.

With regard to the mine, it appears safe to say that in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 tons of ore has been developed. This reserve will feed a mill of 1,500 tons daily capacity for approximately four years. Officials have not publicly estimated the average grade of the ore now known to exist in the mine, but this is probably somewhat lower than the average grade of the ore sent to the mill in 1929, prior to October when the mill was destroyed by fire, in that the ore developed in the greenstone area is of a low grade nature and will, when included with the ore developed adjacent to the greenstones, reduce the general average.

A large part of the ore in the greenstone area carries an average of less than $5 to the ton, whereas the average grade of the ore sent to the mill in 1929, prior to the burning of the mill, was around $8 per ton—recovery averaged about $7.88 to the ton. The average recovery through future operations will, of course, depend on the amount of ore to be drawn from the lower grade orebodies in the greenstone area.

NORTHERN CAN. REPORTS SURPLUS FOR PAST YEAR

Mining Company Has Net Earnings of $6,716 For Fiscal Period

Net earnings by Northern Canada Mining Corp. for the year ended December 31, were $6,716 as compared with a deficit of $677 in 1929 which has been deducted, leaving $6,039 to be transferred to the balance sheet, according to the annual report forwarded to shareholders.

Net income from dividends, interest, and etc., for the year was $14,280 while expenses totalled $7,564. The current assets of the company total $24,687 and the current liabilities total $2,019, giving a working capital of $22,668. Investments in stocks and bonds are shown at $2,047,990 including 1,721,527 shares in Kirkland Lake Gold mines. The market valuation of these investments on Dec. 31, 1930, is shown as $1,153,777 as compared with a market valuation the year previous of $1,157,705.

D. B. Hanna, president of the company, referred to the company's holdings, in the annual report, as not being unsatisfactory in view of the disturbed conditions prevailing during the past 12 months. Mr. Hanna also announced that the company's holdings in the Kirkland Lake Gold mines has remained unchanged, and that arrangements have been made for all the shareholders of the company to receive a copy of the Kirkland Lake report when it is published.

Buyers of the property of Beaver Auxiliary Mines, Ltd., have not been found, the report states, and to avoid further expense, steps have been taken with a view to abandoning the Beaver Auxiliary claims and surrendering its charter.

Northern Canada Mining Corp. was incorporated with an Ontario charter in July, 1928, with a capitalization of 5,000,000 shares of no par value, of which 2,500,000 are issued, to succeed the Beaver Consolidated Mines, a former silver producer and dividend payer at Cobalt, which suspended operations in 1920 following depletion of the property. The entire interest of the present company is in its investments.

The annual meeting of the company is called for February 4, at Toronto.

No Chemical Research Dividend

Directors of Chemical Research Corp. met in Detroit on January 26, but took no action regarding dividends, which had been anticipated, owing to the financial statement of the company for the fiscal year ended December 31, not being completed.

NICKEL COMPANY EXPECTED TO CUT RATE OF DIVIDEND

12½ Cents Quarterly May Be Scale From March 30

OUTLETS GROWING

Research Department Gives Details of New Sales Sources For Company's Products

Directors of International Nickel Co. meet on February 2, at which time it is anticipated that the dividend policy of the company will be decided for the next distribution, normally payable March 30.

No statement has been made regarding earnings for the last quarter of 1930, but in well informed circles it is estimated that they were something less than during the previous quarter when 10½ cents per share was earned. Some estimates have placed the last quarterly earnings as low as six cents per share on the common stock.

Will Pay Something

The best informed circles look for a reduction of dividends to around one half of the current rate of 25 cents quarterly, but do not anticipate its elimination, on account of the heavy investments in the stock by insurance companies, investments trusts and similar investment concerns which require continuous dividend records.

According to a report on the company's industrial relations, department nickel is continually finding new uses.

The following official statement gives an interesting sidelight on the progress being made in the nickel industry.

"Realizing that times of depression offer exceptional opportunity for the introduction of new materials, the year was used for active technical and commercial development, and effort and expenditure were increased over those of any previous year. The stubborness with which the newer developments resisted, and in some cases overcame, the downward trend due to the depression were powerful arguments in favor of this policy.

"The company now is prepared to produce 180,000,000 pounds of nickel per year in all forms. Owing to market conditions, and to the fact that these facilities were not available until the latter part of the year, their full productive effect has not yet been felt.

"The nickel industry looks forward to 1931 with confidence that when the improvement in general business occurs the efforts expended during the lean year will bear fruit in a larger consumption of nickel than has heretofore been realized.

Chromium Demand Grows

"The year's outstanding feature was, perhaps, the rapidly increasing use of corrosion resistant steels of the nickel chromium type. It is rather significant that in a period of curtailed industrial activity the tonnage of alloys of this type has steadily increased. The widespread acceptance of the so-called stainless alloys by the public and by the engineering profession, their consequent adaptation to a multiplicity of applications and the large and highly organized selling effort behind them, has led some authorities to predict that the next decade may well be known as the 'stainless age,' just as the past decade has been called the 'alloy age.'

"Due to their stability and strength at high operating temperatures, steels of high nickel and chromium content have found an important place in the petroleum industry, with a growing demand in 1930 which considerably outstripped that of the peak year, 1929, despite the fact of substantial curtailment in the production of petroleum products. Further expansion of nickel tonnage may be expected in the petroleum field, which is beginning to accept, in addition to the stainless steels, certain nickel-bearing cast iron alloys of good corrosion resisting qualities, and also pure nickel strainers for the bottom of the deep wells.

"Stainless steel, incidentally, appears to have intensified the demand for white metals, a demand which has been promoted for many years by Monel Metal. The place which Monel Metal has established for itself, by reason of its warm white color, corrosion resistance, toughness and other desirable qualities, can best be indicated by the fact that tonnage in 1930 fell off only slightly from consumption in the peak year, 1929. Plans for further expanding its field of usefulness and for intensive development of those fields in which it has found acceptance have been spurred as a result of this extraordinary performance in a year when the consumption of other metals was materially reduced.

"While Monel Metal held its own in its field of greatest use—commercial laundries and food service equipment for hotels, restaurants, hospitals and other institutions—it has gone out into new fields dependent upon mass production methods, such as the frozen food industry.

Railroads are New Outlet

"Consumption of nickel for the production of alloy steels, as yet the backbone of the nickel industry, fell off substantially during 1930 because of radically curtailed automobile production. The decline, however, was not so great as the curtailment in automotive schedules because of an increasing use of nickel steels by manufacturers of glass making, paper, sugar, road building, mining, textile and similar heavy duty machinery.

"There is a growing belief on the part of the railroads in United States and Canada that low carbon nickel steels can be employed advantageously in the construction of locomotives. Incidentally, cast nickel steel locomotive frames now have been in service long enough to show that they constitute an advantage where alternating stresses, due to weaving motion, require a more resistant, tougher material. This thought of toughness and wear resistance in alloy steels is being taken up by a great number of diversified interests in industry which points toward a continuing growth of tonnage in cast nickel steels. In fact, this growth was so substantial during 1930 that consumption of nickel for cast steel last year exceeded that of 1929, the peak year.

"Because of conditions in the automotive industry, consumption of nickel for cast iron was materially reduced; but here again progress made with this product among manufacturers of other types of heavy duty machinery prevented a more serious decline.

"There is evidence that the practice of adding nickel to brass and bronze castings to improve their mechanical properties and retard lead segregation is growing.

Use More in Buildings

"Many of the fundamental problems in connection with the use of solid nickel silver for plumbing fixtures and builders' hardware for architectural applications and joiner hardware for marine applications have been solved; and the adoption of plumbing fittings of this material for the buildings being constructed in connection with the federal building programme has given considerable impetus to this development.

"Use of ferro-nickel alloys of the Permalloy type, containing up to 78 per cent nickel, to counteract the capacity effect of long distance transmission lines, now is quite general. Another alloy of this type, containing 45 to 50 per cent of nickel, has been used with marked success for audio transformers for radio receiving sets, and the use of a similar product is being considered for the construction of lighting and power transformers.

"Cupro-nickel condenser tubes, containing from 20 to 30 per cent of nickel, have been used for some time with marked success by a large majority of the foreign navies.

"Heat resistant alloys containing from 5 to 80 per cent of nickel have become standard materials for heating elements for electrical thermal equipment, both industrial and domestic.

"Ni-Resist, a nickel-copper-chromium cast iron, containing up to 25 per cent of these elements, and which, in addition to having good heat and corrosion resistant properties, is non-magnetic and of high electrical resistivity, was announced at the 1930 National Metal Congress.

Nickel Plate is Better

"Adoption of more enduring standards by the large users of electroplated equipment, and the development of the technique of plating along scientific lines, has resulted in a vastly improved quality of nickel plate. There is a decided trend toward white metal trim as evidenced by the popular chrome-on-nickel finish, and as the type of coating now available is both durable and attractive, consumption of nickel should increase materially with returning confidence in the performance of plated ware. In this connection, it is interesting to note that practically all the chromium plate now produced consists of combinations of layers of copper and nickel with a flash of chromium superimposed.

"About 23 countries are using nickel coinage, and this use is constantly expanding. The tonnage involved is already appreciable, and from present indications should increase rapidly.

"The use of nickel in foreign countries is spread over the whole field of ferrous and non-ferrous applications. There is promise that when the general industrial situation improves abroad there will be the same type of expansion that was forecast for the United States and Canada. Establishment of bureaus of information on nickel in continental centres and in England has enabled the nickel industry as a whole to determine more accurately the pulse of the international nickel demand."

Moss Mines Shares Listed

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Montreal Curb Market announces listing of 2,833,962 shares of $1 par value of Moss Mines, Ltd. The ticker abbreviation will be MZ.

Howe Sound Co. Earns Trifle Above Dividends

The net earnings by Howe Sound Co. for the fourth quarter of 1930 amounted to $391,137, bringing the total net earnings for the year to $2,030,292 as compared with $3,662,475 in 1929, according to preliminary announcement by the company.

Operating revenue for the year 1930 totalled $13,210,458 as compared with $16,346,100 in 1929. Of the principal metals produced, silver, copper, lead, and zinc, all showed an increase in 1930 over the previous year, the exception being gold, which was slightly lower.

Despite the decreased earnings by the company, dividends were maintained at the previous rate of $1 per share, quarterly. Total dividend disbursements during the year amounted to $1,984,152 as compared with net income of $2,030,292.

The company's principal operation in Canada is the Britannia Mining & Smelting So., which operates a copper property and concentrator at Britannia Beach, B.C. At this plant, during 1930, there was an average daily production of approximately 6,000 tons of ore, resulting in a recovery of approximately 44,000,000 pounds of copper, $15,000 in gold and 200,000 oz. of silver. The following is a statement of earnings and production by quarters with a total for the whole of 1930:

	Fourth Quarter 1930	Third Quarter 1930	Second Quarter 1930	First Quarter 1930	Total 1930
Financial:	$	$	$	$	$
Value of metals produced	3,177,235	3,444,087	3,050,323	3,538,813	13,210,458
Operating costs	2,703,545	2,866,161	2,482,056	2,687,065	10,738,827
Operating income	473,690	577,926	568,267	851,748	2,471,631
Miscellaneous income	119,785	114,738	111,483	102,306	448,312
Total income	593,475	692,664	679,750	954,054	2,919,943
Less depreciation	202,338	235,799	220,490	231,024	889,651
Net income	391,137	456,865	459,260	723,030	2,030,292
	Gold (oz.)	Silver (oz.)	Copper (lbs.)	Lead (lbs.)	Zinc (lbs.)
Production:					
First quarter—1930	3,170	690,000	11,753,009	16,079,543	9,179,452
Second quarter—1930	2,390	798,438	11,394,430	19,445,182	11,116,963
Third quarter—1930	3,605	1,085,396	11,656,379	27,032,163	18,827,915
Fourth quarter—1930	3,605	1,033,143	10,463,109	27,873,909	19,996,134
Total—1930	12,770	3,507,977	45,266,927	90,430,797	59,120,464

Spooner Oils Pays 6 Cents On March 10

A. G. Spooner, president of Spooner Oils Ltd., has announced that an initial dividend of six cents per share will be paid on March 10, to shareholders of record March 1, 1931.

This initial dividend will call for a disbursement of approximately $42,000 distributed among 3,000 shareholders, holding 722,265 outstanding shares.

The company has three producing wells in the Turner Valley, giving a production of approximately 275 barrels of crude naphtha daily. Last August the No. 1 well was shot which resulted in increasing the flow from approximately 20 barrels per day to between 90 and 100 barrels per day. This January the company's No. 4 well, which had been drilled to a depth of 5,449 ft., blew in with a flow estimated between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 cu. ft. of wet gas daily and is currently producing approximately 150 barrels of crude naphtha daily.

It is claimed that current earnings are sufficient to pay this initial dividend and carry on the development work planned.

A new well, known as No. 5, is to be spudded in at an early date.

Two Syndicates Venture Into Matachewan Field

Interest in the Matachewan area continues to hold the limelight and is the mecca for prospectors. Two of the latest syndicates to finance their holdings are the Argyle-Brookbank Syndicate and the Ottisse Syndicate. The former are financing that they may carry out development work while the latter's property is reported optioned to Fred J. Hickey, president of the Columario Gold Mines.

Both of these properties lie north of the Ashley-Garvey property, being developed by the Mining Corp. of Canada, and it is claimed that the geological conditions of these properties are the same and that the general strikes of the veins are in that direction.

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The Facts About Canadian Gold Mines

Profits Increasing—Attractive to Investors

Telling the Story of these Mines

SURVEY
MINES
1930

Contents of This Survey

General review of 1929 mineral production with statistical tables of growth of the industry in Canada.
General review of the mineral developments in each province in Canada.
Reviews of each company licensed to operate or prospect in Canada giving the properties, capital structure, directors, management, ore reserves, development, balance sheet and record of dividend payments (if these latter are available).
Reviews of outside companies that have properties in Canada, have been financed in Canada or are traded on Canadian Exchanges.
Complete review of mineral operations and developments in Newfoundland.
List of engineers, mine managers and geologists in Canada.
New Mining Companies incorporated in 1930.
List of Dead or Dormant mining Companies.
High and Low Prices of Mining Stocks.

The eyes of the world are now turned to Canada as a gold producer. There is a world gold shortage and only in Canada is gold production increasing. While commodity prices are dropping, the price of gold, relatively, is going up, and so are the profits of Canadian gold mines. This is the broad situation in a nutshell.

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REORGANIZATION TARIFF AND TAXES MAY BE DELAYED

Prime Minister Keeps Counsel—Session Late, in Meeting

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA. — Reorganization of Federal finances is going to be more difficult than was believed last autumn. Revenue for the first nine months of the present fiscal year, (April to December) disclose a shrinkage in Federal income of $66,000,000. In the same period expenditures are up $15,000,000.

The remaining quarter, it is believed, will run the loss in revenue to $95,000,000 while the increase in expenditures is certain to grow by at least $15,000,000 more. Appearances indicate a deficit, allowing for the 1929-30 surplus, of nearly $100,000,000 which is much higher than was expected.

Mr. Bennett Still Silent

The discussion of a turnover tax, which arose out of an analysis of the Federal financial position and possible remedies the Government may adopt, (published in The Post last December 4) is not based upon any public statement by Mr. Bennett, since he took office. The Prime Minister has given no indication of how he proposes to meet the difficulties of balancing the budget.

But Mr. Bennett is not given to discussing policy with the press, and, however authoritative more recent forecasts may be said to be, there is no official basis for them. Mr. Bennett keeps the press—Conservative, Liberal and Independent—at arms' length. He treats them all with equally impartial reticence. He has never been known to divulge news, except in an official statement; he has never been guilty of giving a tip.

The suggestion that a turnover tax would be adopted by him, was made because Mr. Bennett always has favored it. Before becoming Prime Minister, he spoke more than once in support of a turnover tax. He regards it as the fairest form of taxation. And he is singularly constant in his opinions.

Conversations with many of his colleagues indicates he is working very hard at his problem, but is keeping his own counsel. The cabinet is not aware of the trend of his thought.

May Delay Session

The complexities of the financial problem, it is said, are the cause of the delay in calling the session. Parliament will not meet until the close of February or the beginning of March. The loss of a clear month may well result in dividing the budget and holding of tariff amendments until autumn. There are special reasons why a delay of a few months in carrying out the tariff revision might be desirable.

The deferred Imperial Economic Conference is to meet either in August or September and the Government should have at least a month in which to complete preparations. This means that the session will have either to prorogue or adjourn by the end of June. Obviously, the business of the session cannot be completed in four months, so an adjournment until after the Conference seems inevitable.

Postpone Tariff Changes

The chances are that Mr. Bennett will recognize that the session will have to split in two, and will reserve his tariff revision until after the Conference is finished. If he follows this plan, and Parliament Hill gossip indicates that he will, the annual budget will be divided. The financial statement and taxation proposals will be disclosed in the budget speech in April or May. The new taxation legislation could be completed before the adjournment. The Government's legislative programme also could be cleaned away and the bulk of the estimates for the new year given approval.

Then would come the adjournment, the Economic Conference, and a resumption of parliament for the purposes of dealing with the tariff revision and cleaning up uncompleted business.

From the Government's point of view, there would be great advantages in this procedure. The Conference, if successful, will necessitate many changes in tariff, and these could be made immediately, whereas, if parliament were prorogued, action would be delayed for nine months. Nor would there be any indication of weakness in following this course. There have been numerous reports, recently, to the effect that the tariff revision is to be delayed. Mr. Bennett, it is learned, is not a party to this propaganda and intends to carry out his policy to the letter.

Build Refinery in Winnipeg

Greater Winnipeg's second oil refinery is being erected by the Radio Oil and Gas Co. Ltd. The plant will have a capacity of 400,000 gallons and will cost approximately $200,000.

WHEAT

Canada's Biggest Problem

A most condensed and illuminating review of the factors involved in the present Canadian wheat situation and a diagnosis of the difficulties are given in a 36-page booklet issued by "The Financial Post"—"Canada and the World Wheat Situation."

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New Directors Toronto General Trusts

VICTOR ROSS, HON. CHARLES McCREA,
who have been appointed to the board of Toronto General Trusts Corp. Mr. Ross is financial vice-president of Imperial Oil, Ltd., and Mr. McCrea is Minister of Mines in the Ontario Government.

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Now Wages Political Battle In Compulsory Pooling

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA.—A few months ago the project for imposing compulsory pooling of grain on the farmers of Saskatchewan seemed dead. Now, owing to the combination of a peculiar political situation, the low price of wheat, which makes many farmers grasp at anything different, and those who have been pushing the scheme believe that success is within their grasp.

The present status of the matter is that two bills are expected to be introduced shortly into the Saskatchewan Legislature. One is to provide that all grain grown within the province, including oats, barley, rye and flax, as well as wheat must be marketed through a pool, not in form the present Saskatchewan wheat pool, although in essence unchanged except for a foundation of compulsion instead of contracts. The bill is to provide that it will not come into force until proclaimed by the lieutenant-governor in council, and it is intended that proclamation is to be contingent upon a vote to be taken on the subject. The other bill is to provide for the taking of a referendum of farmers of the province.

Battle Is Behind Scenes

The legislature of Saskatchewan has been in session since January 8th, and the debate on the address has run to extraordinary length. No listener could tell from the speeches so far made that there was any problem to be faced, either in cleaning up the finances of the present pool, which has involved the government in a liability of twelve million dollars or more, or that there was anything in the wind regarding a compulsory pool. But behind the scenes a battle has been raging, as those demanding compulsory pooling and those opposed to it have brought pressure for and against it upon members of the government and of the legislature.

The political situation in the legislature is peculiar. The last provincial legislature put out of power a Liberal Government under Premier Gardiner, after the Liberal party had been in power for twenty-four years, since the creation of the Province. Premier Anderson, who attained to power was unable to form a straight Conservative Government, but required the assistance of a small group of independents and progressives, and consequently called his government a co-operative one, not to indicate support of co-operative institutions, but to indicate the co-operation between groups. Premier Anderson's hold on the assisting group is not a very strong one, and the defection of a few members would either throw the government again into the hands of Mr. Gardiner or force an election. He has been threatened with such secession if he either fails to support the proposals for a compulsory pool or allows them to be endangered. And every member of the legislature, at least from rural ridings, has similarly been threatened with loss of his seat at the next election. A barrage of letters, telegrams and resolutions such as has never previously been known in the province has inundated the desks of various members. This is the result of a very highly organized campaign, and the expenditure of a great deal of money by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.

Dangers Are Cited

At the same time, indignant farmers, appalled by the prospect of being forced into an institution from which they have kept aloof, or from which they have hoped to escape, have been pressing their objection upon the government; business men have been urging the dangers in sight to the business and to the finances of the province, and political supporters have been predicting disaster to the fortunes of the Conservative party if the proposed legislation is allowed to go through.

It was Aaron Sapiro, the evangelist of co-operative marketing enterprises who first suggested applying compulsion to pooling. The idea was opposed vigorously by the wheat pool organization itself, except for a small and radically minded minority, but it was taken up by the United Farmers of Canada, who with a great deal of organizing skill, have brought matters to the present state. In 1929 they imported Mr. Sapiro from the United States in order to campaign for compulsion, and during his meetings he both attacked wheat pool leaders and was attacked by them. The controversy with H. W. Wood, president of the Alberta Pool, who described the compulsion proposal as "unthinkable" was particularly bitter. Mr. McPhail, president of the Saskatchewan Pool, publicly opposed the compulsion idea, but the vice-president, L. C. Brouilette, led the minority within the pool itself in favor of compulsion.

Less Than Half in Favor

Last September, as the result of long continued pressure the pool took a ballot of its own members, when out of over 80,000 ballots sent out, 32,000 were returned in favor of compulsion, 13,000 against, while the remainder were not used. This was thought to put an end to the matter, for although a large majority of votes cast favored compulsion, it was much less than half of the membership of the pool, and only about a quarter of the whole number of farmers in the province. But subsequently pool finances became badly involved, leading to the belief that the pool could not continue to exist. At the same time wheat prices fell to discouragingly low levels, creating the possibility that farmers might be persuaded to vote for any scheme whose promoters would promise them a change in conditions. Then Mr. Bennett made an arrangement with the banks which permitted the pools to continue in business, and to continue making advances on deliveries within a few cents of the actual open market price. The whole resources of the Saskatchewan pool were at once thrown into an intensive campaign for compulsion, a campaign which within a short time has had remarkable results on the members of the government and of the legislature.

The proposed referendum, compulsion proponents insist, must be confined to farmers, and not be extended to all voters, as has been suggested on the grounds that all Saskatchewan is interested in the results likely to follow. The actual bill to establish a compulsory pool has been carefully prepared by lawyers acting for the wheat pool, but it is being just as carefully kept out of sight. The hope is to commit the legislature to making provision for a referendum before any details are available for discussion or criticism.

Say Publicity Is Cure

Opponents of the compulsion plan have been hoping that an exposure of the actual situation of the old pool, and of the amount, running into many millions of dollars, which the province will have to provide on account of its guarantee, would be made before the new proposals came to be voted on. But they seem likely to be disappointed, for no official information has yet been allowed to escape. In the meantime it is loudly insisted that the guarantee is not going to cost the province anything. Just as strenuously it is insisted that the proposed compulsory pool would not involve government finances, although how it could borrow money without government guarantees, no one professes as yet to explain.

Farmers opposed to the plan are endeavoring to organize. They are severely handicapped by the fact that the existing farmers' organizations were captured some time ago by the radical element, the so called "left wing," and they have no institution to represent them. Their late start is also a handicap. It was due to the fact that the compulsion proposals were not taken seriously until a few weeks ago.

The immediate struggle is on the question of information, which opponents are trying to force out, both on details of the proposals and on the facts concerning the present pool, befor the matter comes up for discussion in the legislature, and later, if it passes there, in the country.

Canadian Canal Traffic Was Below Peak in 1930

Canal traffic during the past season failed to reach the peak set in previous years. The Sault Ste. Marie canals, Canadian and United States, handled a total of 72,897,973 tons of freight, a decrease of 19,718,925 tons from the 1929 total, principally due to decreases in iron and ore shipments from the 1929 figure which was the greatest in the history of the canals at 64,917,703 tons. Wheat shipments amounted to 243,832,889 bus. or 18,411,186 bus. more than in 1929 but less than the shipments from 1922 to 1928 inclusive.

Traffic on the Welland Canal amounted to 6,087,910 tons, an increase of 1,318,044 tons over 1929 but not up to the record tonnage of 1928 or that of 1927. The new ship canal was open throughout the entire season except at Thorold where the old locks were used and confined use of the canal to small vessels. It is expected that the canal will be in readiness for all vessels with the opening of the 1931 season.

The St. Lawrence canals handled 6,179,023 tons, including 5,163,020 tons of through freight and 1,016,003 tons of way freight; in 1929 the total handled was 5,718,651 tons but traffic was heavier in 1928 and 1927 than in the past year. The Ottawa canal handled 540,933 tons or 5,942 tons more than in 1929.

Build Warehouse in Halifax

A new warm storage warehouse for the West Indies trade has been opened in Halifax and some 6,500 tons of perishable cargo is expected to be handled at this port during January.

MANY REVISIONS IN BUREAU INDEX OF STOCK PRICES

Fifteen Securities Dropped From Investors' Index in 1931

Important changes in the construction of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics "Investors" index of security prices are noted for 1931 due to the fact that mergers, receiverships and so forth have caused a substantial shrinkage in the last stocks formerly included in this index.

During 1930 there were 127 stocks used to compile this index but during the year stocks of 15 companies were dropped from the list and 12 new stocks were added making the total carried forward into 1931, 124. The following stocks were dropped: Brompton, Port Alfred Pulp & Paper, Wayagamack, St. Lawrence Paper, Zimmerknit, City Dairy, Hamilton Dairy, Pure Gold, Tuckett, Brading Breweries, Lake Ontario Breweries, Famous Players, King Edward Hotel, Duluth Superior, North Mexico Power.

There were added to the list the following: Canada Wire and Cable "A" and "B," Dominion Steel and Coal "B," St. Lawrence Corporation, Bathurst Power and Paper, Riverside "A," Blue Ribbon Corporation, Imperial Tobacco, Traymore, Paramount Publix Co., Simpsons "B" and Foreign Power.

How Index is Compiled

The Investors' Index Number assumes the holding of stocks for investment over a period of years. It starts with a list of representative stocks sold on the Montreal and Toronto Exchanges, takes the prices of these in 1926, weights each price by the number of shares of the stock outstanding, obtains an aggregate amount by addition and expresses this aggregate by the figure 100. The same process is gone through for the same list of stocks and weights each week and month and the resulting aggregates are expressed as a percentage of rise or fall (the index number) in relation to the base year 1926. In this manner index numbers are computed for the total list of stocks and also for important groups.

Its chief purpose is to measure the general trend of security values and it is therefore an important barometer of business conditions. The index number of groups and subgroups shows the relation of various trends in the security prices field. There is probably no barometer which so quickly and accurately responds to fundamental conditions, because security prices more than any other monetary indicia are sensitive to every zephyr which blows in the world of business and finance.

The stocks now included in the index are as follows:

INDUSTRIALS (98)

Iron and Steel: (19) Canada Wire & Cable "A" and "B," Canadian Car and Foundry, Cockshutt Plow Co., Dominion Bridge, Dominion Steel and Coal "B," Eastern Steel Products, Enamel and Heating, Ford "A," General Steel Wares, Hamilton Bridge, Hayes Wheels, Kelvinator, Massey-Harris, National Steel Car, Ontario Steel Products, Page Hersey, Standard Steel, Steel of Canada.

Pulp and Paper: (9) Abitibi, Bathurst Power & Paper, Canada Power and Paper, Donnacona, Fraser, Hinde and Dauch, Howard Smith, Price Bros., St. Lawrence Corporation.

Milling: (5) Lake of the Woods, Maple Leaf, Ogilvie, St. Lawrence Flour, Western Canada Flour.

Oils (4) British American Oil, Canadian Oil, Imperial Oil, McColl-Frontenac Oil.

Textiles and Clothing: (9) Bruck Silk, Canadian Converters, Canadian Cottons, Cosmos Imperial, Dominion Textiles Penmans, Riverside "A," Tip-Top Tailors, Wabasso Cotton.

Food and Allied Products: (22) Alberta Pacific Grain, Atlantic Sugar, British Columbia Packers, Canada Bread, Canadian Bakeries, Canadian Canners, Blue Ribbon, Consolidated Bakeries, Consolidated Food Products, Dominion Stores, Fanny Farmer Stores, Hunts, Imperial Tobacco, Loblaw, Laura Secord, Muirheads Cafe, Simon H. and Sons Ltd., Stanford's, Traymore, Viau Biscuit, Western Grocers, Weston Ltd.

Beverages: (9) Brewers and Distillers, Canadian Brewing Corporation, Canadian Industrial Alcohol "A" and "B", Distillers Seagram, Chas. Gurd, National Breweries, Orange Crush, Walkers G. & W.

Miscellaneous: (21) Asbestos Corporation, Building Products, F. N. Burt, Canadian Bronze, Canada Cement, Canadian Dredge and Dry Dock, Canadian General Electric, Canada Gypsum and Alabastine, Consolidated Mining and Smelting, Dominion Glass, Hamilton United Theatres, International Nickel, C. W. Lindsay, Moore Corporation, Paramount Publix Corporation, Photo Engravers, Pressed Metals, G. W. Saddlery, Sherwin-Williams, Simpsons "B," Standard Chemical.

DOMESTIC UTILITIES (18)

Transportation: (2) Canada Steamship Lines and Canadian Pacific Railway.

Telephone and Telegraph: (2) Bell Telephone and Montreal Telegraph.

Power and Traction: (14) British Columbia Power "A" and "B", Consumers' Gas, International Utilities "A" and "B", Montreal Light, Heat and Power, Montreal Tramways, Ottawa Light, Heat and Power, Ottawa Traction, Power Corporation, Quebec Power, Shawinigan, Southern Canada Power, Winnipeg Electric.

COMPANIES LOCATED ABROAD (8)

Industrials: (1) International Petroleum.

Utilities: (7) Barcelona Traction, Brazilian Light, Heat and Power, Foreign Power, International Power, Jamaica Public Service Ltd., Mexico Light, Heat and Power, Twin City.

Use Turner Waste Gas

Experiments carried on under the auspices of the National Research Council are said to warrant hopes that a way will be found to extract alcohol and benzine from waste gas in the Turner Valley and other Alberta fields as well as means for extracting gasoline from the tar sands at McMurray.

Canadian Western Lumber

Statement of lumber manufactured, sales and price realized:

November	1929 Feet	1930 Feet	Decrease Feet
Lumber manfd. ...	9,207,255	7,679,500	1,527,755
Lumber sold	8,469,954	11,055,000	*2,585,046
Price realiz.	$190,722	$157,900	$32,822
Aggre. mfd. from 1st Jan. to end Nov.	126,737,188	97,232,032	29,505,156
Aggre. sold from 1st Jan. to end of Nov. .	127,340,139	101,296,560	26,043,579
Aggre. price realized from 1st Jan. to end of Nov. ..	$2,027,777	$1,915,803	$1,011,974

*Increase.

Fifty-two Mines Ship to Smelters in 1930

The following is a statement of ore shipments by individual mines to the Trail smelter of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., for the 1930, together with the total ore shipments from the company's own mines.

Mine—	1930
Aurum	68
Banker	56
Bell	1,786
Bosun	207
Black Coil	119
Bounty	32
California	27
Canadian Group	42
Dawson	10
Duncan	5
Dunwell	4
Duthie	421
Elkhorn	47
Galena Farm	313
Goodenough	1,165
Gold Drip	15
Green, L. F.	1
Great Western	65
Highland Lass	304
I. X. L.	28
Knobhill	366
Kootenay Chief	157
Lead Star	13
Lightning Peak	9
Lucky Thought	81
Midnight	33
Mary Ryan	9
Noble Five	440
Normac	23
Palmeto	242
Planet	767
Rambler	48
Regal	25
Republic	143
2nd Relief	79
Ruth, Sandon	677
Ruth, Spillamacheen	65
Sally	265
Sanpoil	14
Silver Cup	58
Silver King	84
Silversmith	65
Slocan Rambler	30
Snowflake	30
Sovereign	68
Standard	146
Treasure Chest	2
Union	987
Waterloo	67
Wellington	577
Whitewater	48
Yankee Group	20
Total	10,335
Total company ore, 1930	497,309
Grand total, 1930	507,644

Oil Inquiries

Illinois-Alberta Oils

I have had shares of Illinois-Alberta Oils Ltd. represented to me as a good buy. Is there any chance of this company being successful? I bought shares at around $2.25 and now they are quoted at eight cents. Should I sell now while I can get even a little for them or is there a possibility that there may be some appreciation?

Illinois-Alberta Oils Ltd. has reorganized into the new Illinois-Alberta Oils Ltd., with a capitalization of 2,500,000 shares of no par value. The company has enjoyed a measure of success, but the production has been so low from its wells that no worthwhile income has been earned. The company is reorganized as having good management and upon reorganization acquired several additional potential oil properties in other fields. These areas, however, have yet to be proven as commercial producers.

The outlook for earnings for the reorganized company is little, if any, better than of the old company, but it has by reorganization been able to get a little money into the treasury and acquire additional acreages. The stock of the company is naturally very speculative as are all of the Turner Valley oil stocks. Success or failure is depending on how fortunate the company is in its drilling operations.

Regent Oil

I own some shares of Regent Oil Co. and have heard that it was to be consolidated with some other company although I have had no official confirmation. Has this taken place and what is the company doing now? Is the management good?

Regent Oil Co. was taken over by the Mid-Continent Oil & Refining Co. in April last on a basis of two shares of Regent for one of Mid-Continent. The latter company assumed the liabilities of the Regent Co., amounting to approximately $100,000, and it is stated that had not the Mid-Continent Co. taken over the Regent, the latter would have had to go into liquidation.

Regent Oil had one producing well which gave a very limited flow, not sufficient to be of commercial importance. It also had two wells drilling, both of which suspended drilling operations. If you are a shareholder in Regent Oil, you should have been advised that the company was taken over by Mid-Continent.

Home Oil

I hold 200 shares of Home Oil Co. bought at $23 per share and am considering buying 400 shares more to average my price. Would you recommend this purchase? What is the position of the company and what will it do with the additional stock that was authorized some time ago?

Home Oil did not live up to its early expectations as a big producer. The initial productions from the company's wells were the most promising, but as additional wells were drilled, production diminished, and at the present time earnings are insufficient to maintain the initial dividend programme inaugurated. We would not advise purchasing additional stock even at current prices, since the company is none too well financed and it is doubtful if they will carry out drilling additional wells.

In September, 1929, the capitalization was increased to 3,000,000 shares of no par value, but the outstanding shares still stand at 880,000. If additional drilling is carried out, it is probable that further stock will be issued which will dilute the holdings of the present shareholders.

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TURNER VALLEY INCREASES OUTPUT 38 P. C. IN 1930

Four-Fold Increase Made in Two Years—Royalite Still Leads

Turner Valley produced 1,312,695 barrels of naphtha and crude oil in 1930 compared with 951,645 in 1929. At the beginning of 1929 the monthly output was in the neighborhood of 40,000 barrels, whereas the production in December, 1930, totalled 160,725 barrels, a four-fold increase in two years. Royalite with 343,064 barrels and Home with 256,461 barrels were the leading producers for 1930.

The recent bringing in of new producers by other companies indicates that other companies will be in the 200,000 barrels classification in 1931. Mercury, with other wells drilling, had a total output for December in excess of 20,000 barrels. From its two existing wells East Crest produced 42,000 barrels in three months of 1930. Production in December was 14,127 barrels or on the basis of about 170,000 barrels a year.

	Crude Naphtha	Crude Oil
Advance No. 5A	19,856	....
Associated	40,805	....
Alberta Federated	8,661	....
A. P. Consolidated	7,633	....
Baltac	8,006	....
British Dominion	31,724	1,213
Calmont	26,315	....
Dalhousie	24,914	15,085
East Crest (3 mos.)	42,688	....
Foothills	37,489	13,107
Freehold (7 mos.)	20,734	....
Hargal	2,183	....
Home	256,461	9,278
Homestead	9,830	....
Illinois-Alberta	8,002	....
Lowery	36,090	8,257
Mayland	49,685	....
McLeod	22,422	....
Mercury	56,110	705
Merland	....	479
Mill City	632	....
Miracle (4 mos.)	24,818	....
Model	39,148	....
Regent	14,858	....
Royalite	343,064	11,371
Spooner	25,740	....
Wellington	23,893	....
	1,181,261	59,495

BOND DEALERS IN B.C. WOULD CHANGE ACT

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Suggestions for the improvement of conditions under which municipal financing is done were made by the British Columbia Bond Dealers Association at a meeting here recently.

One of the principal proposals was that a permanent assessment commissioner should be appointed whose primary duty would be to see that all properties are assessed for amounts not to exceed their approximate earning or sales value.

The association also urged that no municipality be allowed to issue any bonds, except with the consent of the provincial government, unless the municipality's collections of current taxes for the two preceding years averaged 80 per cent or over of the current levy.

Other proposals were as follows:

1. That no municipality be allowed to issue bonds covering replacement work when there are already bonds outstanding covering the cost of the original work, except in so far as the cost of the new work exceeds the value of the outstanding bonds after deducting sinking funds on hand, and that bonds be not issued for a longer term than the estimated life of the work, such term to be the same for all municipalities borrowing for similar work.
2. That no municipality be allowed to guarantee bonds or other securities without the consent of the municipal inspector.
3. That the taxation of improvements be made compulsory in all municipalities.

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356 Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada. November, 1930.

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A General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business Transacted

That stock you're thinking about

YOU may be one of the many cautious investors interested in accumulating some good stocks at present prices.

You are probably following the stock market news, day by day. How does the news affect the particular stocks you are studying?

Success in investing largely depends on knowing how to interpret such financial news correctly and promptly.

Of course, without the facts about a company—the capital structure, directors, present cash position, previous earnings, products sold, location of plants, prospects for the future, etc.—this is impossible.

The Financial Post SURVEY OF CORPORATE SECURITIES, 1930, in its 368 pages, gives all these facts about 1,300 Canadian corporations. Many thousands of these surveys are in daily use. The Financial Post SURVEY OF CORPORATE SECURITIES is the greatest aid to profitable investing since it enables you to fully understand and profit by financial news when it appears.

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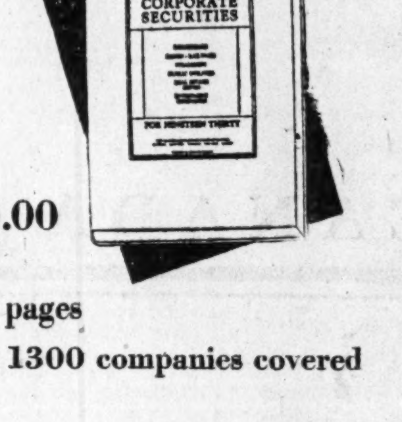

BUILDING A GREATER MONTREAL

One of a series of articles describing the city of Montreal. These public-spirited firms and institutions have made possible the series.

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"The World's Best to Eat"

United Engineers and Constructors (Canada) Limited
Dominion Square Building
"Maximum Return to Clients Per Dollar Invested"

There is no more impressive spot from which to visualize the real estate possibilities of Montreal than from this Look-Out on "Mount Royal." Great structures — the Aldred, the Royal Bank, The Bell Telephone and the Sun Life buildings — are eloquent symbols of Montreal's real estate progress and of faith in the city's commanding future.

Making Realty a Reality

MONTREAL, in its nearly four centuries of the white man's contact, has shown increasing realty value for sound economical and sociological reasons. Nature gifted the potential city with an ideal site — a strategic location in the heart of the continent yet with deep water contact with the sea. Similarly, Montreal became a railway centre, and today Canada's two greatest railroads make it their headquarters.

As an inner portal of trade and immigration, and centre of Canada's export trade, Montreal's growth has been tremendously assisted by the extent and efficiency of its railway and shipping services. These are permanent factors favorably affecting the city and resulting in stabilized and appreciating real estate values.

An International Group of Town Planning Authorities judged the site of Montreal to be the fourth most beautiful in the world, excelled only by Naples, Sydney, N.S.W., and Rio de Janeiro.

The city stands between the majestic St. Lawrence River and the beautiful Mount Royal. Factories, grain elevators and other commercial institutions are on the lower level. Its finest residential districts stretch up the slopes of the Mountain. Some of these elevated locations are among the most beautiful residential sites in the world — a decided factor in the value of residential real estate.

Adequate facilities for expansion have played, and are playing, a significant part in Montreal's progress. Today, the telephone, the telegraph, the tramways, the availability of electrical energy and gas for industrial and home purposes, adequate water supply, street lighting, mail service, fire and police protection — all are contributing extensively to the city's growth.

Such facilities are playing a vital part in maintaining and creating higher levels of real estate values.

Realty values are also affected by the diversified facilities which add to the art of living. Montreal is fortunate in what it offers to attract population educationally, in art, amusements, sports, libraries, parks, playgrounds, hospitals.

Growth of population is another vital reason for the appreciation in real estate value in Montreal. From 3,000 in 1760 and 57,715 in 1861, the population of Greater Montreal today is 1,356,459.

The permanent factors which have made Montreal's progress will continue to be responsible for its further growth. To those whose interests lie in Real Estate it is apparent that making Montreal's realty a reality will be an increasingly profitable investment.

Montreal's total assessment value of property in 1929-1930 was $1,189,292,414, an increase of slightly over a billion dollars since 1900.

In 1930 there were 11,054 real estate transfers with a recorded value of $108,485,783.
Building permits for 1930 numbered 4,841, valued at $37,504,590.

Real estate in Montreal is sold on a square foot rather than an average foot basis. Residential property in the best near town locations is available at from $2.00 to $3.00 per square foot.

The highest priced real estate in Montreal is on St. Catherine Street — the main shopping artery. Sales on this street vary from $65.00 to $110.00 per square foot.

Inquiries Concerning Montreal's Opportunities in Real Estate will Receive Prompt and Authoritative replies if Addressed to the Secretary, The Board of Trade, Montreal.

AS CANADA GROWS SO GROWS MONTREAL